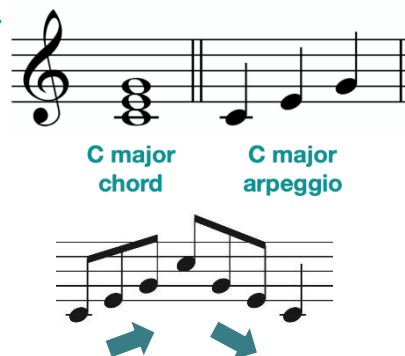




Key Knowledge

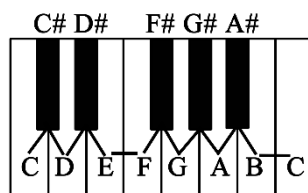
Arpeggios are a common feature in improvisation. Playing the notes in a chord one after the other creates a flowing effect, like a harp. **Arpeggios** can go up (ascend) or down (descend) in pitch.



A **swing rhythm** has a bouncy feel: **long short long short long**



A **chromatic** scale sounds like a zigzag as half steps are used. On a keyboard, every note is played, black and white keys. A **chromatic** scale can also ascend or descend and can start on any note.



pitch



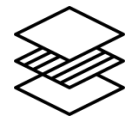
timbre



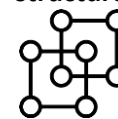
duration



texture



structure



Key Questions

- How did swing music get its name?

Find out more!

- What are the names of world famous big band leaders and jazz singers?

Key Vocabulary

Meaning

layers	different sounds played at the same time
question and answer	another way of describing call and response
arpeggio	individual notes of a chord are played one after the other and not all at the same time like a chord
chromatic	a type of scale where half steps are played
syncopation	when an unexpected note is emphasised creating a bouncy rhythm, the rhythm pattern falls off the main beat
improvisation	creating music on the spot instead of playing music that already exists
scat singing	a style of singing nonsense syllables (Ba-ba-ba-doo-wa-do-wa)

Did you know...

Swing music originated in America during the late 1920s and was popular during the 1930's and 1940's. It was the pop music of its day and was used for dancing. Smaller jazz bands grew into larger bands and were known as 'big bands', sometimes referred to as a swing band. The big band had three sections:

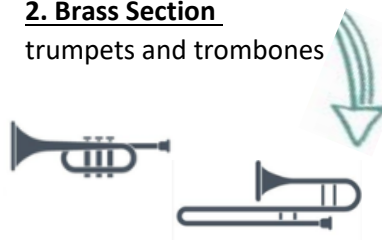
1. Rhythm Section

piano, double bass, drums and guitar



2. Brass Section

trumpets and trombones



3. Woodwind Section

saxophones and sometimes clarinets

