

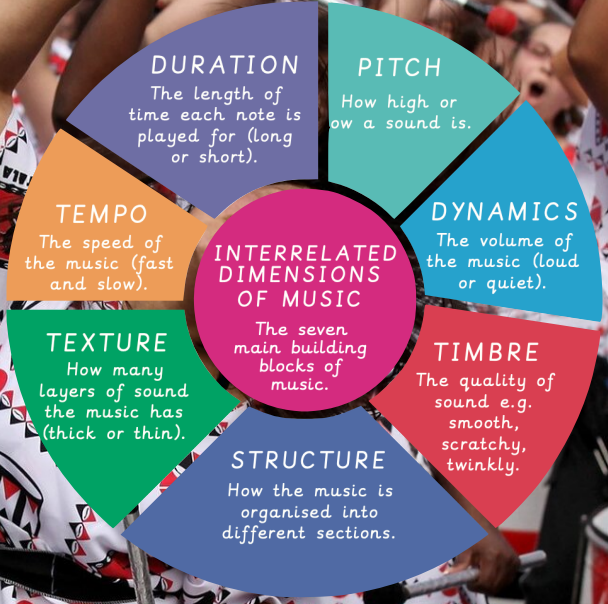
# Year 4 - Samba, carnival sounds and instruments - Term 3

## Key Vocabulary

|                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| <b>Rhythm</b>      | A pattern of long and short sounds (and silences) within a piece of music. |
| <b>Syncopation</b> | A type of musical rhythm in which the strong notes are not on the beat.    |
| <b>Off-beat</b>    | The beats in between the ones you would naturally clap on.                 |
| <b>Break</b>       | A four or eight beat rhythm which is usually played once or twice.         |

## Instruments

| Untuned percussion  | Percussion instruments you cannot play a tune on.                                   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| <b>Agogo</b>  | <b>Caixa</b>  | <b>Chocahlo</b>   |   |  |
|    |    |    |   |  |
| <b>Ganza</b>  | <b>Repique</b>  | <b>Surdo</b>  | <b>Tamborim</b>   |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |



Samba is a Brazilian music style which forms a part of everyday life in Brazil. It is used for celebrations, including the Rio Carnival, and even in football! It is a style of music which layers syncopated rhythms on multiple percussion instruments.

| To know statements   | ✓ X |
|--|-----|
| To know that samba music originated in Brazil, South America and its main musical feature is syncopated rhythms.     |     |
| To know that the 'on beat' is the pulse of a piece of music, and the 'off beat' is beats that fall in between these. |     |
| To know how to play syncopated rhythms.  |     |
| To know and compose a rhythmic break.  |     |
| To know how to perform rhythmic breaks within the samba piece.   |     |

What can you remember from previous units?  
 Can you recognise music from countries around the world?  
 Do you know the difference between pulse and rhythm?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?