

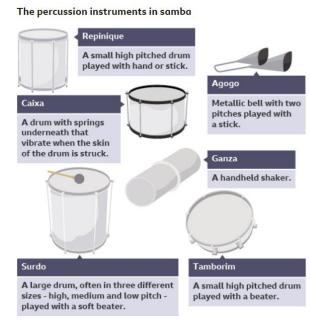
Knowledge Organiser

Year: 6 Subject: Music Unit 3: Samba Music

Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will learn about the origins of Samba music and the instruments involved. Pupils will be invited to compose their own Samba composition.

	instruments involved. Pupils will be invited to compose their own Samba composition.		
What should I already know?	Vocabulary:		
Warming up	Apito	The whistle often used by the	
Be able to listen carefully to a rhythm and clap back in		leader to signal breaks and calls	
the correct time.			
Instrument knowledge	Carnival	An annual festival involving	
How hold the recorder correctly.		processions, usually outdoors	
 Sit or stand up with an aligned or relaxed body 			
 The mouthpiece should be up and the window face straight out. 	Conductor	The person who leads the group,	
 Left hand is on top and the fingers are slightly 		making sure the musicians stay in	
curved to cover the holes with the finger pads.		time	
 How to experiment with making sound using the 	Ensemble	A group of performers	
recorder.			
 Blow into the mouthpiece. 	Groove	All instruments are playing	
 Use your finger pads to cover the holes that 		together and rhythms are layered	
correspond with the note you are playing.			
To be able to use the 'ta' method when playing to stop and start the same desirable ways to save.	Ostinato	A repeated pattern, can be a	
 and start the sound with your tongue. Know what a recorder is; how to look after it and clean in 		rhythm or melody	
and the different parts.			
Playing	Percussion	Instruments which you hit to play	
 How to play and recognise the notes B, A and G. 			
How to play notes in time with a given rhythm.	Polyrhythms	Multiple rhythms played at the	
 To know the notes B, A and G on sheet music. 		same time	
Performing	6 1		
 To know that it is essential for a piece to be planned and 	Samba	Brazilian music with African	
rehearsed before it is performed.		influences	
What will I know by the end of the unit?	Unison	Played together	
Warming up			
To be able to lead the class by inventing rhythms for		<u>Instruments</u>	
other to copy back.			
Instrument knowledge			
 Samba is South-American music style that is 	Agogo Bells		
always performed with lots of percussion		Y	
instruments. Every member of the band has a			
specific role as the music often has layers of			
different rhythms over each other.			
 To know the names of some of the percussion 	Caixa		
instruments used in Samba music: Agogo bells,			
Caixa, Ganza, Repenique, Surdo, Tamboourim.			
Samba music includes many layered rhythms that			
are played on lots of percussion instruments at the	Ganza		
same time.			
It is very loud and is typically heard outside by		~	
thousands of people.			



Playing

How to play:

- Agogo bells uses a stick to hit the bells but can also clash the bells by squeezing them together.
- Caixa use your open palm and smack the drum face. How and where you place your fingers on the drum face will create different sounds affects.
- Ganza -hold it in the middle with your thumb and forefinger and shake it by twist the wrist.
- Repenique holding a beater in each hand, strike the head of the drum.
- Surdo hold the mallet/beater in your right hand and hit the drum, then use your left hand to hit the drum with your fimgers. This can also be done with two mallets.
- Tambourim hold with non-dominant hand and wrap 4 fingers around the frame and strike it with the finger-tips of hand dominant hand or with a stick.
- To learn how to play Samba music by repeating patterns and rhythms heard.
- To learn a part to play as part of a Samba band.
- To be able to follow signal from the lead Repenique player.

Performing

- To know that performing is sharing music with an audience with belief.
- To perform to an audience.
- To record the performance and compare it to previous rehearsals.
- To discuss and talk musically about it What went well? It would have been even better if....

Repenique



Surdo



Tambourim

