C JAM BLUES / MARK SCHEME AREA OF STUDY D / JAZZ





1.

You will hear an extract in 4/4 time taken from a piece written for a jazz ensemble, an outline of the structure of the extract is given below.

The extract will be played **3 times** with a **45 second** pause between each playing and a **2 minute** silence after the final playing for you to complete your answer.

You now have 30 seconds to read the questions.

15

C JAM BLUES / MARK SCHEME AREA OF STUDY D / JAZZ





Solo one	Solo two	Solo three	Solo four	Solo five	Solo six	Head
(Violin)			(Trombone)		(Drum kit)	
16 bars	16 bars	16 bars	16 bars	16 bars	12 bars	12 bars

a.	Other than the violin, trombone and drum kit, identify the three	[3] AO3
·	different instruments that perform solos in this extract.	

i Trumpet _{ii} Tenor Saxophone _{iii} Clarinet

b. Which one word best describes the texture in the first four bars of each instrumental solo?

Monophonic

C JAM BLUES / MARK SCHEME





c. Describe the music of the solo sections one (violin) and three (trombone). (You may wish to refer to aspects of melody, rhythm, instrumentation and texture in your answer)

Solo one (violin):

[3]**AO4**

- Anacrusis start/upbeat
- Unaccompanied start (four bars)
- Double stopping
- Glissando
- Arpeggios played by violin
- · Accompanied by piano and double bass
- Double bass provides walking bass pattern
- Piano mainly plays on beats 4 to 1 to emphasise chord changes

Solo two (trombone):

[3]**AO4**

- Unaccompanied start
- Use of mute
- High register start
- Repeated note idea
- Glissando
- Syncopation
- Blue notes
- Accompaniment provided by piano, guitar and double bass
- Guitar and bass providing constant crotchet pulse
- Piano 'comping' style mainly emphasising chord changes

(No double credits allowed between solo sections)

C JAM BLUES PG. 3

C JAM BLUES / MARK SCHEME





- d. Describe the tonality and use of harmony in this extract. [4] AO4
 - Major key
 - Diatonic harmonies
 - Based on a 12 bar blues (accept blues)
 - Three chords mainly
 - Tonic, sub-dominant, dominant/ I-IV-V/Major primary chords C-F-G (or similar)
 - Use of chord ii7 in bar 9 of '12 bar' chord sequence
 - Use of seventh chords
 - Blues scales used in improvisation/flattened 3rd's/flattened 7th's

e. Underline the composer/performer of the music heard in this extract.

Louis Armstrong | Duke Ellington | Thelonious Monk | Miles Davis

C JAM BLUES PG. 4