

Keep - the - pulse - slow

Choc-a-l-ho / Re-ko Re-ko

'1, 2, 3, 4, 5... Lets-Sam-ba'

'Can you hear the drums, the great big drums?'

'Low, Hi, Low, A-go-go'

Sam- ba Ba-tu-cada

Sam - ba bands play in the car-ni-val



Samba Music comes from Brazil



RHYTHM IN MUSIC

- Tempo** – How fast / slow
- Dynamics** – How loud / soft
- Texture** – How many instruments are playing
- Rhythm** – how long or short the notes are
- Ostinato** – repeating pattern
- Polyrhythm** – many rhythms playing
- Syncopation** – off beat rhythms
- Choreography** – sequenced dance moves
- Carnival** – festival where Samba music is played



TERNARY FORM (ABA)

Name	Note	Rest	Beats	1 ⁴ / ₄ measure
Semi Breve			4	
Minim			2	
Crotchet			1	
Quaver			1/2	
Semi Quaver			1/4	



Surdo Drum – Keeps the steady pulse



Reco-Reco



Chocolo

Agogo Bells



Apito Whistle – Stops and starts the Samba

THE ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

Music is made up of many different elements.
They are the building bricks of music



When you compose a piece of music you use the elements of music to build it just like a builder uses bricks to build a house



Each piece of music that you play, listen to, or compose will use some or all of these elements of music

DURATION AND RHYTHM

Duration is the length of each sound or note
Some sounds or notes are long and some are short



In music we use notes to show how long or short the sound is meant to be
There are different names for each different length of note or rest

semibreve	dotted minim	minim	crotchet	quaver	2 quavers joined
4 beats	3 beats	2 beats	1 beat	1/2 beat	1 beat

You may know the names of some other note values.
If you do, write them in here.

We use rests to show how long any silence between the notes should last

semibreve	dotted minim	minim	crotchet	quaver
4 beats	3 beats	2 beats	1 beat	1/2 beat

Groups of notes and rests are put together to make a

RHYTHM

PERFORMING A RHYTHM

- ≡ Music is written on 5 lines called the stave
- | Bar lines are used to divide the music into bars
- || The percussion clef is used for writing a rhythm to be performed on a untuned percussion instrument

A repeated pattern is called an ostinato

At the end of the ostinato there is a repeat sign **||**

LEARN TO CLAP THIS RHYTHMIC OSTINATO

Count 4 before you begin

Rhythmic Ostinato



COMPOSE YOUR OWN RHYTHMIC OSTINATO



How shall I begin?

- On the staff underneath draw the percussion clef
- Put in the time signature 4 next to it
4
- Divide the staff in to 4 equal bars
- This tells you there must be 4 beats per bar
- Choose notes or rests that add up to 4 for each bar and carefully write them in.
- Make sure the note heads are accurately drawn



Bright sparks always sharpen their pencil before writing music and use a ruler for straight lines

Bright sparks always check their work - make sure each bar adds up to 4

As it is an ostinato - put repeat marks at the end

MATHS AND MUSIC (ANSWERS IN MUSICAL NOTE VALUES)

$$♩ + ♩ =$$

$$○ - ♩ =$$

$$♩ \times ♩ =$$

$$♩ - ♩ + ♪ + ♪ =$$

Notes on the staff

How many beats do these notes last for?











Samba Batucada



How many words can you make from the letters of 'Samba Batucada'?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.



Samba – What do you know?

1. **Underline the country where Samba originated.** /1
India Brazil England China
2. **Samba is a popular form of street entertainment for which festival?** /1

3. **Underline the Family of instruments used in Samba?** /1
Brass Keyboard Percussion Strings
4. **Which instrument signals the beginning and end of the piece?** /1
Surdo Drum Apito Whistle Agogo Bells Claves
5. **Which instrument keeps a steady pulse throughout the piece?** /1
Surdo Drum Apito Whistle Agogo Bells Claves
6. **Texture in Music is often described as being Thick or Thin. Describe how the Texture changed in the Samba performance.** /1

7. **What word means ‘lots of different rhythms playing together’?** /1

8. **What does the word ostinato mean?** /1

9. **What does the word Syncopation mean?** /1

10. **TEMPO or RHYTHM – Fill in the missing word.** /5
The _____ for the Samba is quite slow because players walk in a procession.
Each instrument plays its own _____ to build up the texture in layers.
Some instruments play a simple _____ to keep a steady
_____. Other instruments play a more complex _____ which
makes the music sound more exciting.
- Total:** /14

Class Samba DIRT



Write a review of your class samba.

Teacher Feedback

	<u>WWW</u>	<u>EBI</u>
<u>Aspire</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> You have identified how the different musical elements contribute to samba, well done.	<input type="checkbox"/> Use musical words to describe the Samba performance <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how expressive elements (tempo, Dynamics etc) can contribute to the overall effect. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain how venue and occasion (carnival) can affect the performance. <input type="checkbox"/> Comment on WWW and EBI <input type="checkbox"/> Use a wide range of musical vocabulary <input type="checkbox"/> Compare to other pieces of music. <input type="checkbox"/> Write in full sentences <input type="checkbox"/> Check spelling and punctuation <input type="checkbox"/> Ensure your work is neat
<u>Endeavour</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> You have selected appropriate vocabulary to describe the Samba performance and have explained how expressive elements (tempo, Dynamics etc) can contribute to the overall effect, well done.	
<u>Accelerate</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> You have analysed Samba music using musical vocabulary and explained how venue and occasion (carnival) can affect the performance, well done.	

Samba Instruments

Name these Samba Instruments











Music and Maths

Answer the maths questions. Draw a musical note as your answer

$$\circ - \text{d} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} =$$

$$\text{d} + \text{d} =$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪} - \text{d} =$$

Peer Assessed by.....

Year 7 – Stomp – PEER ASSESSMENT

Learning Question	Success Criteria	Achieved?
<p><u>Week 5-6</u> <u>Stomp</u></p> <p>What is Stomp Music?</p>	As: Have simple rhythms that are layered.	
	En: Have rhythms that are layered, in an ABA structure.	
	Ac: Have complex rhythms that are layered, in an ABA structure. Sections A and B should be well contrasted.	
	As: Develop a basic composition	
	En: Develop a composition that is at least 15 seconds long for each section.	
	Ac: Develop a composition that is of significant duration. (at least 30 seconds for each section) The piece should be well structured.	
	As: Have rhythms in sections A and B.	
	En: Have different rhythms in sections A and B.	
	Ac: Have different rhythms throughout – no repetition and every member of the group has a different rhythm in both sections.	
	As: Use Timbre to create your composition	
	En: Use some musical elements to create composition. (Texture, Timbre)	
	Ac: Use all musical elements well to create composition. (Tempo, Dynamics, Pitch, Texture, Timbre) Including using imaginative junk.	
	As: Include basic movements to entertain the audience	
	En: Include some movements and performance to entertain the audience.	
Ac: Include well-planned movements and performance to entertain the audience that match the composition well.		

Peer Comment: WWW & EBI: (use the success criteria above to help you)