

PiXL Independence:

Music – Student Booklet

KS5

A Level Jazz

Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 10 credits per quiz
- II. Skills Audit – 20 credits each
- III. Wider Reading and Tasks – 50 credits each
- IV. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits each
- V. Wider Study Tasks – 150 credits each

I. Multiple Choice Questions - 10 credits per quiz

Quiz 1 – Extended chords

1. What are the notes in a C7 chord?
 - a. C E G Bb
 - b. C E G B
 - c. C Eb G Bb
 - d. C Eb G B
2. What are the notes in a F 7 chord?
 - a. F Ab C E
 - b. F G C D
 - c. F A C Eb
 - d. F A C E
3. What are the notes in a Ab7 chord?
 - a. Ab Cb Eb Gb
 - b. Ab C Eb Gb
 - c. Ab C Eb G
 - d. Ab Cb E G
4. What are the notes in a F#7 chord?
 - a. F# A C# E
 - b. F# A# C# E#
 - c. F# A# C E
 - d. F# A# C# E
5. What are the notes in a Bbm7 chord?
 - a. Bb D F Ab
 - b. Bb D F A
 - c. Bb Db F Ab
 - d. Bb Db F A
6. What are the notes in a Ddim7 chord?
 - a. D F Ab Cb
 - b. D F A C
 - c. D F Ab C
 - d. D F A C#

7. What are the notes in a Emaj7 chord?
- E G# B D#
 - E G# B D
 - E G B D
 - E G B D#
8. What are the notes in a Abdim7 chord?
- Ab C Eb G
 - Ab Cb Ebb Gbb
 - Ab B D F
 - Ab Cb Eb Gb
9. What are the notes in a C9 chord?
- C E G B
 - C E G D
 - C E G B F
 - C E G Bb D
10. What are the notes in a Bbmaj7 chord?
- Bb D F# A
 - Bb D F A
 - Bb D F Ab
 - Bb Db F Ab
11. What are the notes in a Dbmaj7 chord?
- Db F A C
 - Db F Ab C
 - Db F Ab C
 - Db F A Cb
12. What are the notes in a Gm7 chord?
- G Bb D F
 - G B D F#
 - G B D F
 - G Bb D F#
13. What are the notes in a Bhalfdim chord?
- Bb D F A
 - B D F Ab
 - B D F A
 - B D F# A

14. What is the name of the chord that has the notes D, F#, A, C#?
- D7
 - Dm7
 - Dmaj7
 - Dminmaj7
15. What is the name of the chord that has the notes F, Ab, C, Eb?
- Fm7
 - F7
 - Fmaj7
 - Fdim7
16. What is the name of the chord that has the notes A, C, Eb, G?
- Am7
 - Amaj7
 - Ahalfdim7
 - Adim7
17. What is the name of the chord that has the notes C#, E, G, B?
- C#halfdim7
 - C#dim7
 - C#m7
 - C#maj7
18. What is the name of the chord that has the notes F, A, C, D?
- Fmadd6
 - Fadd6
 - Fmaj7
 - F7
19. What is the name of the chord that has the notes E, G, B, D#?
- E7
 - Emaj7
 - Eminmaj7
 - Edim7
20. What is the name of the chord that has the notes Bb, Db, F, Ab?
- Bdim7
 - Bb7
 - Bbm7
 - Bbmaj7

Quiz 2 – Modes

1. Which mode is another name for the major scale?
 - a. Dorian
 - b. Mixolydian
 - c. Ionian
 - d. Lydian
2. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a raised 4th?
 - a. Locrian
 - b. Lydian
 - c. Mixolydian
 - d. Ionian
3. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a flattened 7th?
 - a. Locrian
 - b. Aeolian
 - c. Mixolydian
 - d. Lydian
4. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a flattened 3rd and 7th?
 - a. Dorian
 - b. Locrian
 - c. Aeolian
 - d. Phrygian
5. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a flattened, 3rd, 6th and 7th?
 - a. Dorian
 - b. Locrian
 - c. Aeolian
 - d. Phrygian
6. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a flattened 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th?
 - a. Dorian
 - b. Locrian
 - c. Phrygian
 - d. Mixolydian

7. When comparing to a major scale, which mode has a flattened, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th?
- Ionian
 - Locrian
 - Phrygian
 - Mixolydian
8. Which mode has the notes of C, D, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb?
- C dorian
 - C mixolydian
 - C lydian
 - C aeolian
9. Which mode has the notes of D, E, F#, G#, A, B, C#?
- D mixolydian
 - D ionian
 - D lydian
 - D locrian
10. Which mode has the notes of F, G, A, B, C, D, E?
- F mixolydian
 - F ionian
 - F lydian
 - F locrian
11. Which mode has the notes of A, B, C, D, E, F#, G?
- A aeolian
 - A lydian
 - A mixolydian
 - A dorian
12. Which mode has the notes of G, Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb, F?
- G locrian
 - G phrygian
 - G dorian
 - G ionian
13. Which mode has the notes of E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D?
- E ionian
 - E dorian
 - E aeolian
 - E lydian

14. Which mode has the notes of B, C#, D#, E#, F#, G#, A#?

- a. B mixolydian
- b. B lydian
- c. B ionian
- d. B dorian

15. Which mode has the notes of C, Db, Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb?

- a. C dorian
- b. C aeolian
- c. C locrian
- d. C phrygian

16. Which of the following is a D mixolydian mode?

- a. D E F# G A B C
- b. D E F G A B C
- c. D E F# G A B C#
- d. D E F# G# A B C#

17. Which of the following is a Bb lydian mode?

- a. Bb C Db Eb F G Ab
- b. Bb C D Eb F G A
- c. Bb C D E F G A
- d. Bb C D Eb F G Ab

18. Which of the following is a G locrian mode?

- a. G A B C D E F
- b. G Ab Bb C D Eb F
- c. G A Bb C D Eb F
- d. G Ab Bb C Db Eb F

19. Which of the following is a Eb aeolian mode?

- a. Eb F G Ab Bb C D
- b. Eb F Gb Ab Bb Cb Db
- c. Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db
- d. Eb F G A Bb C D

20. Which of the following is a F dorian mode?

- a. F G Ab Bb C D Eb
- b. F G Ab Bb C Db Eb
- c. F G A Bb C D Eb
- d. F G Ab Bb C Db Eb

Quiz 3 – Definitions, styles and artists

1. What is meant by the term collective improvisation?
 - a. When multiple musicians spontaneously compose music at the same time without preparing it in advance
 - b. When multiple musicians compose music at the same time after preparing it in advance
 - c. When multiple musicians perform music together that is written by somebody else
 - d. When multiple musicians listen to another musician spontaneously compose music without preparing it in advance

2. What is meant by chromatic harmony?
 - a. When chords are used that only use two notes
 - b. When chords are used that have an interval of a minor second in them
 - c. When chords are used that contain notes from outside of the key signature
 - d. When chords are used that contain notes from within the key signature

3. What is meant by diatonic harmony?
 - a. When chords are used that only use two notes
 - b. When chords are used that have large intervals within them
 - c. When chords are used that contain notes from outside of the key signature
 - d. When chords are used that contain notes from within the key signature

4. What is meant by quartal harmony?
 - a. When a chord is built by stacking intervals of perfect fourths
 - b. When a chord is built by stacking intervals of perfect fifths
 - c. A chord that has four notes
 - d. A chord that has the fourth added to it

5. What is meant by the term syncopation?
 - a. A rhythm where the emphasis is on the beat
 - b. A direction for the performer to gradually slow down
 - c. A direction for the performer to speed up or slow down freely
 - d. A rhythm where the emphasis is not on the beat

6. What is meant by the term cross rhythm?
 - a. A rhythm that constantly changes
 - b. A rhythm where the regular pattern of beats is contradicted by a conflicting pattern
 - c. A rhythm that makes use of a repeating pattern of notes
 - d. A direction for the performer to suddenly become much faster

7. What is meant by the term pushed rhythm?
 - a. A rhythmic technique where notes are played just after the beat, creating a form of syncopation
 - b. A rhythm that is played loudly
 - c. A rhythmic technique where notes are played just before the beat, creating a form of syncopation
 - d. A tempo marking meaning fast or brisk

8. What is meant by the term tritone substitution?
 - a. For a chord that is replaced with another that is an augmented 4th or a diminished 5th away
 - b. A chord that has the interval of a tritone in it
 - c. A chord that is played under a melody that has the interval of a tritone in it
 - d. A chord that is replaced with another that is a major third away

9. What is meant by the term triplets?
 - a. On or more unstressed notes before the first bar line of a piece of music
 - b. The shortening of the time values of notes
 - c. A tempo marking that instructs the performer to freely speed up or slow down at certain passages
 - d. A group of three notes of equal length that are played in the time of two of equal length

10. Which of the following instruments are in a horn section?
 - a. Piano
 - b. Trumpet
 - c. Saxophone
 - d. Trombone

11. What is meant by the term walking bass?
- A bass line that is created from continuous crotchets that move mostly by step or highlighting notes from the chord
 - A bass line that plays the root of each chord
 - A bass line that plays the third of each chord
 - A bass line that is played very quickly
12. What is meant by the term glissando?
- A melodic idea that is repeated
 - A texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself
 - A slide between two notes
 - When two notes are played one after another
13. What is meant by the term chord inversion?
- A group of four notes played at the same time, containing the fundamental, the third, fifth and the seventh
 - A chord that is played where the lowest note heard is not the fundamental of the chord
 - A chord that contains three notes
 - A note that is held or repeated in the bass
14. What is a rim shot?
- A direction for a performer to repeat a note rapidly
 - A percussion technique where the rim and the head of a drum are hit with the same stick simultaneously
 - For a stringed instrument to be plucked
 - A direction for a drum to be played very loudly
15. Which of the following instruments are in a rhythm section?
- Saxophone
 - Guitar
 - Clarinet
 - Drums

16. What is meant by the term swung quavers?
- a. It means that the pair of quavers should be played with the first quaver slightly longer than the second
 - b. It means that the pair of quavers should be played evenly with each quaver lasting the same length
 - c. When rhythms are formed when the beat and metre are made from multiples of the smallest unit
 - d. Where notes are played just before the beat, creating a form of syncopation
17. Which of the following styles of jazz typically made use of a fast tempo?
- a. Dixieland
 - b. Swing
 - c. Bebop
 - d. Cool jazz
18. Which of these styles of jazz was Duke Ellington famous for?
- a. Dixieland
 - b. Swing
 - c. Bebop
 - d. Cool jazz
19. Which of these styles of jazz was Louis Armstrong famous for?
- a. Dixieland
 - b. Swing
 - c. Bebop
 - d. Cool jazz
20. Which of the following modes was used in 'So What' by Miles Davies?
- a. Mixolydian
 - b. Lydian
 - c. Aeolian
 - d. Dorian

II. Skills Audit

20 credits.

Listening and Appraising

The purpose of this self-evaluation is to reflect on what you have achieved so far and become clear about the most effective use of your time in your Key Stage 5 Music studies. Make sure you refer to the precise requirements of your A Level specification. You may find it helpful to discuss your answers with your classmates or teacher.

1. On a scale of 1-10, how much experience do you feel you have of listening to a wide range of musical styles, genres and traditions?

No experience					Extensive experience				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. On a scale of 1-10, how often do you listen to jazz music you have never heard before?

Never					Daily				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. On a scale of 1-10, how well developed is your ability to identify when a piece of music was written, or who the composer was, just by listening to it?

Undeveloped					Very well developed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. On a scale of 1-10, how developed is your knowledge of typical instruments used in jazz and recognising them by their sound.

Undeveloped					Very well developed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

5. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying structures from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of dynamics, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

7. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of articulation, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of textures, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

9. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of melodic techniques, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

10. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of techniques relating to rhythm and metre, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of harmonic techniques, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

12. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying the tonality of a piece of music and any modulations from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

13. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with melodic dictation (writing down pitches by ear) from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with rhythmic dictation (writing down rhythms by ear) from unfamiliar excerpts of jazz music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III. Wider Listening and Tasks

50 credits per task.

These are recommended listening excerpts to become more familiar with jazz music, although it is not exhaustive and the more music that you can listen to from these composers and more, the more confident you will become with analysing music from this genre.

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B06DwBVi9LA>

Listen to 'Fireworks' by Louis Armstrong and his Hot Five.

- Comment on how the musical elements have been used in this piece, focusing on:
 - The chord progression that is used
 - How the melodic instruments interact with each other

You should then listen to more music by Louis Armstrong, making notes on typical features of his music.

2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cb2w2m1JmCY>

Listen to 'Take the A Train' by Duke Ellington.

- Comment on how the musical elements have been used in this piece, focussing on:
 - How the size of the ensemble has affected the composition and the writing for each instrument
 - How it is stylistic of music from the swing era

You should then listen to more music by Duke Ellington, making notes on typical features of his music

3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AMultUv9xZc>

Listen to 'Anthropology' by Charlie Parker.

- Comment on how this music differs from the previous two excerpts, particularly focussing on:
 - How Parker demonstrates the capabilities of his instrument
 - How the use of harmony has developed since the Dixieland and Swing eras

You should continue to listen to more music by Charlie Parker, marking notes on typical features of his music

4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zqNTltOGh5c>

Listen to 'So What' by Miles Davis.

- Write an elements table and describe how he has used each of the musical elements, focusing on:
 - The use of harmony and the harmonic rhythm that is used
 - Playing techniques

You should continue to listen to music by Miles Davis to appreciate the breadth of his career as he was influential in a number of different styles of jazz.

5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hLopWusx-ZU>

Listen to 'Epistrophy' by Thelonious Monk.

- Comment on how the musical elements have been used, paying particular attention to:
 - The use of harmony
 - The relationship between the piano and saxophone
 - The approaches to improvisation that are used

You should then listen to more music by Thelonious Monk, making notes on typical features of his music.

6. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YFIYVOLdGDY>

Listen to 'Vuelo' by Dave Weckl.

- Comment on how Dave Weckl has created a piece of jazz fusion and how he has used the musical elements in order to achieve this.
 - Mention which features of the piece are influenced by jazz and which techniques are from other styles of music

You should then listen to more music Dave Weckl and other jazz fusion artists such as Pat Metheny. Comment on the typical features of this style, as well as differences between the two artists.

IV. Essay Style Questions

100 credits each.

1. Compare and contrast the music of Count Basie and Duke Ellington and their writing for large jazz ensembles.
2. How important is improvisation in jazz?
3. How important is it to be innovative when composing? Discuss your response to this and refer to musical examples where appropriate.
4. How was cool jazz a movement against the style of bebop?
5. Choose one jazz artist and explain their contribution to the genre of jazz. Refer to musical examples to justify your argument.
6. In which ways did having a big band in the swing era influence the music that was composed? Do you think that it was restrictive or freeing to have a larger ensemble? Refer to musical examples where appropriate.
7. Explain how jazz has influenced the popular music of today. Refer to appropriate musical examples.
8. Explain the social and political factors that influenced jazz artists and how this impacted on the music that was written.
9. Compare two different recordings of a jazz standard of your choice and explore how each jazz artist used the musical elements in different ways.
10. 'You need to keep discovering new sounds and pushing boundaries when composing music'. To what extent do you agree with this statement? Refer to musical examples where appropriate.

V. Wider Study Tasks

Composition/Analysis/Arranging/Aural Training

150 credits per task.

1. Composing

Compose a head section of a piece of jazz music. It can be for any instrument(s) and in a style of your choosing.

You may wish to consider the following:

- Stylistic features of the style that you have chosen
- Harmonic extensions
- The range of the instrument(s) that you are composing for

Extension: write out a solo to work over the chord progression of the head.

2. Analysis

Find a piece of jazz music that you are not currently familiar with.

Write out an elements table similar to the one below and comment on how the musical elements have been used. Try and find examples of each technique and write down the time where they occur.

Dynamics/Articulation	
Rhythm/Metre	
Texture	
Structure	
Melody	
Instrumentation/Sonority	
Tonality	
Harmony	

3. **Arranging**

Take a nursery rhyme or similar, e.g. 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' and arrange it to be in a jazz style of your choosing. You should pay special attention to the use of:

- Rhythm
- Harmony including:
 - Chord extensions
 - Harmonic substitutions
 - Chromatic harmony

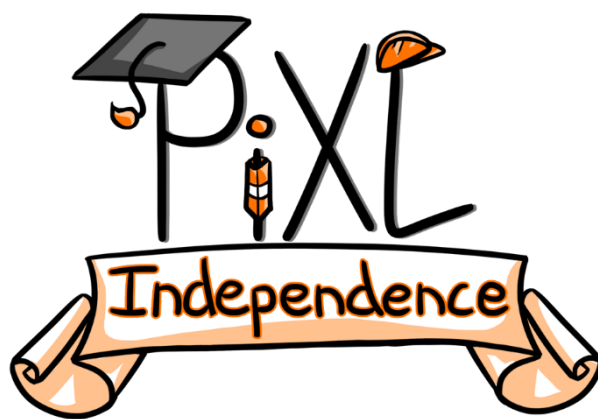
Play your arrangement to a friend to see if they are able to work out which style you had arranged the piece into.

4. **Aural training**

Listen to a jazz standard and work it out aurally. Learn to play the melody on your instrument and then notate it using notation software or manuscript paper.

You should then look up the notation for it and compare it to what you have written to see if there any differences.

Extension: learn and notate a solo that is played as well.



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