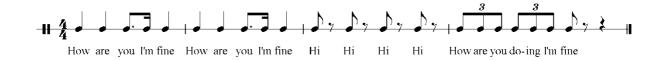
Samba Call and Response Rhythms

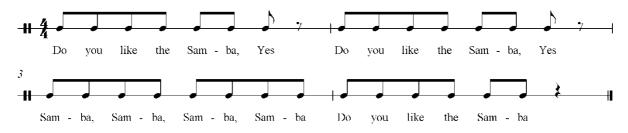
The main one can be taught like this (call, response, unison):

How are you, I'm fine, *How are you,* I'm fine. *Hi,* Hi, *Hi,* Hi, *How are you doing I'm fine.* The rhythm for this is:



And another one is:

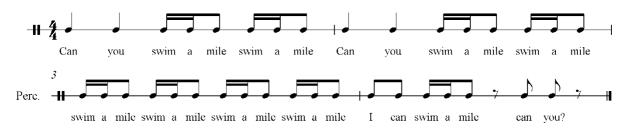
Do you like the Samba, yes. *Do you like the Samba,* yes. *Samba,* Samba, Samba, Samba. **Do you like the Samba**.



You can make rhythms up:

Can you swim a mile, swim a mile. *Can you swim a mile,* swim a mile. *Swim a mile,* swim a mile, swim a mile. *I can swim a mile, can you?*

And the rhythm is:



Samba

Features

- 1. Call and Response
- 2. Cross Rhythms
- 3. Syncopation
- 4. Carnival / March-like pace
- 5. Differing textures / combination of sounds

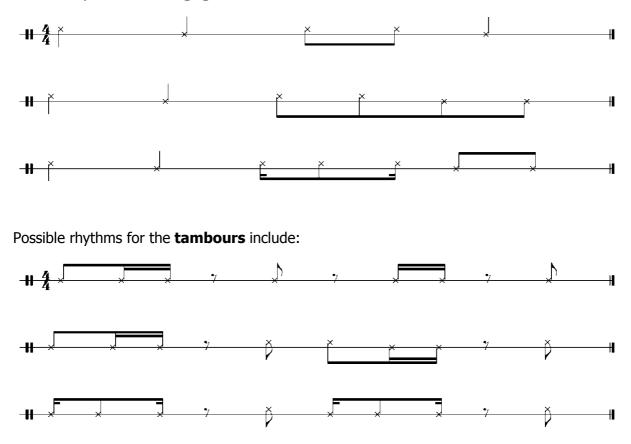
Instruments

- 1. **3 Surdos** (18", 16" and 14") and (fluffy beaters). Small and medium surdos can be used alternately on beat 1 and 2 (3 &4). Largest surdo doesn't have to be used but can be used to accent first beat / play every beat.
- 2. **Repenique** (straight stick). Used by leader to signify call; keep players in time; provide more syncopated rhythm; play along with specific rhythms.
- 3. **Snare drum** (thick drum sticks). Not always used but if so usually grouped with surdos to provide the heartbeat of the pulse. Normally will have a different (mainly simple) rhythm.
- 4. **Tambours** (plastic prongs). Versatile drum usually given complex syncopated rhythms incorporating 'skin' and 'rim' sounds.
- 5. **Agogo Bells** (thin drum sticks / beaters). Can be given complex or simple syncopated rhythms using the 'two tones'. Cuts through the texture and is very important (and distinct) within the Samba sound.
- 6. **Ganzas** (metal shakers). Very important and deceivingly hard (for pupils) to play. Make a noise back and forth so it is important to gain a good wrist technique. Mostly plays a semi-quaver pattern, but this can be differentiated to quavers or even crotchets.
- 7. **Samba Whistle.** This signifies that a **call** is about to be given. Three pitches are available. Two usually used.

Samba Rhythms

These are only suggested rhythms – you can be as creative or as simple as you like. Within your Samba there is the opportunity to do 'rhythmic breaks' and get the pupils improvising a rhythm.

Possible rhythms for the **agogos** include:



The snare drum can do a very simple syncopated rhythm or a normal on the beat rhythm – depending on who you have playing.