

**1. Latin American styles**

1	<b>Latin America</b>	Countries of central and southern America influenced by the slave trade.
2	<b>Tango</b>	A style of dance and music from Argentina. Developed in the poorer suburbs of Buenos Aires.
3	<b>Samba</b>	A style of dance and music from Brazil. Features percussion heavily. Translates as to pray, call up spirits or to cry and complain.
4	<b>Mambo</b>	A style of dance and music from Cuba.
5	<b>Rumba</b>	A style of dance and music from Cuba.
6	<b>Bolero</b>	A style of dance and music from Cuba.
7	<b>Merengue</b>	A style of dance and music from the Dominican Republic.
8	<b>Salsa</b>	A style of dance and music from Puerto Rico

**2. Samba instruments.**

1	<b>Bandoneon</b>	An accordion used in tango
2	<b>Violin</b>	A string instrument used in many styles, especially in tango.
3	<b>Piano</b>	An instrument used in lots of styles, particularly the tango.
4	<b>Agogo</b>	A double headed cowbell.
5	<b>Apito</b>	A whistle, played by the leader to tell people when to change sections.
6	<b>Reco-reco</b>	A scraper that plays with the shaker.
7	<b>Repenique</b>	A double headed drum often used to play the solo call.
8	<b>Surdo</b>	The bass drums that keep the samba in time.
9	<b>Tambourim</b>	A small headed drum that plays complicated rhythms.
10	<b>Triangle</b>	A metal triangle played by a metal rod, often used in smaller groups.
11	<b>Berimbau</b>	A bowed instrument used in Samba.

**3.Key Vocab - Musical elements**

1	<b>Melody</b>	The main tune, played on instruments or sung.
2	<b>Chords</b>	Two or more notes played at once.
3	<b>Triad</b>	A chord with 3 notes in.
4	<b>Bass line</b>	The lowest part in music, provides the harmonic structure of the music.
5	<b>Dotted rhythms</b>	Making some notes half as long by adding dots after the notes. This is really important in the bass line of the tango.
6	<b>Chord sequence</b>	A pattern of chords used in music.
7	<b>Syncopation</b>	A rhythmic effect where the music lands on the off beat.
8	<b>Staccato</b>	Short detached notes.
9	<b>Dynamics</b>	The volume of the music
10	<b>Texture</b>	How the instruments are combined, for example monophonic, homophonic, melody and accompaniment.
11	<b>Polyrhythms</b>	A group of musicians playing lots of different rhythms at the same time.
12	<b>Tempo</b>	The speed of the music.
13	<b>Call and response</b>	A leader plays a short solo call and the rest of the musicians reply with a set rhythm.
14	<b>Solo</b>	One person plays on their own.
15	<b>Flats (b)</b>	Signs used to make a note a semitone lower.
16	<b>Sharps (#)</b>	Signs used to make a note a semitone higher.

**Listen to music by groups like: The Buena Vista Social Club, Astor Piazzolla, Diego Zangado and Familia Valera Miranda**