

Samba

Bateria	A Portuguese and Spanish word meaning drum kit. It is the term used to refer to the set of drums used in Samba music.
Apito	A whistle. It is used by the leader to signal transitions. These transitions could include changes in timbre or rhythmic pattern.
Call and response	One person plays (or sings) a musical phrase which is then responded to by a group. They may copy the call or perform a different phrase, like a musical conversation.
Polyrhythm	The use of several rhythms performed simultaneously, often overlapping to create a thick, polyrhythmic texture.
Syncopation	A way of changing a rhythm by making some notes sound a bit early, often so that they cross over the main beat of the music, emphasising the weak or off beats.
Cyclic rhythm	A rhythm which is repeated over and over again.
Ostinato	A rhythm that is played over and over again. A repeated pattern.
Groove	The main ostinato that is heard most of the way through a piece of samba music.
Rest	A silent beat
Pulse	A regular beat that is felt throughout much music
Rhythm	A series of notes of different lengths that create a pattern. Usually fits with a regular beat or pulse



SURDO (*soor-doh*)

Surdos are large cylindrical drums with skins on both ends. Strapped over the shoulder the top skin is played with one or two beaters (depending on the style) producing a bass sound. The surdo rhythm creates the heartbeat in the Samba and provides the foundation for the patterns of the other instruments.



CAIXA (*cash - a*)

A snare drum found in most percussion ensembles in Brazil. Used to provide stability, swing and to drive the band playing either accents on to the beat or syncopated lines.



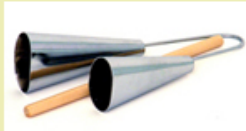
REPINIQUE (*hepi-knee-key*)

Also called repique, this instrument acts as the lead drum of a bateria in samba and calls intros, endings and breaks. It is a double headed drum which is tuned high. In samba it is played using a stick in one hand with the other hand playing slaps and open tones. In samba reggae repiques are played with two thin sticks..



TAMBORIM (*tam-bor-him*)

Tamborims are one-headed drums about six inches in diameter and played with a thin stick or a plastic stick with several prongs. Usually short repetitive patterns are played on it and in a large group there is often a section of tamborim players playing fairly long phrases which punctuate the music.



AGOGO

Coned shaped, metal tuned bells attached to a handle. Usually there are two bells, a smaller high-pitched bell and a larger lower pitched bell. There are also sets of Agogos with 3 or 4 bells. They're played with a wooden stick, creating a melody using the different tones.



APITO

Apito is a whistle. In Samba single-toned whistles (like the referee's whistle) are used to start, stop and announce band calls. Tri-toned whistles are used for playing syncopated patterns.