

Name _____ Homeroom _____

Wynton Marsalis

Why Toes Tap

1. The music used in this video is from what ballet? _____
2. The most basic component of music is _____.
3. _____ is organized sound in time.
4. The rhythm machine inside us is our _____.
5. The sport used to demonstrate how we vary rhythms was _____.
6. The nickname for "measures" is _____.
7. _____ is the speed of beats and rests.
8. Accelerando means _____.
9. The basic underlying beat is called the _____ rhythm.
10. What three instruments make up the rhythm section of a jazz band?
_____, _____, _____
11. In a jazz band, the drummer "rides the cymbal" and the bass player "walks the bass." When this occurs, the band is _____ing, which is the basic rhythm of jazz music.
12. Syncopation means "doing the _____."
13. In 4/4 time, which two beats are normally accented? _____ and _____
Which two beats are called the "back beats?" _____ and _____
14. We identify a song by its melody, but without _____, there can be no melody.
15. Final quote: No motion, no _____; no rhythm, no _____.

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Listening for Clues

1. Wynton Marsalis plays _____ and _____ styles of music.
2. Form is the way we _____ musical ideas.
3. Just as a school day develops through its _____, an extended piece of music develops through its _____.
4. Sonata form is a journey through 3 sections: _____, _____, and _____.
5. The hardest part is the _____ (1st, 2nd, or 3rd?) section because in it we have to identify and remember important themes.
6. In order to give a better description of the theme, we _____ and _____ with them on different _____, retaining their original flavor.
7. A second theme may occur in a different _____ from the original theme.
8. A _____ gets us from one place to another and allows us to travel smoothly from theme to theme.
9. The _____ section takes the two original themes, tossing, twisting, and turning them around. Playing around with these themes is the essence of this section.
10. The _____ section puts us back in the original key (home).
11. A _____ indicates the way the beats are divided.
12. In a 32-bar song, the 32 bars are divided into 4 equal sections containing _____ bars each. The form of a 32-bar song is _____.
13. The B section is also called the _____, which takes you back home.
14. The statement section is the _____ section (heard twice). The Fantasia section is the _____.
15. In a Chorus format, each chorus stacks on top of the others. Marsalis compares this stacking of choruses to a _____, where each floor represents something different, such as

_____ (give one of this examples).

16. The Blues Form has _____ (how many?) bars.

17. Harmonies, or _____, are groups of notes sounding together. There are _____ (how many?) different chords in the Blues form.

18. Each section of the Blues form is _____ bars long. The chords in each section are heard as follows (I, IV, or V):

Section I - ____ chord (4 bars) Section 1 Section 2 Section 3

Section II - ____ chord (2 bars)

____ chord (2 bars)

Section III - ____ chord (1 bar)

____ chord (1 bar) Bar 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

____ chord (2 bars)

19. A _____ is something repeated over and over again.

20. "Happy Go Lucky" is about _____.

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From Sousa to Satchmo

1. What style of music is "The Stars and Stripes Forever?" _____
2. A wind band contains brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments, but no _____ instruments.
3. John Phillip Sousa, who conducted the most famous wind band, is most remembered for composing _____.
4. Ragtime music is a bridge between wind bands and _____ music.
5. A sample ragtime piece is "The Maple Leaf Rag," composed by _____.
6. Ragtime comes from a musical style called "_____", which means to make a melody _____ by changing notes and rhythms.
7. Syncopation means accenting _____ beats, which is applied to make songs more fun.
8. Ragtime came to be when "ragging" was _____ and remained popular for _____ (how many?) years.
9. Ragtime changed the sound of traditional marches by:
 - a. Adding _____.
 - b. Using a wide _____ of notes.
 - c. Using broken _____ to imitate the sound of a _____.
10. Similarities between Ragtime and March include:
 - a. ____-beat feel (oom-pah)
 - b. ____-bar strains which are repeated
 - c. A middle strain called the _____.
 - d. Every note is _____ (written down or improvised?)
11. Jazz developed in _____ (what city?) in _____ (what year?) because of the integration of many different cultures there.

12. Improvisation means _____ (spontaneous musical invention) using notes.

13. The jazz musicians communicate with each other using good _____ (such as "don't play too loudly or too much").

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14. Different instruments have different standard parts to play. For example:

a. 1st trumpet plays _____ while 2nd and 3rd trumpets play _____.

b. Clarinets can play _____ for reinforcement or embellish the melody on a fancy _____ part.

c. Trombones can play a _____, or a _____ part (the "pah" of oom-pah).

15. All instruments are divided to perform 2 basic functions:

a. play _____ or _____.

b. Give an interpretation of the _____ part.

16. Collective improvisation distinguishes _____ jazz from other kinds of music and it means that _____ instruments improvise together.

17. _____ is the coordination of different rhythms, which are always changing.

18. Polyphony is when more than one _____ plays at a time.

19. Registers are like _____. In a jazz band,

a. what instrument plays in the high register? (clarinet, trumpet, trombone)

b. what instrument plays in the middle register? (clarinet, trumpet, trombone)

c. what instrument plays in the low register? (clarinet, trumpet, trombone)

20. Tailgating is done by what instrument? _____

21. _____ is a method of communicating in jazz, much like a 2-way conversation where instruments "talk" to each other.

22. A _____ is a repeated phrase, much like a repetitive road sign.

23. When the entire band stops to give one musician a short solo spot, it is called a _____.

24. Pay attention to the cornet solo which introduced techniques still used today by cornet players ("The Carnival of Venice"). Use one-word adjectives to describe his solo in your words. He begins with a simple melody, then embellishes it several ways.

25. The originator of jazz was _____.

26. The first great trumpet soloist was _____, the model for jazz trumpet.

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Marsalis on Music

Tackling the Monster

1. What instrument is being played at the beginning of the video?
2. Wynton Marsalis and Yo Yo Ma talk about the “dragon” or the “monster.” To what are they referring?
3. Who wrote “*Mood Indigo*”?
4. What four instruments play *Mood Indigo*?
5. Marsalis uses something to soften and change the sound of his instrument.

What is it?

6. What is the tempo of *Mood Indigo*?
7. List four of Wynton’s Ways to Practice.
 - a. seek out _____ instruction
 - b. write a _____ of how to practice
 - c. set _____ to chart development
 - d. _____ when you practice
8. When the trumpet player plays “tu ka, tu ka” that is called double _____.

9. List four more of Wynton’s Ways to Practice.
 - a. relax and practice _____
 - b. practice longer on things you _____ play
 - c. play _____ with expression
 - d. learn from your _____

10. The four cellos are called a

- a. duo
- b. trio
- c. quartet
- d. quintet

11. How old is Randall Haywood?

12. List the last four of Wynton's Ways to Practice.

a. don't _____

b. _____ for yourself

c. be _____

d. lock for _____ to other things