

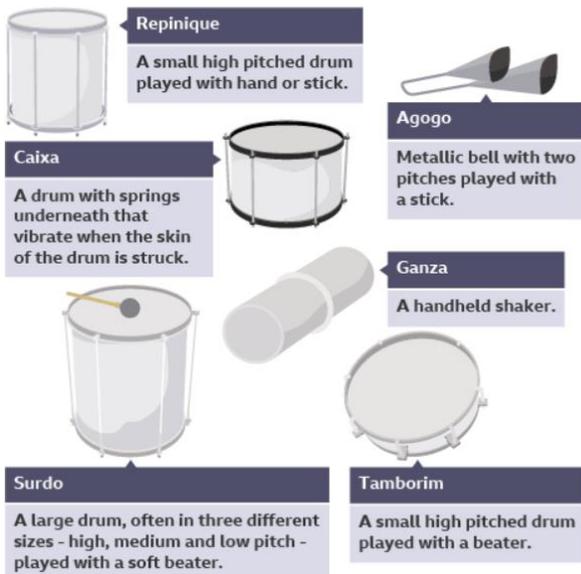
## Knowledge Organiser

**Subject: Music**

**Unit 3: Samba Music**

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

### 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

