

# Jazz - Improvisation

Renaissance  
1400 - 1600

Baroque  
1600 - 1750

Classical  
1750 - 1827

Romantic  
1820 - 1900

Modern  
1890 - 1960

Contemporary  
1960 - Present

## Rhythmic Scores

triangle



drum

You can put rhythms together to create a rhythmic **score**. A **score** can sometimes have different instruments playing at the same time.

To play from a rhythmic **score**, you need to follow your own line of music and count carefully to play the right note lengths at the right time.

A conductor can help you to play as an ensemble (group) by showing you the tempo of the music. You could also use a metronome to help you to play together in time.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>scale</b>	A set of notes ordered in step by their pitch.
<b>score</b>	The written down version of a piece of music.
<b>octave</b>	A distance between two notes of the same letter name. 
<b>time signature</b>	Two numbers that sit on top of each other at the start of a section of music. They show how many beats are in a bar. 

### Pentatonic Scale

This is a **scale** made of five notes, such as C, D, E, G, A. It is often used in folk music.


C D E G A

C D E G A

### Major and Minor Chords

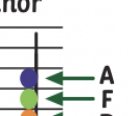
A chord is a group of notes played together to create a musical effect.

**C Major**



When a chord sounds bright and happy it is usually a major chord.

**D Minor**



When a chord sounds sad or spooky it is usually a minor chord.

## Elements of Music

**Pitch** – How high or low a note sounds

**Duration** – How long or short a note is

**Dynamics** – How loud or quiet a piece of music is played

**Silence** – The gaps, rests and breaks in a piece of music

**Structure** – Overall plan of a piece of music

**Tempo** – How fast or slow the music is

**Timbre** – Sound quality of an instrument or voice

**Texture** – The effect of melodies and harmonies together.