

Ellesmere Park High School



MUSIC DEPARTMENT

YEAR 7: MAXIMISE



Name: _____

Class: _____

Music Teacher: _____

Day/Period: _____

BECOMING A MUSICIAN

THE KEY SKILLS



Listen



Discuss



Perform



Appraise



Read



Compose



Enjoy

KEY VOCABULARY



Tempo

Speed of the music



Dynamics

Volume of the music



Pitch

High/Low



Timbre

Different sound qualities



Melody

Main tune



Structure

How the music is put together



Texture

How many layers



Rhythm

A number of notes put together to make a pattern



Instrumentation

Different instruments heard

READING MUSIC

Treble Clef Notes



Space Notes



Bass Clef Notes



Line Notes



NOTES ON THE KEYBOARD



PERFORMANCE – TOP TIPS

- 1 Be resilient – keep going!
- 2 Practice makes perfect!
- 3 Get into a routine of practising – breaks/lunchtimes?
- 4 Get involved in extra-curricular. Performing in a group may help
- 5 Audio record as much as you can!

HOW TO TALK LIKE A MUSICIAN (EXAMPLES)

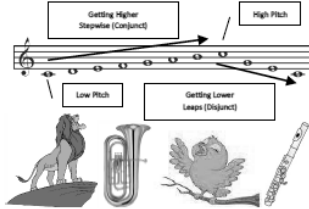
- Is the performance fluent?
- Is the performance accurate?
- The dynamics change in bar 4 from piano to forte.
- Have you checked your technique when playing the keyboard/ guitar/ drums/ ukulele?
- Are there any hesitations in your work? Have you thought about the texture changes in your composition?
- Is the timbre/instrumentation the best for what you are creating/performing?
- What are the characteristic features of this genre of music?

BUILDING BRICKS

Exploring the Elements of Music

A. Pitch

The **highness or lowness** of a sound.



B. Tempo

The **speed** of a sound or piece of music.

FAST: *Allegro, Vivace, Presto*
SLOW: *Andante, Adagio, Lento*
GETTING FASTER – *Accelerando (accel.)*
GETTING SLOWER – *Ritardando (rit.) or Rallentando (rall.)*



C. Dynamics

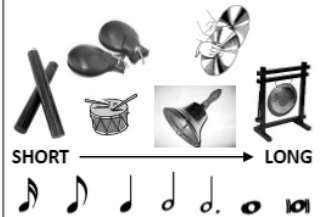
The **volume** of a sound or piece of music.

VERY LOUD: *Fortissimo (ff)*
LOUD: *Forte (f)*
QUITE LOUD: *Mezzo Forte (mf)*
QUITE SOFT: *Mezzo Piano (mp)*
SOFT: *Piano (p)*
VERY SOFT: *Pianissimo (pp)*
GETTING LOUDER: *Crescendo (cresc.)*
GETTING SOFTER: *Diminuendo (dim.)*



D. Duration

The **length** of a sound.



E. Texture

How much sound we hear.
THIN TEXTURE: (*sparse/solo*) – small amount of instruments or melodies.



THICK TEXTURE: (*dense/layered*) – lots of instruments or melodies.

F. Timbre or Sonority

Describes the **unique sound or tone quality** of different instruments voices or sounds.

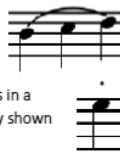


Velvety, Screechy, Throaty, Rattling, Mellow, Chirpy, Brassy, Sharp, Heavy, Buzzy, Crisp, Metallic, Wooden etc.

G. Articulation

How individual notes or sounds are **played/techniques**.

LEGATO – playing notes in a long, smooth way shown by a **SLUR**.
STACCATO – playing notes in a short, detached, spiky way shown by a **DOT**.



H. Silence

The opposite or absence of sound, **no sound**. In music these are **RESTS**.

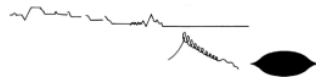


I. Notation

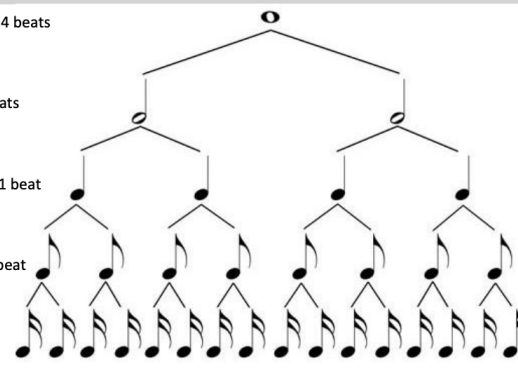
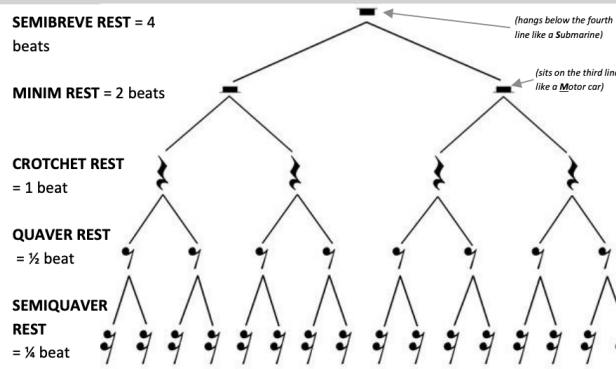





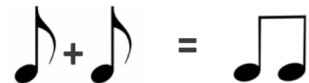
How music is **written** down.
STAFF NOTATION – music written on a **STAVE** (5 lines and spaces)



GRAPHIC NOTATION/SCORE – music written down using shapes and symbols to represent sounds.

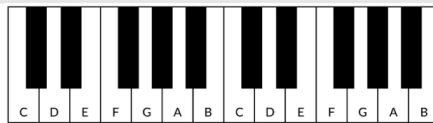
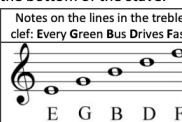
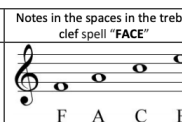
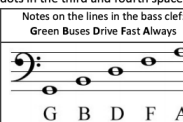
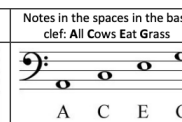
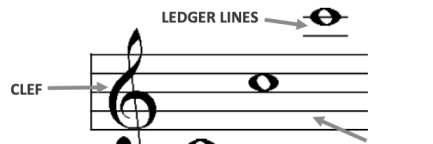
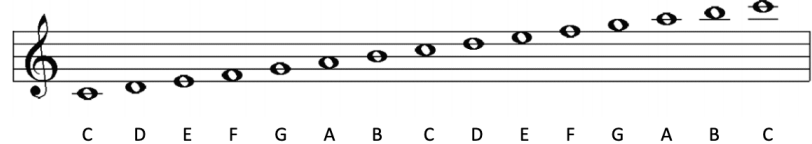
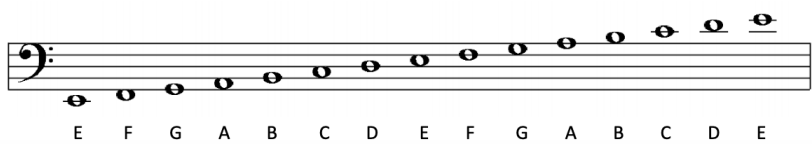


Duration – Note Values and Rests – Knowledge Organiser

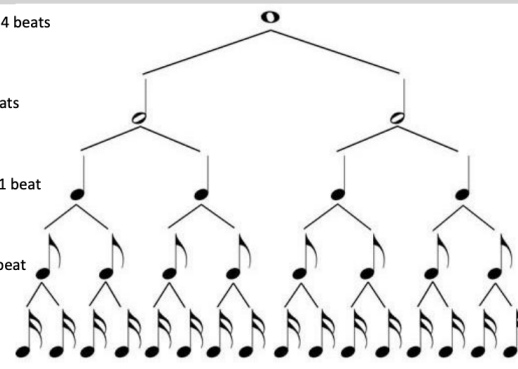
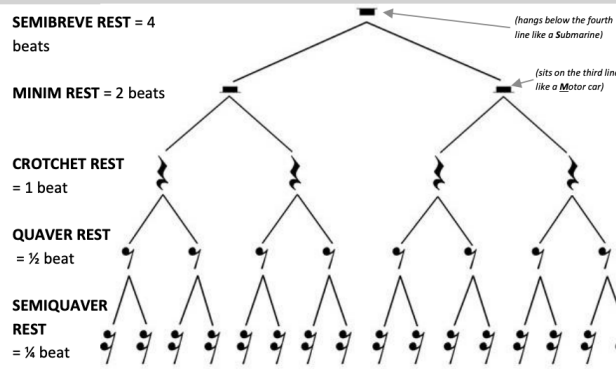





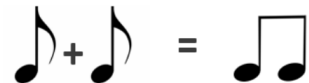
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C. Bars, Barlines and Beaming	
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DURATION (NOTE LENGTHS) & PITCH

Pitch – Treble and Bass Clef Staff Notation – Knowledge Organiser

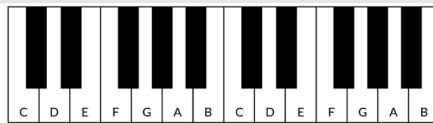
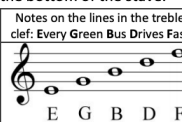
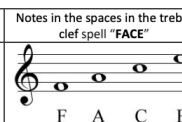
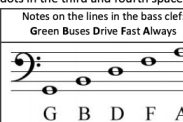
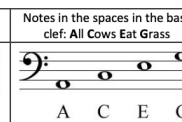
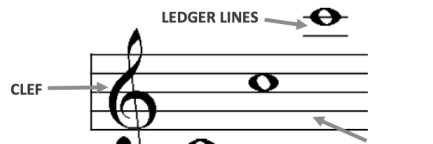
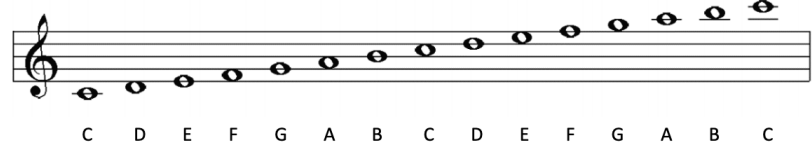
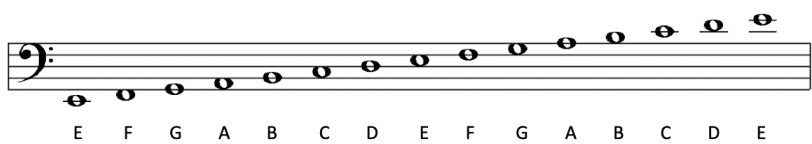
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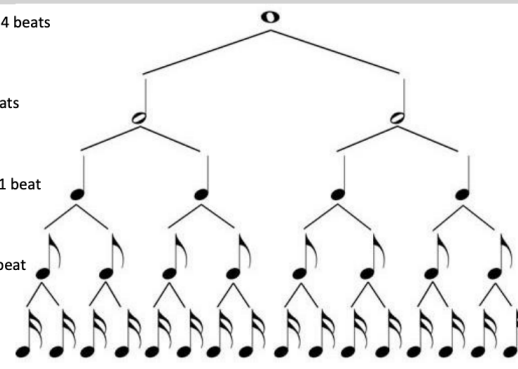
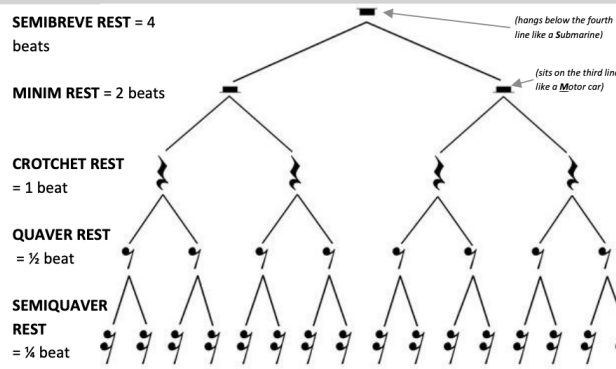



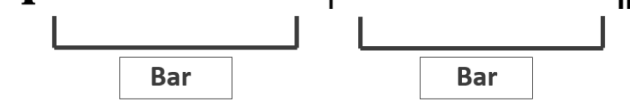
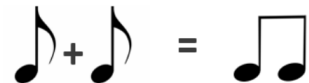


Learning about Voice Types

Voice Type	Vocal Range	Description	Famous Examples
SOPRANO		A high female voice	Renee Fleming, Maria Callas, Björk
TREBLE		A boy's high unbroken voice, sometimes referred to as a boy soprano	Aled Jones
MEZZO SOPRANO		A medium high female voice	Cecila Bartoli, Katherine Jenkins, Beyonc
COUNTER-TENOR		Male alto or soprano, sometimes referred to as <i>falsetto</i>	Andreas Scholl, Justin Hawkins of The Darkness
ALTO (CONTRALTO)		A high male or low female voice	Janet Baker, Kathleen Ferrier
TENOR		A high male voice	Pavarotti, Placido Domingo, Jeff Buckley
BARITONE		A medium male voice	Bryn Terfel, Elvis Presley
BASS		The lowest male voice	Wilard White, Paul Robeson, Barry White

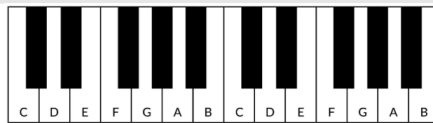


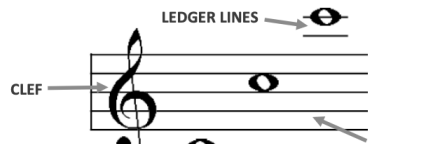
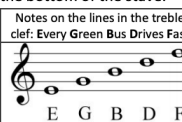
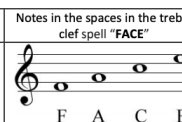
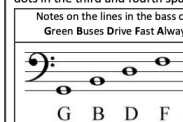
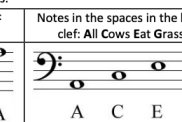
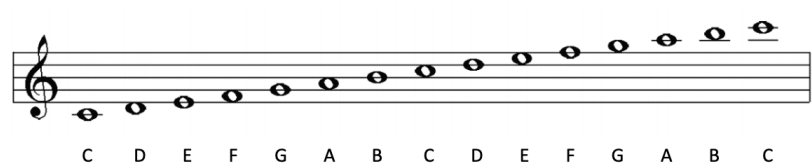
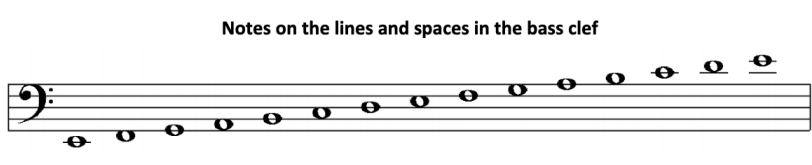
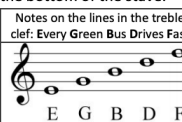
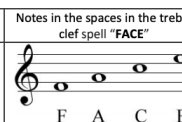
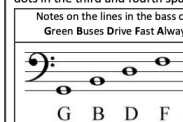
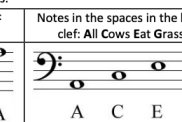
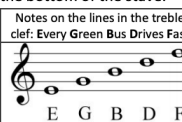
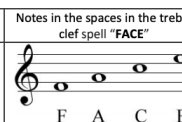
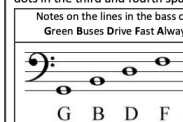
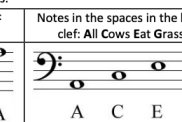
Key content/ ideas/ concepts			Keywords/ Glossary	
<p>Rap: Hip Hop is not a genre, but a huge subculture encompassing a whole lot more than just music. Hip Hop consists of what is known as 'the Four Elements: breakdancing, graffiti, turntablism (mixing and scratching, the work of a DJ), rapping (the work of the MC).</p> <p>All Rap or Hip Hop music consists of two equally important parts; the beat and the rhyme.</p> <p>The word 'rap' is hip-hop slang and translates more or less to 'flow' (of words). Rap is therefore music consisting of 'raps' or flows or rhymes.</p> <p>The real power of Rap lies in the opportunity to convey elaborate and profound messages, thanks to the continuous use of lyrics throughout the music. With more words per song than any other genre, Rap can amuse, protest or connect in ways other genres cannot.</p>	<p>Pop: Pop music is difficult to define. The definition has shifted throughout the course of time.</p> <p>Pop is always light and catchy with pronounced melodies, but not too complex.</p> <p>Pop songs are always 100% radio friendly i.e. they are edited to play up to four minutes or less and have politically correct lyrics, often bordering on shallowness.</p> <p>Pop has plain song structures, which are easy to memorise and so are the chords or melodies.</p> <p>A strong focus on video clips and visual performance have become staples in the Pop industry throughout the years, as most Pop does try to sell. Pop has a commercial nature.</p>	<p>R'n'B: Like the name implies, Rhythm 'n' Blues (R'n'B) is the powerful combination of two old music genres. Gospel (the Rhythm) which provides an infectious groovy tempo. Blues which delivers warm chords and rich bass.</p> <p>The main aspect of all R'n'B is the backbeat: the 2nd and 4th beat of each bar becomes accentuated. Backbeat makes R'n'B highly danceable.</p> <p>The instrumentation follows the basic Blues set-up: guitar, bass and drums. Yet almost always one or more instruments are added: violins, vibraphone, Hammond organ or brass horns.</p> <p>The common theme of R'n'B songs are optimism, love and joy. A positive vibe.</p>	Perform	Present work to an audience.
			Keyboard	Electronic instrument
			Piece	
			Evaluate	WWW/EBI
			Pitch	High and low
			Duration	Length of sound
			Tempo	Speed
			Dynamics	Volume
			Timbre	Sounds/instruments/voices
			Texture	Layers of sound
Structure	Organisation/Order of sound			
Silence	No sound			
Notation	Way of writing music down			
			<p>Wider Reading</p> <p>www.musicmap.info</p>	

Duration – Note Values and Rests – Knowledge Organiser

A. Note Values Pyramid	B. Rest Values Pyramid
<p>SEMIBREVE = 4 beats</p> <p>MINIM = 2 beats</p> <p>CROTCHET = 1 beat</p> <p>QUAVER = ½ beat</p> <p>SEMIQUAVER = ¼ beat</p> 	<p>SEMIBREVE REST = 4 beats</p> <p>MINIM REST = 2 beats</p> <p>CROTCHET REST = 1 beat</p> <p>QUAVER REST = ½ beat</p> <p>SEMIQUAVER REST = ¼ beat</p> 
C. Bars, Barlines and Beaming	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Time Signature</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Barline</p>  </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Double Barlines</p>  </div> </div> 	<p>Music can be divided into smaller sections called BARS which are shown by BARLINES. A DOUBLE BARLINE is always used at the end of a piece of music. The TIME SIGNATURE appears at the start of a piece of music (after the clef and key signature) and the top number shows how many “beats per bar”. Notes which are smaller than a crotchet – quavers and semiquavers – have TAILS attached to their STEMS. To make music easier to read, we normally group these small notes together in COMPLETE BEATS. To do this, we join the tails together, making them into a straight line. We call this line a BEAM – they are BEAMED NOTES.</p> 

DURATION (NOTE LENGTHS) & PITCH

Pitch – Treble and Bass Clef Staff Notation – Knowledge Organiser

A. Layout of a Keyboard/Piano	B. The Treble Clef	C. The Bass Clef				
 <p>A piano or keyboard is laid out with WHITE KEYS and Black Keys. C is to the left of the two Black Keys and the notes continue to G then they go back to A again. Notes with the same letter name/pitch are said to be an OCTAVE apart. MIDDLE C is normally in the centre of a piano keyboard.</p>	<p>The TREBLE CLEF is a symbol found at the beginning of a STAVE to show high-pitched notes and is <i>usually</i> used for the right hand on a piano or keyboard to play the MELODY and also used by high pitched instruments such as the flute and violin. The treble clef fixes the note “G” on the second line up from the bottom of the stave.</p> 	<p>The BASS CLEF is a symbol also found at the beginning of a STAVE to show low-pitched notes and is <i>usually</i> used for the left hand on a piano or keyboard, often playing the BASS LINE. Other instruments such as the cello, double bass, bassoon and tuba all use the bass clef. The bass clef fixes the note “F” on the fourth line up from the bottom of the stave; this is also framed by the two dots in the third and fourth spaces.</p> 				
<p>D. Staff Notation</p> <p>NOTATION means the way music is written down. A STAVE or STAFF is the name given to the five lines where musical notes are written. The position of notes on the stave or staff shows their PITCH (how high or low a note is). The stave or staff is made up of 5 LINEs and 4 SPACEs although ‘extra’ lines may be added under and above the stave – these are called LEDGER LINES. STAFF NOTATION is therefore music which is written down on a stave or staff using notes, clefs and many other musical signs and symbols.</p> 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>Notes on the lines in the treble clef: Every Green Bus Drives Fast</p>  <p>E G B D F</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>Notes in the spaces in the treble clef spell “FACE”</p>  <p>F A C E</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>Notes on the lines in the bass clef: Green Buses Drive Fast Always</p>  <p>G B D F A</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>Notes in the spaces in the bass clef: All Cows Eat Grass</p>  <p>A C E G</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Notes on the lines and spaces in the treble clef</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">Notes on the lines and spaces in the bass clef</p> 		<p>Notes on the lines in the treble clef: Every Green Bus Drives Fast</p>  <p>E G B D F</p>	<p>Notes in the spaces in the treble clef spell “FACE”</p>  <p>F A C E</p>	<p>Notes on the lines in the bass clef: Green Buses Drive Fast Always</p>  <p>G B D F A</p>	<p>Notes in the spaces in the bass clef: All Cows Eat Grass</p>  <p>A C E G</p>
<p>Notes on the lines in the treble clef: Every Green Bus Drives Fast</p>  <p>E G B D F</p>	<p>Notes in the spaces in the treble clef spell “FACE”</p>  <p>F A C E</p>					
<p>Notes on the lines in the bass clef: Green Buses Drive Fast Always</p>  <p>G B D F A</p>	<p>Notes in the spaces in the bass clef: All Cows Eat Grass</p>  <p>A C E G</p>					

String family:

- The violin is the smallest and highest instrument in the orchestral string family.
- The violin usually plays the melody.
- The viola plays in the Alto clef. It is one of the only instruments to use this. It is the second smallest instrument in the string family.
- The cello is the second largest instrument in the orchestral string family.
- The cello is played sitting down.
- The double bass is the largest and lowest instrument in the string family.
- The double bass usually plays long, low notes.

Brass family:

- The trumpet is the smallest and highest instrument in the orchestral brass family.
- The trumpet usually plays the melody.
- The trombone is the only brass instrument to not use valves – it uses a slide.
- The tuba is the biggest and lowest instrument in the orchestral brass family.
- The French horn is a circular shape with lots of tubing. It is played with the performers hand in the bell.
- All brass instruments are played using a mouthpiece.

The Layout of the Orchestra



The conductor:

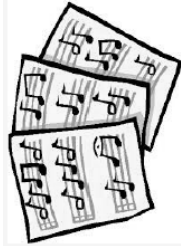
- The conductor is the most important member of the orchestra.
- He/She keeps the whole orchestra in time.
- He/She directs how loud/soft and fast/slow the music is played.
- The conductor uses a baton to show the time signature and tempo.

Woodwind family:

- The oboe and bassoon use a double reed.
- The clarinet and bass clarinet use a single reed.
- The flute is the only woodwind instrument that doesn't use a reed.
- The bassoon is the largest and lowest instrument in the orchestral woodwind family.
- The flute is the smallest and highest instrument in the orchestral woodwind family.
- The woodwind family usually provides harmony with some instruments playing the melody.

Percussion family:

- Percussion instruments are any instruments you have to hit to make a sound.
- There are two types of percussion:
 - Tuned – these instruments can play pitches
 - A xylophone is a tuned percussion instrument.
 - Untuned – these instruments cannot play pitches.
 - A snare drum is an untuned percussion instrument.



READING TAB



Tablature, or TAB for short, is a different, more common way for writing and reading music for the guitar. You need to understand frets, fingers and strings.

FRETS—These are the metal strips that go along the neck of the guitar. The first fret is closest to the end



Fret 1

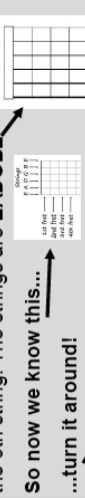
Fret 2

The frets are shown like this

① ② ③ ④ **FINGERS**—Fairly straight forward. Fingers are numbered 1-4 as shown

STRINGS—An guitar has 6 strings. The thinnest string is the 1st string and the thickest string is the 6th string. The strings are **EADGBE**

So now we know this...
...turn it around!



E A D G B E G B E E

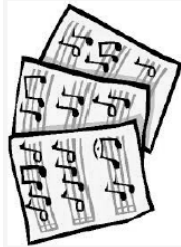
Numbers are then written on the lines. The numbers represent the frets. A number 3 on the A line means play the 3rd fret on the A string

A '0' means 'open' string. Your left hand fingers do not press down on a string

So now we know how to play and read this:

1. E open string
2. E 3rd fret
3. E 4th fret
4. A 2nd fret
5. D 2nd fret
6. G open string

Hold the guitar with your right hand over the body and the left hand holding the neck. Strum and pluck the strings over the hole with your right hand and press the strings on the frets with your left hand. It's best to sit when you play



Playing the Keyboard



When you play and read music for the piano or keyboard, you need to know the following:

- *the letter names of the keys
- *the rhythm of the music (see Musical Dimensions 1)
- *the names of the dots on the music ladder called the staff (see Playing and Reading 2)

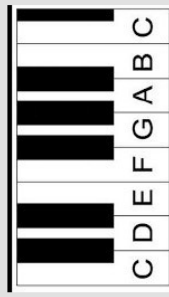
Black notes help us to know the names of the white notes. Black notes are grouped in 2s and 3s



NAME OF THE KEYS

The letter name of the keys on the piano are in the same order as the alphabet. When you get to G, you go back to the beginning

So, ABCDEFGABCDEFABCDEF G



I find it easier to find D first as D can be found in between the two black notes. Think of the two black notes as a kennel and Danny Dog lives in the kennel. If you can find Danny Dog, you can find all the other keys on the piano

THE BLACK NOTES

The black keys on the piano or keyboard are called FLATS or SHARPS. In music, a flat has a symbol that looks like a small 'b' and a sharp has a symbol that looks like a hashtag '#'

To find a sharp you play one semitone higher and a flat is one semitone lower



A semitone is a step between the keys. Between C and D on the keyboard, there are 2 semitones. White note C, then black note in between, then white note D

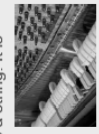
Here are where to find the sharps and flats. A black note has a sharp name and a flat name



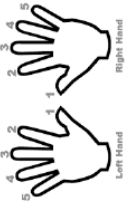
HOW EASILY CAN YOU FIND THESE KEYS?

- DAD, CAB, BED, ACE
- EGG, BADGE, GAG
- F#, Db, A#, Eb

Inside a real piano, the sound is created when a hammer strikes a string. It is really important not to bash too hard or you will damage what you cannot see



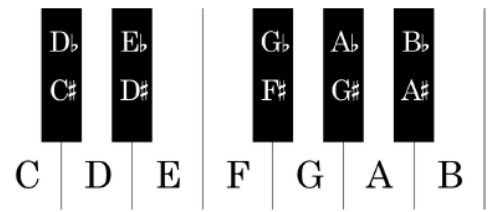
When you start to play the piano, your fingers will be numbered like this



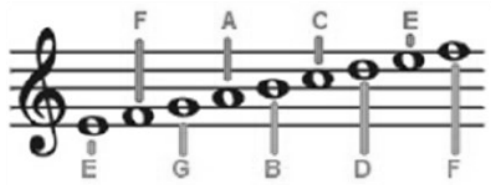
Right Hand
Left Hand

Chord	Keyboard	Ukulele	Notes
C			C E G
F			F A C
G			G B D
Am			A C E

Black Keys
 The black keys on the keyboards are half steps between the white keys. These half steps are called 'semitones'. Please note the pattern of black keys - there isn't on every key! The '# symbol means 'sharp', and the 'b' symbol means 'flat'. A sharp raises the pitch by a semitone, a flat lowers the pitch by a semitone. Each black key has 2 names - a C# is the same key as a Db. There's just two different ways of looking at it.

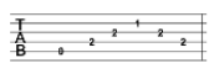


Repeat Sign
 This is a repeat sign:
 There will be one at the start and end of the repeated section.

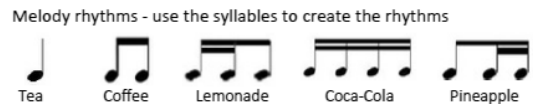


Guitar Chords
 Guitar chords are indicated by a guitar graphic of the frets. Frets are the metal bars on the neck of the guitar. A 'X' next to a string means 'don't pluck that string'. A 'O' next to a string means 'play it open' (no fingers on a string). Then simply follow the picture and place your fingers on the dots.

Guitar TAB
 Some guitar music is written in TAB (tablature). This literally tells you which string and which fret to place your fingers. Read it like a grid reference. The lowest line on TAB is the thickest string on the guitar (lowest pitch). There is a line for each string. The number refers to the fret number on that string. The rhythm is usually placed above the TAB line, but not always. It is a more graphical way of writing music and less accurate than standard notation.



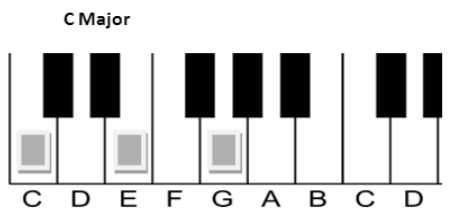
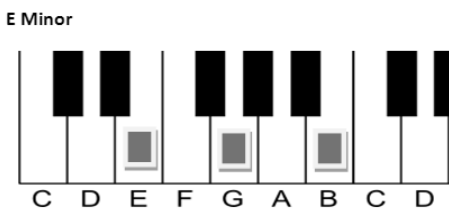
Keyboard chords
 The general rule with chords on a keyboard is 'every other key'. Chords contain 3 notes, the 1st, the 3rd and the 5th notes of a scale. The best way to remember this is: **PLAY - miss - PLAY - miss - PLAY**
 You can either hold a chord for the full length of the bar, or play it to a given rhythm. You can also play the chord as a 'broken chord', which involves playing the 3 notes, one at a time - breaking the chord up.
 The bass note (the lowest note) can also be doubled up in the left hand to provide a wider range of pitch.



4 CHORD SONG - Axis of Awesome

G, D, Em, C

G, B, D	D, F#, A	E, G, B	C, E, G



Tip 1: If you are having difficulty with your fingers, keep them in the same shape and just move position.

Tip 2: If your fingers can't spread over the 3 notes then use two hands to play the chord.



Gamelan

*Gamelan originates from Indonesia and orchestras are common to the islands of Java, Madura, Bali, Lombok and other Sunda Islands



*Indonesia is the large group of islands north of Australia and south of the Philippines

*The term 'Gamelan' refers to either the set of instruments that make up the Gamelan orchestra, (or Gamelan ensemble), or the group of people playing the instruments

*Typical Gamelan orchestras feature metallophones, xylophones, drums and gongs played with mallets

*The word Gamelan comes from the Javanese word **gamel**, which refers to the type of mallet used to hit the instruments

*Gamelan can be dated back thousands of years

*Gamelan orchestras vary between islands and regions

*Gamelan is still commonly played on formal occasions and in many traditional ceremonies although many other genres are popular in Indonesia such as rock and pop

*The music of the Gamelan can induce a meditative state



Wayang-Shadow Puppets
 *Shadow puppetry is an ancient form of storytelling and entertainment which uses flat cut-out puppets called shadow puppets. The puppets are held behind a screen and a source of light which makes the puppets appear to walk, dance, talk, fight etc

*In Indonesia, shadow puppet theatre is called **wayang**

*Its origins can be traced back to medieval times when the religion **Hinduism** spread to Indonesia from southern India

*Some performances last all night long!

*A complete **Wayang** performance will include **dalang**—the puppet masters, **nyawa**—these are the *Gamelan* players and the **sinden**—female choral singers



Recreate the Gamelan Style

Music is built around cyclic patterns—a repeated pattern—of 16 beats.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
G	A	C	D	C	D	E	D	C	E	F	G	A	G	A	G

A glockenspiel can play the notes above. This tune is usually played on the saron. The arrow up means 'high', G and the arrow going down is 'low' E

This second part can be played on another glockenspiel, perhaps a larger one. Using the tune above but the numbers below (so 4 is still A) The 'O' is a rest

Using the above on 3 drums or 3 symbols or bells. 'O' is a rest. 'SML' refer to 'small, medium, large'

Sit on the floor and don't forget to take your shoes off—this is a sign of respect

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
O	O	S	O	M	O	S	O	M	O	S	O	M	O	S	O

Using the above on 3 drums or 3 symbols or bells. 'O' is a rest. 'SML' refer to 'small, medium, large'

Sit on the floor and don't forget to take your shoes off—this is a sign of respect

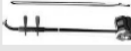


Chinese Music

*Historical documents and archaeology tell us that Chinese music is thousands of years old. In fact, a bone flute called a Xun has been discovered dating back over 9000 years



*There are many traditional instruments. They are divided into categories based on the materials they are made from: silk, bamboo, wood, animal skin, metal, stone and clay. There are woodwind, plucked and bowed string and percussion



*The erhu or Chinese violin is a bowed string instrument

*The guzheng, also known as a Chinese zither, is a plucked string instrument



*The dizi is a bamboo flute



*A gong is a flat, circular metal percussion instrument which is hit with a mallet. A gong can be really big!

*Chinese music is diverse. There are many forms in different regions. China is a huge place! Many forms have emerged through history. Rock, hip hop and pop music is popular in China today as well as more traditional styles

Chinese New Year

*Chinese New Year is the festival that celebrates the beginning of a new year in the traditional Chinese calendar. This usually takes place around February

*New Year is often referred to as the Spring Festival

*Families get together for special meals, houses are cleaned in order to sweep away bad luck and make way for good luck, houses are decorated, fire crackers are lit, people wear red and money is given to children in red envelopes



*Dragon and Lion dances are common and music is performed

*There are 12 Zodiac animals used to represent years. In Chinese culture, the qualities of the animals can determine your future, career and relationships.

2020 is the **Year of the Rat**

Suggested listening

Modern

Jay Chou and songs from his album Common Jasmine Orange (pop style)

Pu Shu and songs from his album The Ordinary Road (folk style)

Traditional

High Mountains and Flowing Waters—Yu Boya

Plum Blossoms in 3 movements—Chen Yue

Scale

A set of musical notes ordered by pitch. There are 8 notes in an octave.

C major scale uses the notes CDEFGABC in order.

Minim

I refer to a minim as a 'worm' in lessons. This has a note value of 2 beats

The Pentatonic

*A pentatonic scale uses 5 notes in its scale. This means that only 5 notes are played in the melody of the music

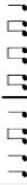
*This scale has been developed by many ancient civilisations and is still used today particularly in traditional Chinese Music

Recreating Chinese Music

Use CDEGA on a keyboard, glockenspiel or any other melodic instrument.



Create an 8 beat rhythm like this one



Play CDEGA in any combination so each letter fits the rhythm pattern you chose. Repeat. At the end of your music, finish with a minim. This is a 2 beat note.





SAMBA

*Samba originated in Brazil in the 1800s

*It is important to know that a big part of Brazil's history was the Slave Trade and that Samba originated from the culture and traditions of the African slaves living and working in the Brazilian sugar plantations at the time

*The Samba style includes many layered, often syncopated, rhythms played on many percussion instruments

*The music follows a series of signals from a lead player. The signals are often played on a whistle called the *apito*. The other players then respond. As well as *call and response*, music may be played in *unison* and when all players are playing their individual *ostinatos*, this is called the *groove*

*Samba music is very loud as it needs to be heard outside by thousands of people. Dynamic changes are signalled by the leader using the *apito*

*Other instruments include the *Repinique*, a high pitched drum traditionally used to make the calls in call and response sections; the large *Surdo* drum, usually in three different sizes; the *Tamborim*; a hand-held shaker called a *Ganza*; the *Caixa*, which is a snare drum; and the *Agogo bells*

THE CARNIVAL IN RIO

*The Carnival in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been held every year since 1723 and lasts up to six days. It takes place in February or March, 40 days before Easter



*There are many carnivals throughout the world, but the Carnival in Rio is the biggest and most famous. The samba parades and musicians attract millions of people

*People spend more money and party more at Carnival than at Christmas. Loud music, dazzling costumes, dancing, highly decorated floats, and marching bands form the heart of the Carnival. Each float represents a Samba school; a group of people who may be from the same community

Samba is now an international genre. Most UK towns and cities have their own Samba band.

Celebration Samba is a local Samba group based in Worthing

SUGGESTED LISTENING

- Mas Que Nada** featuring Black Eyed Peas by Sergio Mendes
- Whenever Wherever** by Shakira
- Samba Do Brasil** by Bellini

Syncopated	Where the strong beats are unaccented. In a 4 beat rhythm, usually the first beat is the strong beat. If the second beat was stressed, this would be syncopated
Unison	Performed together
Ostinato	A repeated musical phrase
Groove	All instruments are playing together and rhythms are layered

RECREATING THE SAMBA STYLE

Using several drums, play rhythms that fit with these phrases. Keep the words in your head. These are just ideas. You can think of you own

- Drum, great big drum, have you got a Low High Low Agogo*
- Biscuit biscuit, I wanna biscuit*
- 12345 bananas*
- Fish and chips, fish and chips*
- To begin, the leader can play: *Samba band is the best....*
- Everyone responds with: *That's right!...*
- Don't forget the call and response. The leader might blow the whistle and play: *He lives in a pineapple under the sea....*
- Everyone responds with: *Spongebob Squarepants*

STOMP & SAMBA KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

PERFORMING WITH OTHERS

- ALWAYS COUNT YOURSELVES IN!...OUT LOUD
- Have eye contact with everyone
- Internalise the pulse in your head
- Keep going!

KEY VOCABULARY

Pulse
A regular BEAT that is felt throughout much music.

Rhythm
A series of sounds or notes of different lengths that create a pattern. A rhythm usually fits with a regular pulse.

Rest
Silence in a bar of music.

STOMP
A way of writing down and recording rhythms using boxes

Samba
An ensemble performance where everyday objects are used.

Percussion
Musical instruments played by striking with the hand or with a stick or beater, or by shaking.

NOTE VALUES

Note Name	Note Symbol	Note Value
Semibreve		4 beats
Minim		2 beats
Crotchet		1 beat
Quaver		1/2 of a beat
Pair of Quavers		2 x 1/2 beats = 1

TIME SIGNATURES

A TIME SIGNATURE tells us how many beats (and what type of beats) there are in each BAR of music and is made up of two numbers at the beginning of a piece of music.

Top Number = HOW MANY BEATS
Bottom Number = TYPE OF BEAT

SAMBA – KEY INFORMATION

Originates from Brazil and is used in carnivals.

Samba music often starts with an INTRODUCTION often featuring CALL AND RESPONSE rhythms between the Samba Leader and ensemble.

The main Ostinato rhythm of Samba is called the GROOVE.

The dynamics of Samba music are normally very loud – it is music designed to be performed outdoors at carnivals and is played by large numbers.

Instruments such as the surdo, repinique, tamborim, agogo bells, guiro, claves, snare drum, cowbells.

Samba music had a generally fast tempo at around 104 bpm