




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.		
What should I already know?	Vocabulary:	
Warming up <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to listen carefully to a rhythm and clap back in the correct time. Instrument knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How hold the recorder correctly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sit or stand up with an aligned or relaxed body The mouthpiece should be up and the window face straight out. Left hand is on top and the fingers are slightly curved to cover the holes with the finger pads. How to experiment with making sound using the recorder. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blow into the mouthpiece. Use your finger pads to cover the holes that correspond with the note you are playing. To be able to use the 'ta' method when playing to stop and start the sound with your tongue. Know what a recorder is; how to look after it and clean it and the different parts. Playing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How to play and recognise the notes B, A and G. How to play notes in time with a given rhythm. To know the notes B, A and G on sheet music. Performing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that it is essential for a piece to be planned and rehearsed before it is performed. 	Apito Carnival Conductor Ensemble Groove Ostinato Percussion Polyrhythms Samba Unison	The whistle often used by the leader to signal breaks and calls An annual festival involving processions, usually outdoors The person who leads the group, making sure the musicians stay in time A group of performers All instruments are playing together and rhythms are layered A repeated pattern, can be a rhythm or melody Instruments which you hit to play Multiple rhythms played at the same time Brazilian music with African influences Played together
What will I know by the end of the unit?		
Warming up <p>To be able to lead the class by inventing rhythms for other to copy back.</p> Instrument knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Samba is South-American music style that is always performed with lots of percussion 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 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 same time. It is very loud and is typically heard outside by thousands of people. 	Agogo Bells Caixa Ganza	Instruments   

The percussion instruments in samba



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.
- Repinique - 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 fingers. 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 Repinique 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....

Repinique



Surdo



Tambourim

