9 Samba Grooves I

These Samba grooves are notated in cut-time, consistent with the traditional "two-feel" associated with this popular Afro-Brazilian dance style. Samba grooves are also frequently notated in $\frac{2}{3}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ time, using sixteenth note subdivisions.

To achieve a more authentic sound, play with a lighter feel than you would when playing most rock styles, and accent the bass drum part on beat 2.

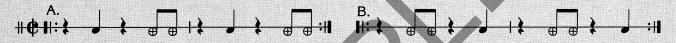
Practice Options

- \square Play the ride part on a cymbal bell or cowbell.
- ☐ Alternate the back-beats between the snare and a tom.
- ☐ Play the back-beats entirely on non-snare surfaces, or on the snare using a cross-stick effect.
- ☐ Repeatedly play only the first or second half of each pattern.
- ☐ Substitute various appropriate hi-hat and feet patterns (see pp. 150–151).

Variations

hands

☐ Substitute either of the following "back-beat" patterns.





36 Eighth/Sixteenth Note Grooves V

These grooves combine a constant eighth note cymbal/snare back-beat pattern and constant feet with various cymbal parts.

Practice Options

- \square Play the constant cymbal part on the hi-hat. Play the variable cymbal part on the hi-hat, a cymbal bell, or a special effects cymbal. Open the hi-hat $^{1}/_{4}$ or $^{1}/_{2}$ beat before you close it (or keep it closed throughout the groove).
- ☐ Play the cymbal notes in either or both hands on other surfaces.
- ☐ Combine the first half of any pattern ("a.") with the second half of any other pattern ("b.").
- ☐ Combine any two patterns.
- \square Play the sixteen patterns consecutively, starting pp and gradually crescending to
- ff, or vice versa. \Box Substitute various appropriate hi-hat and feet patterns (see pp. 150–151).

