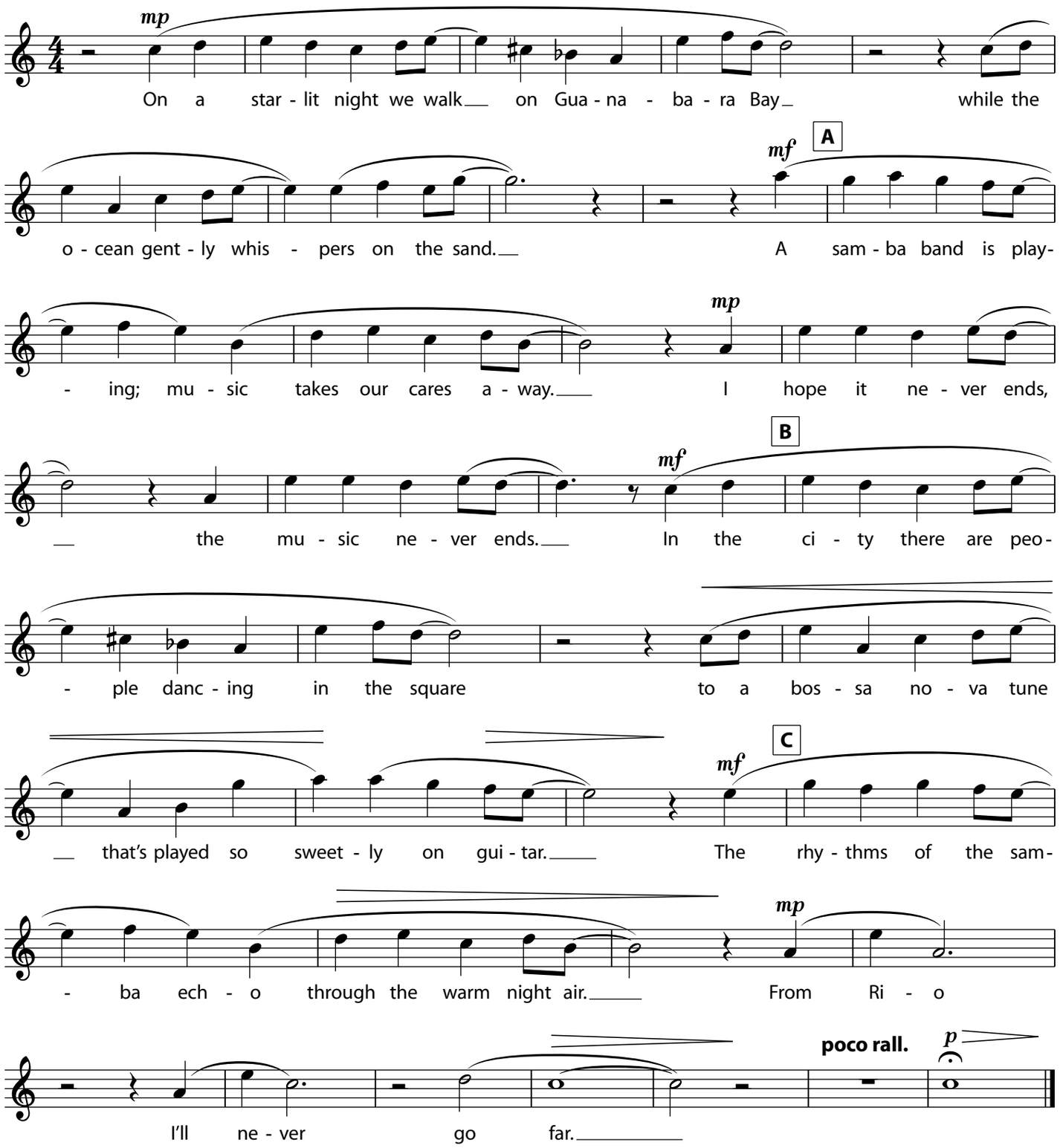
performance 1 and 25; backing 13 and 26*

1. Guanabara Bay

Globetrotters BRAZIL

Medium bossa nova ♩ = 112



A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

* CD tracks 1 and 13 have piano accompaniment; tracks 25 and 26 have guitar accompaniment.

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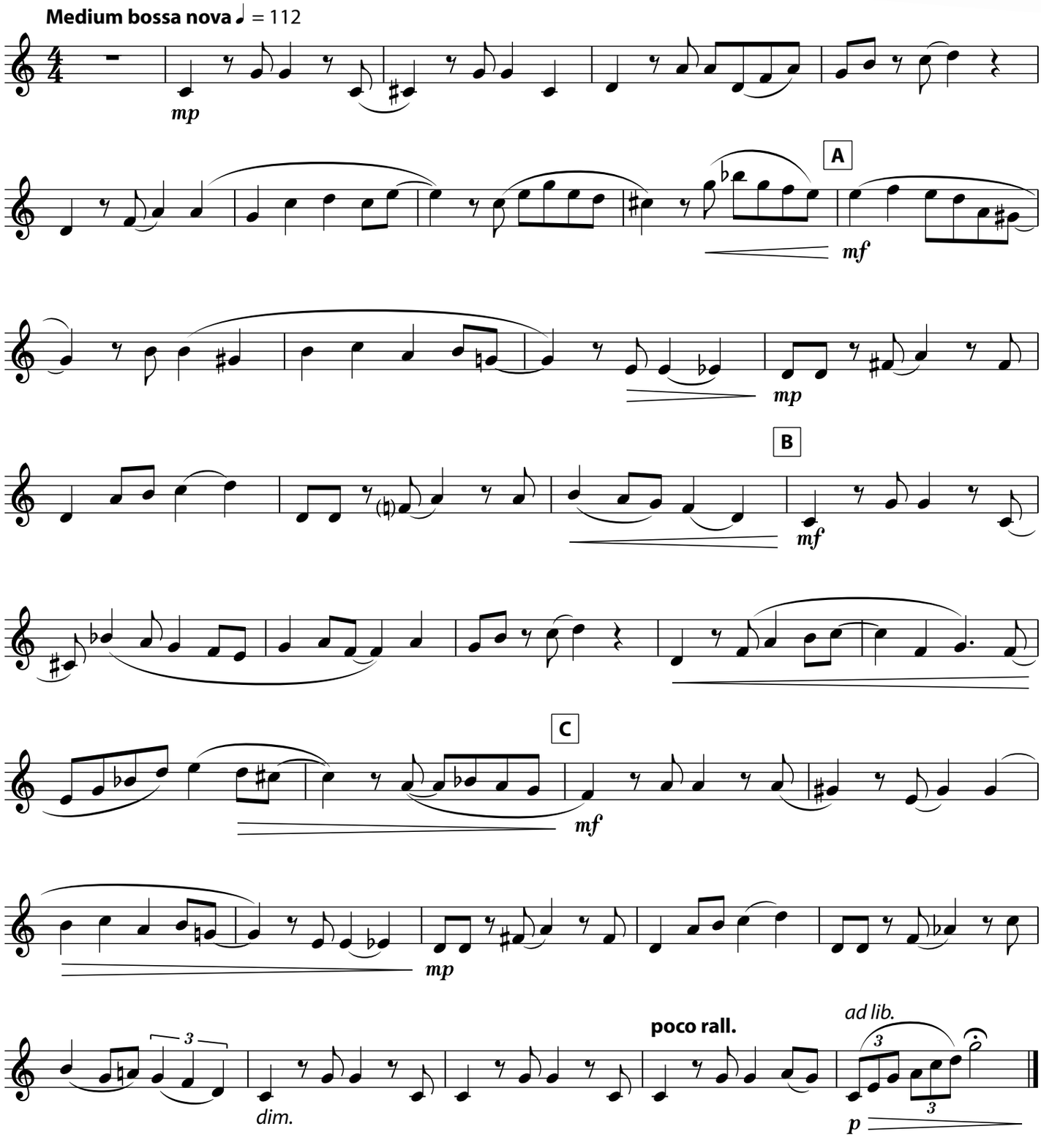
Bossa nova comes from Brazil and is a slang expression that roughly translates as 'The New Thing'. It's a development of the samba, but has more complicated melodies and harmonies and is characteristically performed by guitar and voice. This piece should have a very relaxed feel, but always keep a solid tempo and pay attention to the syncopated rhythms. Practise singing or saying the words along with the recording (track 1) to get used to the rhythms. Try to breathe in the rests rather than in the middle of phrases; Warm-ups 1a and 1b will help you with this.

Saxophone accompaniment



performance 4; backing 16

4. Havana Cha-cha-cha

Lively and playful ♩ = 120

mf

Ha - va - na cha-cha, Ha - va - na cha-cha. In the

𝄋

ca-fés of down-town Ha - va - na sal-sa bands play the cha - cha - cha. They play on

to Coda ⊕ *f*

con-gas, tim-ba - les, and cow - bells and cla - ves, and bon-gos and flutes and sax-o-phones. Peo-ple

A

sing and dance in the streets, they dance in the bars, they dance on the roof - tops. Yeah, the

mf

rhy - thm makes our feet move, we'll ne-ver be still un - til the mu-sic stops! Fi - del

B

Cas-tro, Che Gue - va - ra, did they find a - ny time to cha-cha - cha? Did they

f *mf*

ev - er dance the sal - sa in Ha - va - na? Ha-va - na cha-cha,

D.𝄋 al Coda

Ha-va - na cha-cha. In the

⊕ ***CODA*** *f*

bon-gos and flutes and sax-o-phones, cha-cha-cha!

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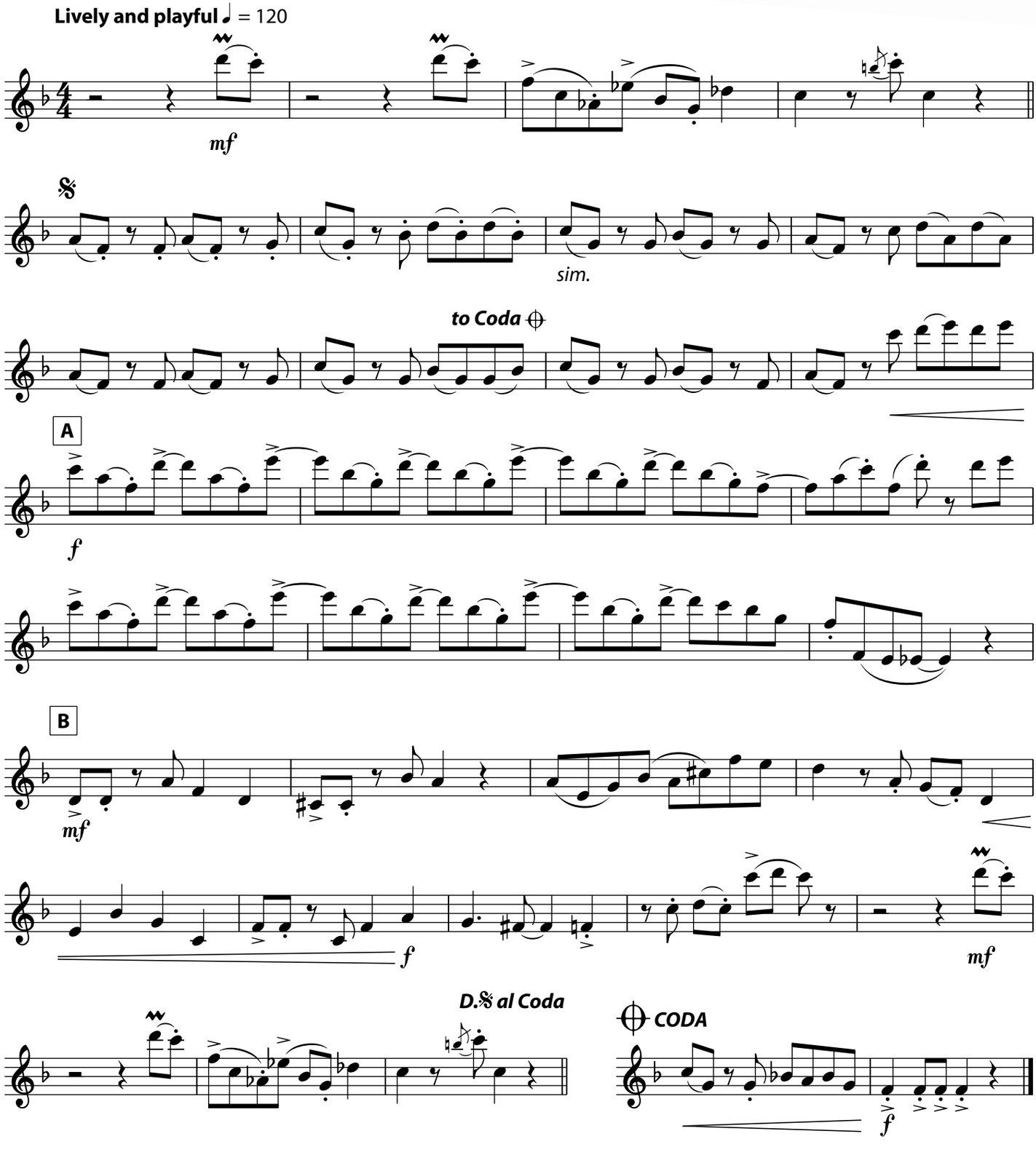
The cha-cha-cha is a style of Cuban dance music that emerged in the 1950s, and is one of several styles that make up salsa music. Rhythm is very important in Cuban music: many different rhythmic patterns are played simultaneously. Can you hear the steady crotchet (♩) pulse of the cowbell in track 4? Try clapping along with it. Pay careful attention to your articulation, which, when played well, makes the rhythms sound really clear. Think of articulation as being like the nuances of speech; it gives the music character and helps it to tell a story.

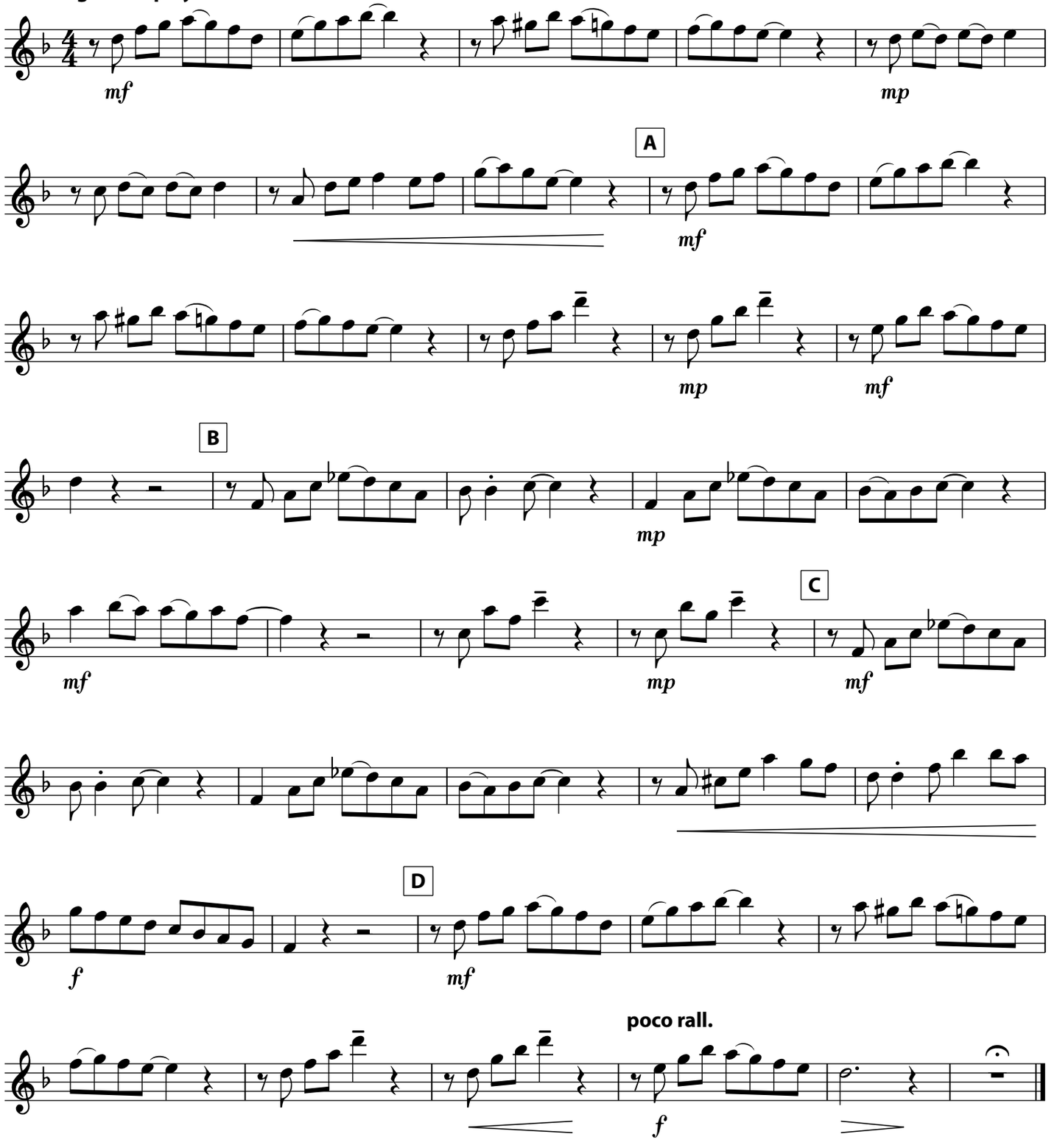
Saxophone accompaniment



11. Roda de Choro

Globetrotters BRAZIL

Light and playful ♩ = 126



A piano accompaniment for printing is included on the CD (see page 3).

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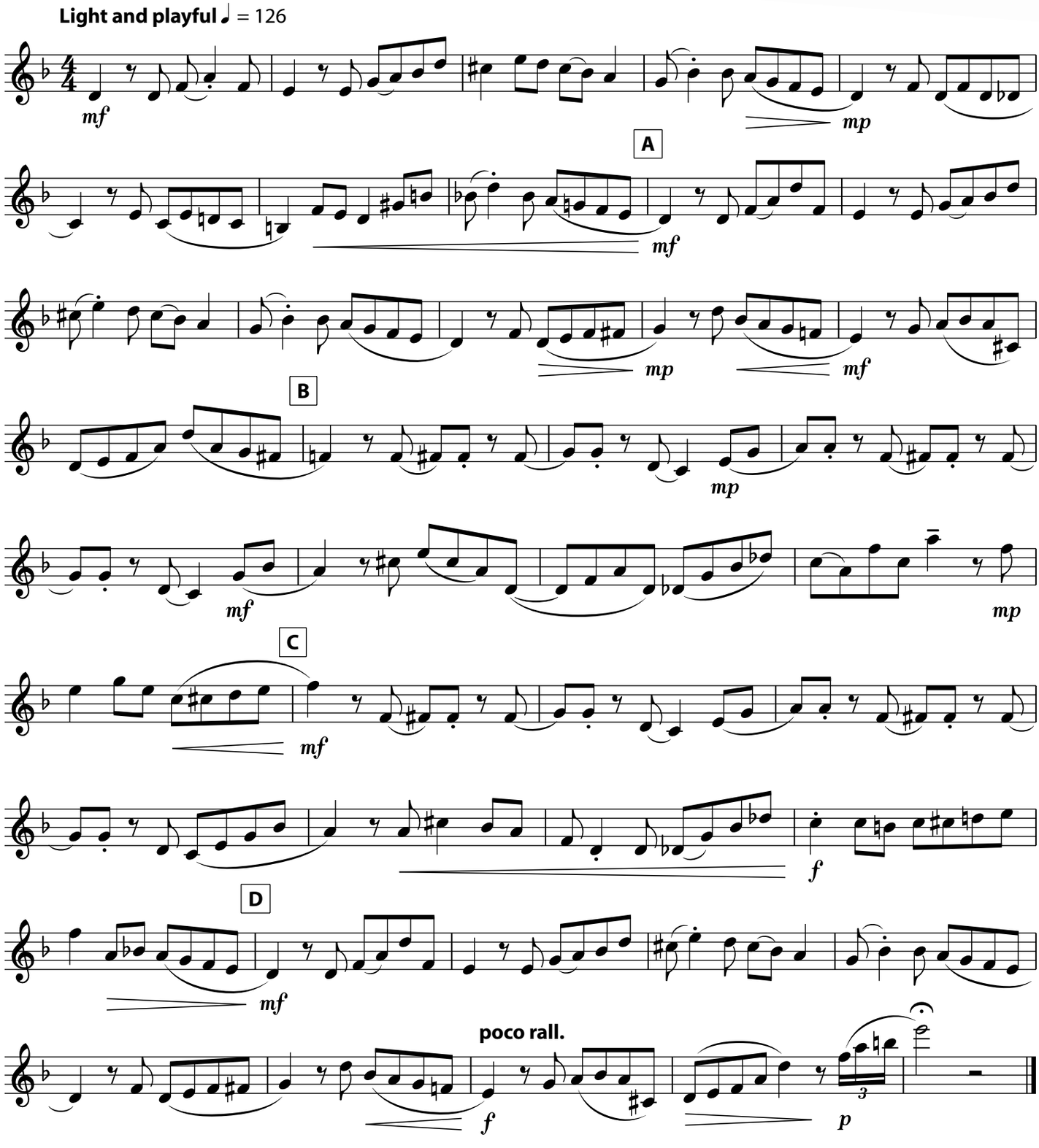
Choro, meaning 'cry' or 'lament', originated in nineteenth-century Rio de Janeiro and is considered to be the earliest form of Brazilian popular music. Despite its name, the music is fast and playful, characterized by syncopated melodies, lively harmonic rhythm, and busy chromatic bass lines. Common melody instruments are mandolin, clarinet, and saxophone, accompanied by a rhythm section comprising guitars and light percussion. A gathering of *choro* musicians is called a *Roda de Choro*, a 'Circle of Choro'. Take care that the off-beat quavers (♪) are clearly articulated and played in time; Warm-up 11b will help you with this.

Saxophone accompaniment