

JAZZ PIANO

LEVEL 5

The jazz piano program was developed by the
Examinations Department of
The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music,
lead consultant Dr. Charles Beale.

This publication is not for sale
outside North America.

ISBN 0-634-03310-7



HAL•LEONARD[®]
CORPORATION

7777 W. Bluemound Rd. P.O. Box 13819 Milwaukee, WI 53213

IN ASSOCIATION WITH

AIBRISM
PUBLISHING

Copyright © 2002 by The Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music
International Copyright Secured All Rights Reserved

For all works contained herein:
Unauthorized copying, arranging, adapting, recording or public performance is an infringement of copyright.
Infringers are liable under the law.

Visit Hal Leonard Online at
www.halleonard.com

Contents

3 Introduction

Tunes

Blues

- 4 ALL BLUES
- 6 CROSSOVER BLUES
- 8 LEMON CORNETTE
- 10 THAT MONDAY MORNING FEELING
- 12 JAMMING WITH JOOLS

Standards

- 15 CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS
- 18 BLUE BOSSA
- 20 OLEO
- 24 34 SKIDOO
- 26 TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

Contemporary Jazz

- 29 AN OSCAR FOR OSCAR
- 32 SO LONG
- 34 MAMBO COUNTRY
- 37 WALTZ FOR AUTUMN
- 40 CHOPS

43 Aural Tests

- 44 Test A
- 52 Test B

59 Quick Studies

70 Scales and Arpeggios

77 Glossary

80 CD Track Listing

* ALL BLUES

Miles Davis arr. Richard Michael

Swing ♩ = 116 Smooth and understated

G7

pp
5 3
con Ped.

The first system of music is in G major, 6/8 time. It features a piano introduction with a steady bass line in the left hand and chords in the right hand. The tempo is marked as 116 beats per minute.

♩ HEAD

G7

5 p 1 2 3 1 4 4 5

The second system continues the piano introduction. It includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 4, 5) and a dynamic marking of piano (p).

C7sus

G7

9

The third system continues the piano introduction. It includes a measure marked with a '9' in the left hand.

D7#9

Eb7#9

D7#9

G7

to Coda ⊕

13 P

The fourth system continues the piano introduction. It includes a measure marked with a '13' in the left hand and a dynamic marking of piano (P).

* Minus One - Track 24

Copyright © 1959 Jazz Horn Music

Copyright Renewed

This arrangement Copyright © 1998 Jazz Horn Music

All Rights Administered by Sony/ATV Music Publishing, 8 Music Square West, Nashville, TN 37203

International Copyright Secured All Rights Reserved

SOLOS

G7

17

P *Ped. simile*

C7sus

G7

21

*D.S. al Coda**Solo 12 measures in assessment*

D7#9

Eb7#9

D7#9

G7

25

CODA

G7

repeat ad lib. to fade to nothing
(approx. 8 measures in assessment)

29

pp dim.

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the blues scale on G. Play the sixteenth notes with a slight triplet feel.

• RELATED LISTENING: Miles Davis: "All Blues" from Kind of Blue [Columbia]

CROSSOVER BLUES

Pete Saberton

Straight 8s ♩ = 120 With intensity

HEAD

C7

F7sus

C7 **G7sus** *to Coda* ⊕

F7sus **C#°/D** **D7sus^{b9}** **G/D** **G7**

SOLOS

C7

17

F7

21

C7

G7

25

*D.C. al Coda**Solo 32 measures in assessment*

F7

C7

G7

29

⊕ CODA

F7sus

C#°/D

D7sus^{b9}

G/D

C7sus

33

cresc.

LEMON CORNETTE

Nikki Iles

Medium Swing ♩ = 144 Joyful

HEAD

The 'HEAD' section is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It begins with a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody starts on a whole note F in the treble, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. Chord changes are indicated above the staff: F, Db, Cm7, Bb, F, B7, Bb7, B°, F/C, Bbm7, Ebm7, and Ab7. The section concludes with a 'to Coda' symbol. The dynamic marking 'mf' is present at the beginning, and 'f' appears later in the section.

SOLOS

The 'SOLOS' section is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It features three measures of a solo melody in the treble clef, each enclosed in a box. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords F7, Bb7, and F7. The section is marked with a repeat sign at the beginning and a first ending bracket.

16

Cm7 F7 Bb7 B°

19

F7 D7 Gm7

22

C7 F7 D7

D. § al Coda

24

1 (2 etc.) Solo 36 measures in assessment last time only

Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

CODA

25

Gm7 C#m7 F#7 Am7 D7 G7 C7 F

f *p*

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the blues scale on F.

• RELATED LISTENING: Pat Metheny: "Blues for Pat" from Rejoicing [ECM]

THAT MONDAY MORNING FEELING

Roland Perrin

Swing ♩ = 92 Stoical

Swing ♩ = 92 Stoical

HEAD

to Coda ⊕

Chords: C7, C°, C7, B°, C7, F6, C7, F7, Bb7, F, C7, Bb7, F, C7, F6, F7, E°, A7, Dm7, G7, Cm7, F7.

Dynamics: *f*, *mf*, *dim.*, *P*.

SOLOS

B $\flat$ 7

F7

C7

B $\flat$ 7

F7

Solo 2 Choruses in assessment

HEAD continues

F7

D. & al Coda

CODA

F

C7

B $\flat$ 7

F

C7

F

C7

B $\flat$ 7

F

F/A

B $\flat$ 7B $\flat$

F/C

C7

F7

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the major pentatonic on F and Mixolydian on C and on F in the appropriate measures.

• RELATED LISTENING: Dr John: "Tipitina" from Dr John's Gumbo [Rhino]

JAMMING WITH JOOLS

Brian Priestley

Heavy Swing ♩ = 112(minimum) Rumbustious

HEAD

4

G7 D7

2nd time 8va

f accents sim.

4

2nd time 8va

accents sim.

7

C7 G7

2nd time 8va

last time to Coda ⊕

10

E7 D7 C7

3 3 3

13

G *loco* C7 3 1 C#° 3 1

1 G/D D7 2 G/D D7

SOLOS

15

G7 C7 G7

18

C7 G7

22

E7 A7 C7

25

G7 D7 G7 C7

29

G7 C7

33

G7 E7 A7

36

C7 G7 D7

D. Solo al Coda
Solo 24 measures in assessment

⊕ CODA

39

rall.
loco
ff

G C C#° G/D D7 G7

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the blues scale on G.

• RELATED LISTENING: Meade Lux Lewis: "Honky Tonk Train Blues" from Meade Lux Lewis 1927-1939 [Classics]

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Leon Berry arr. Martin Litton

Medium Swing $\text{♩} = 80$ Bright

HEAD

Chord symbols: Bb , Eb , E^o , Bb/F , $Cm7$, $F7$, Bb , Eb , E^o , Bb/F , $2+3$, $C7$, $F7$, $Bb6$, $D7$, $G7$, $C7$, $F7$.

Dynamic markings: *mp*, *mf*.

Other markings: *7b*, *12*.

Lyric by Andy Razaf Music by Leon Berry

© 1936 (Renewed) EDWIN H. MORRIS & COMPANY, A Division of MPL Communications, Inc.

This arrangement © 1998 EDWIN H. MORRIS & COMPANY, A Division of MPL Communications, Inc.

All Rights Reserved

B $\flat$ E $\flat$ E $^{\circ}$ B $\flat$ /F Cm7 F7

17 *mp*

B $\flat$ E $\flat$ E $^{\circ}$ B $\flat$ /F C7 F7 B $\flat$ 6 *Fine*

21 *mf*

BRIDGE

B $\flat$ /F E $^{\circ}$ /F F7 B $\flat$ /F E $^{\circ}$ /F F7 B $\flat$ /F E $^{\circ}$ /F

25 *mf*

SOLOS

F7 B $\flat$ /F E $^{\circ}$ /F B $\flat$ /F F7 B $\flat$ /F B $\flat$ 6

30

Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ 6 Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ 7

34

E $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 6 Cm7 F7

38

2
Bb6

39b

D7

G7

42

C7

F7

46

Bb6

Cm7 F7 Bb6

50

Cm7 F7 Bb7

Eb7

54

Bb6

Cm7 F7

D.C. al Fine
Solo 32 measures in assessment

BLUE BOSSA

Kenny Dorham arr. Eddie Harvey

Straight 8s Bossa ♩ = 168 Driving

HEAD

1st time *f* **2nd time** *mf* accents sim.

Chords: Cm7, Fm7, D $\emptyset$, G7, Cm7, Ebm7, Ab7, Db Δ , D $\emptyset$, G7, Cm7, Db7 $\sharp 11$

Measure Numbers: 5, 10, 15

Endings: to Coda $\oplus$

Cm7

Fm7

19

DØ

G7

Cm7

23

Eb7

Ab7

DbΔ

27

DØ

G7

Cm7

D. Solo al Coda
Solo 32 measures in assessment
Db7#11

31

⊕ CODA

DØ

G7

Cm7

Db7#11

35

rall.

DØ

G7

Cm6

Eb7/Bb

Ab7

G7+

F13

39

cresc.

ff

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the minor pentatonic on C.

• RELATED LISTENING: Michel Camilo: "Blue Bossa" from Michel Camilo [Portrait]

OLEO

Sonny Rollins arr. Phil Peskett

Straight 8s ♩ = 92 Light

HEAD

Chords and Fingerings:

- System 1 (Measures 1-4): B $\flat$ /D (2), E $\flat$ Δ (4), 1 2 3 1
- System 2 (Measures 5-8): E $\flat$ /G (5), F7sus (2, 5), E $\flat$ Δ (2, 1 3)
- System 3 (Measures 9-12): B $\flat$ /D (9), E $\flat$ Δ
- System 4 (Measures 13-16): C/E (13), F7sus, G7sus, A $\flat$ (f), 1 4

Copyright © 1963 Prestige Music

Copyright Renewed

This arrangement Copyright © 1998 Prestige Music

International Copyright Secured All Rights Reserved

D7sus G7sus

17 *mp*

5 1 3 1 2 3 2

C7sus F7sus EbΔ

21 *mf* *f*

3 4 3

P

Bb/D EbΔ

25 *mf*

mf

to Coda ⊕

C/E F7sus G7sus Ab

29 *cresc.* *f*

cresc.

(b)

SOLOS

B $\flat$ /DE $\flat$ Δ

33

E $\flat$ /GB $\flat$ /FE $\flat$ Δ

37

B $\flat$ /DE $\flat$ Δ

41

C/E

F7sus

G7sus

45

A $\flat$

D7sus

G7sus

48

C7sus F7sus

52

E♭Δ B♭/D

56

E♭Δ C/E

59

F7sus G7sus A♭

62

D.C. al Coda
Solo 32 measures in assessment

⊕ CODA

F7sus G7sus A♭

65

8va.....

f

P

34SKIDOO

Bill Evans arr. Nikki Iles

Medium Swing ♩ = 104 Smooth and lyrical – Jazz Waltz

HEAD

Dm7

B $\emptyset$

E7

Am7

Bbm7

Abm7

G $\emptyset$

C7+

Fm7

F#m7

E $\flat$ $\emptyset$

Ab7+

C#m7

SOLOS

C Δ /B

B7

Em9/B

Solo 24 measures in assessment
G9/B

TRO – © Copyright 1962 (Renewed) and 1996 Folkways Music Publishers Inc., New York, NY

This arrangement TRO – © Copyright 1998 Folkways Music Publishers Inc., New York, NY

International Copyright Secured

All Rights Reserved Including Public Performance For Profit

Used by Permission

HEAD continues

Am7 F#m7 B7+

17 *mf*

Em7 Cm7 Bbm7 Am7

20 *poco f*

D7+ Gm7 Ebm7 Cø

23 *f*

F7+ *rall.* Bbm7 Em9 Ebm9

27 *p*

• NOTES: Try varying major and minor 2nds, 3rds and 6ths over the B pedal in your solo.

• RELATED LISTENING: Bill Evans: "34 Skidoo" from *Re: Person I Knew* [Original Jazz Classics]

* TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

Billy Strayhorn arr. Eddie Harvey & Nikki Iles

Medium Swing ♩ = 152 In a solid 4 feel

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a tempo and feel instruction: "Medium Swing ♩ = 152 In a solid 4 feel". The key signature has one flat (Bb). The score is divided into several systems, each with a measure number in the left margin (5, 10, 13).

System 1 (Measures 1-4): The piano part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented. The bass part provides harmonic support with chords. Chords indicated above the staff are C/G, D7#11, C/G, D7#11, C/G, D7#11, C/G, and D7#11. The first measure has a forte (*f*) dynamic.

System 2 (Measures 5-8): Labeled "HEAD" in a box. The piano part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass part has a walking bass line. Chords indicated are CΔ, D7#11, Dm7, Ab7, and G7. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (*mf*). A piano (*P*) section is marked at the end of the system.

System 3 (Measures 9-12): The piano part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass part has a walking bass line. Chords indicated are CΔ, A7, D7, G7, CΔ, Ab7, Gm7, and C7. Measure numbers 1, 2, 1, 5, 2, 4, 5, and 1 are written above the piano staff.

System 4 (Measures 13-16): The piano part has a melodic line with eighth notes. The bass part has a walking bass line. Chords indicated are FΔ and D7. Measure numbers 4, 3, 2, and 2 are written below the bass staff.

* Minus One – Track 25

Words and Music by Billy Strayhorn

Copyright © 1941; Renewed 1969 DreamWorks Songs (ASCAP) and Billy Strayhorn Songs, Inc. (ASCAP) for the U.S.A.

This arrangement Copyright © 1998 DreamWorks Songs (ASCAP) and Billy Strayhorn Songs, Inc. (ASCAP) for the U.S.A.

Rights for DreamWorks Songs and Billy Strayhorn Songs, Inc. Administered by Cherry Lane Music Publishing Company, Inc.

International Copyright Secured All Rights Reserved

19

G7sus G7^{b9}13 CΔ D7^{#11}

f *P*

24

Dm7 Ab7 G7 to Coda ⊕ CΔ A7⁴₂ D7 G7

SOLOS

29

C6 D7

32

Dm7 G7

35

1 C6 A7 D7 G7 2 C6 C7

F6

37

D7 Dm7 G7

41

C6 D7

45

D. Solo al Coda
Solo 32 measures in assessment

Dm7 G7 C Gm7 C7

49

mf

CODA

C F/A Ab7 G7 C C7#9 C7#11

53

ff

• NOTES: The scale indicated in measures 31 and 47 is called Lydian dominant on D, and contains the #4 and b7 together, reflecting the melody at this point.

• RELATED LISTENING: Duke Ellington and his Orchestra: "Take the "A" Train" from *The Popular Duke Ellington* [RCA Victor]

* AN OSCAR FOR OSCAR

Richard Michael

Swing ♩ = 184 (minimum) Bright

HEAD

6

11

16

f

p

mf

C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 F#0 C

Gm7 C7 FΔ

3 1 2 2 3

3 3 3 3 2 1 4 5 2

5 2 4

* Minus One – Track 26

Am7 D7 G Am7 Bb° G/B

21 *f* *p*

C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 G7

25

C C/E F7 F#° C to Coda ⊕

29 *f*

SOLOS

C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 F#°

33

G7 C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 G7

39

C C/E F7 F#° G7 Gm7

45

C7 FΔ Am7

50

D7 G7 C C/E F7 G7

54

D.C. al Coda
Solo 32 measures in assessment

C C/E F7 G7 C C/E F7 F#° G7 C

59

CODA

65

cresc.

ff

SO LONG

Chris Batchelor

Straight 8s ♩ = 116 Jazz Waltz – lyrical

HEAD

$\text{B}\emptyset$

Bbm7

Am7

D7

Eb7

mf espress. *(mf)* *con Ped.* (RH) *P*

Ab7

$\text{Db}\Delta$

G7

$\text{Gb}\Delta$

C7sus C7

Fm11

Bb7

P

to Coda ⊕

1 Eb7sus Eb7 C7sus C7

2 Eb7sus Eb7 D7sus D7

$\text{C}\#\emptyset$

Cm7

f *cresc.*

Bm7

E7

Bb7sus

Eb7

$\text{Ab}\Delta$

D7

$\text{Db}\Delta$

p *cresc.* *f* *mf*

G7sus G7 C7sus Cm7 F7 Bb7sus Bb7 C7sus C7

SOLOS Bb7sus Bb7 C7sus C7

Solo 24 measures in assessment

(repeat ad lib.)

HEAD continues Bb7sus C7sus C7 *D.º al Coda*

CODA Eb7sus A/Eb F7sus

molto rit. B/F Eb7sus A/Eb F7sus B/F

dim. *pp*

MAMBO COUNTRY

Terry Seabrook

Straight 8s ♩ = 84 Cuban style

HEAD

5

10

15

mf

f

p

mp

P

F/G G F/G G F/G G F/G G C7sus

C7 G7sus

E $\flat$ Δ B $\flat$ Δ C7sus C7

21 *cresc.*

mf

p

Fill

last time to Coda

SOLOS

G7sus G7 G7sus

25

The musical score for 'The Sound of Silence' features a C7 chord and a G7sus chord. The C7 chord is shown in the first measure, and the G7sus chord is shown in the second measure, highlighted with a box. The score is written for piano and includes a treble and bass staff.

39 40 41

G7 EbΔ BbΔ

C7sus **E $\flat$ Δ**

43

F7 **A $\flat$ Δ** *D. $\S$ al Coda*
Solo 24 measures in assessment

46

mf
(last time only)

CODA

E $\flat$ Δ **F** **C7sus** **C7**

49

p *mf cresc.*

E $\flat$ Δ **F** **rit.** **G** **G7 8va**

53

ff *P*

WALTZ FOR AUTUMN

Terry Seabrook

Straight 8s ♩ = 144 Dance

Cm7

5
P

HEAD

(RH)

Ped. simile

9 (et sim.)

C7

5 Fm7

mf

P

14 dim.

Gm7

5 Cm7

p

Ped. simile

19 *mp* $A\flat\Delta$ $Fm7$ $D\flat\Delta$

P *Ped. simile*

24 *mf* *cresc.* $B\flat7sus$ $A\flat\Delta$ $Fm7$ $D\flat\Delta$ $G7$ to Coda $\oplus$

freely

29 *p dim.* $Cm7$

P

SOLOS (*Swing or straight 8s feel*)

33 $Cm7$ $Dm7$

37 $Cm7$ $C7$ $Fm7$

42

Gm7 Cm7

47

Dm7 AbΔ G7

52

Cm7 G7

D.C. al Coda
Solo 24 measures in assessment

⊕ CODA

Cm7

57

p dim.

P

61

poco rit.

8va

pp

Ped. simile

• NOTES: Also try improvising using the blues scale on C and, in the Dm7 measures, Dorian on D. The scale in measures 51 and 55 is a scale of "G altered".

• RELATED LISTENING: Bill Evans: "B minor Waltz" from *You must believe in Spring* [Warner]

CHOPS

Chris Batchelor

Straight 8s $\text{♩} = 72$ Nice and easy

HEAD

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems of music. The first system, labeled 'HEAD', is in 2/2 time and features a 'Straight 8s' tempo. It begins with a C7 chord in the right hand and a bass line starting on a whole note C2. The second system, labeled 'Swing', is in 2/2 time and features a 'Swing' tempo. It begins with a Dm chord in the right hand and a bass line starting on a whole note C2. The third system is in 2/2 time and features a 'C (loco)' tempo. It begins with a C chord in the right hand and a bass line starting on a whole note C2. The fourth system is in 2/2 time and features a 'Dm' tempo. It begins with a Dm chord in the right hand and a bass line starting on a whole note C2. The score includes various musical notations such as chords (C7, Dm, C), dynamics (f, mf, sim.), and articulation (accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a bass line ending on a whole note C2.

SOLOS

Am7 D7#11

21

Am7 D7#11

Am7 D7#11

25

Am7 D7#11

G7sus G7

29

G7sus G7

Play 4 times

C Dm Dm F#

33

1, 2, 3 4 Solo 28 measures in assessment

C Dm Dm F#

Test A

- A1** To state the time of a passage of music in 2, 3, 4 or 5 time played by the examiner and to identify the groove as swing, rock or Latin.
- A2** To clap on a set eighth note of each measure, chosen by the examiner, while the above passage is played again. The examiner will first state the time and count in the candidate.
- A3** To clap the rhythm of a short, single-line extract (marked "X") from the above passage played twice by the examiner.

Swing ♩ = 138

CD 1

F7#11 E7+ Eb7#11 D7 G

mf

A7#11 G13 F#13 F13 E7

X

C6 C#° G/D C/E E° G7

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 92 Heavy

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems. Each system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with a C7 chord marking above the treble staff. The melody in the treble staff features eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together, with accents (^) and slurs. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes, including slurs and accents. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the treble staff showing a more complex rhythmic pattern in the second measure. The third system concludes the piece, ending with a final chord in the treble staff and a sustained bass note. A small 'CD' logo and the number '2' are visible in the top left corner of the page.

Fast Swing ♩ = 100

Fast Swing ♩ = 100

CD 3

mf

A A7 D Dm9 A F#m7

B7 E7 A A7 F#7 B7 E7 A

3 X

Swing ♩ = 138

CD 4

mp

Chords: D $\flat$, D $\flat$ Δ^+ , D $\flat$ 6, D $\flat$ Δ^+ , D $\flat$

Chords: D $\flat$ Δ^+ , B9, B $\flat$ 9, A7 $\sharp$ 11, A $\flat$ 13, D $\flat$ 6 $\flat$ 9

P

Straight 8s Fast Bossa ♩ = 144

Chords: Am, Am6, A $\flat$ $\circ$, Gm7, C/G, F Δ

mp

Chords: B $\flat$ 7 $\sharp$ 11, C6 $\flat$ 9, B $\flat$ 13, C6 $\flat$ 9, C Δ

8va.....
P

Swing ♩ = 126

CD 6

C13 Db13 C13 Db13 C13 Db13

mf

C13 Db13 F13 Gb13 F13 Gb13 C13 Db13

mf

C13 Db13 C13 Db13 C7#9 Db7#9 C7#9

mf

Swing ♩ = 104

7

F13 Bb13 Eb7sus Abm7 Db7sus GbΔ C7+

mf

F13 Abm7 Db7sus GbΔ Db7sus GbΔ

mf

Straight 8s Latin $\text{♩} = 70$

8

C B $\flat$ C B $\flat$ 13 B13 C13

Swing $\text{♩} = 138$

9

Gm7 C7 Gm7 Db7 C $\sharp$ 11

mf

Straight 8s Rock $\text{♩} = 84$

10

B $\flat\flat$ m7 A $\flat$ 7 B $\flat\flat$ m7 A $\flat$ 7

ff

F7sus Ab/C F7sus Ab/C

p

X

Gb/Bb Gb6 Gb/Bb Ebsus Gbm7¹¹

mf

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 152 Driving

C BbØ

X

C7sus DbΔ^{#11}

11

f

C7sus DbΔ^{#11} C Db6⁹ C7sus DbΔ^{#11}

C7sus DbΔ^{#11} C Bbm C Bbm C

ff

Handwritten musical score for the piano introduction of "The Sound of Silence" by Simon & Garfunkel. The score is written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The first three measures are shown, each with a chord symbol above the staff: G7sus, B7sus, and Gb/F. The melody in the right hand is a simple line of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bass line in the left hand is also a simple line of quarter notes: G3, A3, B3, and C4. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is written below the first measure. The tempo marking *And.* (Andante) is written below the second measure. The score is handwritten in black ink on white paper.

Straight 8s ♩ = 88 Funk

Cm7

C7#9

Cm7

13

f

D7#9

G7+

Cm7

Bb7sus

Bb13b9#11

Eb7#11

X

Swing ♩ = 100

EbΔ#11

Gm/F

EbΔ#11

Dm

14

mp

X

Cm(add9)

Gm7

F7sus

F7

Test B

- B1** To sing or play improvised answering phrases to four two-measure phrases in a major or minor key or mode played by the examiner. The answers should follow each phrase in strict time without an intervening pause. The key-chord or chord on the root will first be named and sounded, and the pulse given. The examiner will then play four measures introductory groove, before playing the first phrase to which the candidate should respond, and continue with an accompanying groove throughout the test.
- B2** To sing and identify two melodic intervals limited to a major and minor second, major and minor third, perfect fourth, perfect fifth, and major and minor sixth, as used in the above four short phrases, after the examiner has played them twice.

Swing ♩ = 104

1

mf

Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A

Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A

Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A

Gm6 D/A Gm6 D/A

Last time
Gm6

Swing ♩ = 126 Shuffle

Cm7

2 *ff heavy*

Last time

* omit grace-note for interval test

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 112

CD 3

The first system of musical notation is for a piano accompaniment in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as 112 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The system consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a C major triad (C4, E4, G4) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The bass staff begins with a D major triad (D4, F#4, A4). The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the second measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). Above the third measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the fourth measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). The first measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The third measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass.

The second system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the second measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). Above the third measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the fourth measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). The first measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The third measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass.

The third system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the second measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). Above the third measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the fourth measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). The first measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The third measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the second measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). Above the third measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the fourth measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). The first measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The third measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass.

Last time

The fifth system of musical notation concludes the piano accompaniment. It consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the second measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). Above the third measure is a C major triad symbol (CΔ), and above the fourth measure is a D major triad symbol (D/C). The first measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The second measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The third measure contains a C major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass. The fourth measure contains a D major triad in the treble and a D major triad in the bass.

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 120

4

f

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus

Last time

E7 E7sus E7 E7sus E7

Swing ♩ = 144 Quasi 'The Waltz you Swang'

5 *mp*

C7 F7 C7 F7

C7 F7 C7 F7

C7 F7 C7 F7

C7 F7 C7 F7

C7 F7 C7 F7

Last time

C7

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a piano piece in 3/4 time, swing feel, with a tempo of 144 beats per minute. It is titled 'Quasi 'The Waltz you Swang''. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is written for piano (5) and mezzo-piano (mp). It consists of five systems of two staves each. The first staff of each system contains a melody line, and the second staff contains a bass line. Chord symbols C7 and F7 are placed above the staves. The first system has a '5' and 'mp' marking. The fifth system ends with a double bar line and the text 'Last time' above it.

Swing ♩ = 108

6

f

F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7

F7 Eb7 F7 ³ Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7

F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7

F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7

Last time

F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7 Eb7 F7

These extra grooves provide further practice for Test B. Get your teacher or friend to invent two-measure right-hand questions over them and improvise your own two-measure answers.

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 112

7 *FΔ^{#11}* *mf* *Last time*

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 100

8 *Dm* *mf* *Last time*

Swing ♩ = 144

9 *Gm* *Gm/F* *E♭Δ* *D7* *Gm* *mp* *Last time*

Straight 8s Latin (Rumba) ♩ = 138

10 *Dm7* *G7* *mf* *Last time*

Quick Studies

Playing unprepared in a lively, creative, musical and accurate way is at the very heart of jazz playing. All musicians have their own vocabulary which they use as a basis for their playing; but they must also be able to improvise spontaneously, or “unprepared”, on a piece previously unheard. The quick study tests help you prepare for the real demands of unrehearsed situations which are so often a feature of the jazz musician’s life.

Jazz is an aural tradition, and the ability to pick up new material and recreate it by ear as well as from notation is vital. Some of the most interesting repertoire cannot be written down satisfactorily, and listening and copying is often the only way to get inside the style of the music, its phrasing, its inflections and its expressive embellishments. Reading staff notation is therefore just one of several ways in which you can learn jazz repertoire; recordings, friends and teachers are other important sources, and the option of doing the quick study by ear is also available. Ask another musician to test you.

In order to learn and really understand the style and the repertoire of jazz from the inside, jazz musicians should regularly practise both reading music fluently and musically from the page and copying music fluently and musically directly from what they hear.

The practice tests

- GROOVES – The practice tests cover a wide range of musical styles within the idiom. You will play in both swing and straight eighth notes and use swing, rock and Latin grooves. The tempo, indicated by a metronome mark, should also be followed.
- THE SCALE OR MODE AND GUIDELINE PITCHES – You will be given the scale or mode of the test before playing and, although other pitches may be incorporated as desired, this should form the basis of your improvisation. As in the pieces, guideline pitches are given for those reading from the page, while the name of the relevant scale or mode is given and the initial pitch sounded and named for those working by ear. It is expected that you will be able to use the pitches more flexibly as you progress, working from small three or four-note pitch groups to full scales as fluency and control develop. As a starting-point you might find it useful to try using the same pitches as those in the short head for your improvisation.
- KEY SIGNATURES – At Level 5, where the studies are longer, a sense of key or mode emerges. This is reflected in the key signature given.

Ideally you should practise doing the quick studies both ways – by ear *and* from notation – as both are essential jazz skills. Ultimately, however, a successful performance of the quick study depends on the accurate rendition of the head and a suitable and musical improvisation, not on whether you did it by ear or notation.

The CD illustrates how the quick study will be taken in the optional assessment by both “by ear” and “from notation” candidates. Each recorded test is indicated by the symbol  in this book. For additional information about the assessment, see JAZZ PIANO FROM SCRATCH or the ABRSM ASSESSMENT PROGRAM.

To play *either* at sight *or* by ear (see Introduction), at the choice of the candidate, a four-measure passage and improvise a four-measure continuation based on the scale indicated and used for measures 1 to 4. This scale will be any one of those set up to and including this Level. The first four measures will be fully notated in 3 or 4 time and within the range of a tenth in the right-hand part. The left-hand part throughout will consist of a simple bass line, while the right-hand melodic part may include two-note chords. Chord symbols will also be provided.

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 132

1

A D/A A D/A A D/A

mf

A major

A D/A A D/A A

etc.

Swing ♩ = 112

2

E7

f

Mixolydian on E

E7

etc.

* Example of introductory groove by for ear candidate (see Introduction).

Straight 8s Bossa ♩ = 116

3 *mf*

Bm7 G#° Bm7 G#°

Dorian on B

Bm7 G#° Bm7 G#° Bm7

etc.

Swing ♩ = 120

CD 4 *f*

A7

Blues scale on A

A7

etc.

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 84

CΔ#11

5 *p*

Lydian on C

CΔ#11

etc.

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 120 Funky

G7

C7

G7

C7

mf

b3 pentatonic on G

6

etc.

Straight 8s Medium Latin ♩ = 126

7 *mf*

Bm7 CΔ Bm7 CΔ

Minor pentatonic on B

Bm7 CΔ Bm7 CΔ Bm7

etc.

Swing ♩ = 112

8 *mf*

C7 C/E F G7 C C7 C/E F G7 C

sim.

Mixolydian on C

C7 C/E F G7 C C7 C/E F G7 C C7

etc.

Straight 8s Slow Rock ♩ = 92

9 *f*

Chords: Eb Ab Bb Eb Ab Bb

E♭ major

Chords: Eb Ab Bb Eb Ab Bb Eb

etc.

Swing ♩ = 116

10 *f*

Chords: G7 C7 G7 C7 G7 C7

Blues scale on G

Chords: G7 C7 G7 C7 G7

etc.

Straight 8s Medium Latin ♩ = 104

11

mf

$A\flat\Delta\#11$

Lydian on $A\flat$

$A\flat\Delta\#11$

etc.

Swing ♩ = 92

12

pp

$F\#m7$ $F\#m/A$ $B7$ $B\#^{\circ}$ $C\#7$ $F\#m7$ $F\#m/A$ $B7$ $B\#^{\circ}$ $C\#7$

Blues scale on $F\#$

$F\#m7$ $F\#m/A$ $B7$ $B\#^{\circ}$ $C\#7$ $F\#m7$ $F\#m/A$ $B7$ $B\#^{\circ}$ $C\#7$ $F\#m7$

etc.

Straight 8s Slow Latin/Brazilian ♩ = 96

13

mf

Fm7

Dorian on F

Fm7

etc.

Swing ♩ = 112 **Bright and cheerful**

14

mf

BbΔ Cm7 Bb/D EbΔ BbΔ Cm7 Bb/D EbΔ

Major pentatonic on Bb

BbΔ Cm7 Bb/D EbΔ BbΔ Cm7 Bb/D EbΔ BbΔ

etc.

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 116

15 ***f*** **DΔ#11**

Lydian on D

DΔ#11

etc.

Swing ♩ = 120

16 **Gm7**

Minor pentatonic on G

Gm7

etc.

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 132

17 *p* $F\Delta^{#11}$

Lydian on F

$F\Delta^{#11}$

etc.

Swing ♩ = 126

18 *mp* $Fm6$

Dorian on F

$Fm6$

etc.

Straight 8s Latin ♩ = 120

19

Bb7 f

Mixolydian on Bb

Bb7

etc.

Straight 8s Rock ♩ = 92 **Dig in**

20

D G A D G A f

Major pentatonic on D

D G A D G A D

etc.

Dorsey and Glenn Miller.

syncopation stressing notes other than the main beats of the measure

tendency tones another name for guide tones

ten-to-ten name for the characteristic swing rhythm played on the ride cymbal of a drum-kit. In 4/4 it is heard as:



Traditional jazz see New Orleans jazz

triad chord formed from the root, 3rd and 5th degrees of a scale

triad over bass note style of harmony, where chords are created by choosing a bass note and a triad to go above it, which creates a particular modal context for improvising. Used particularly after 1950 as a way of widening the available palette of chords and voicings. Also a way of notating these chords, e.g. B $\flat$ /C = a triad of B $\flat$ over a C bass note. (see also chord symbol)

triad tones tones 1, 3 and 5 of a given triad, often used to create the backbone of an improvisation over that triad

turnaround chordal progression at the end of a section or solo and leading to the next section or back to the head. (I)–VI–II–V is a typical example.

twelve-bar blues chord sequence lasting twelve measures which became popular and standardized in the early part of the century and has formed the basis of much popular music and jazz since then. Also implies a particular melodic vocabulary and a way of playing.

II–V–I “two-five-one”; name of a common chord progression using the chords II $\text{m}7$ –V7–I Δ

upbeat see downbeat

up swing see swing (1)

vamp repeated phrase, often containing a particular rhythmic, melodic and harmonic character or idea; useful to improvise over and often found in the introductions to tunes or as a holding device at particular points in jazz forms

voicings The spacing, layout and combination of notes in a chord which helps produce the characteristic sonorities within different jazz styles

walking bass often on the (plucked) string bass, a steady quarter note line at the bottom of a swing texture which defines a swing groove and creates the harmonic basis by stating and interacting with the roots, triad tones and other notes in the harmony

CD Track Listing

TRIO TAKES

1. Chops
2. That Monday Morning Feeling
3. 34Skidoo

PIECES: BLUES

4. Introduction
5. All Blues
6. All Blues (embellished version)
7. Crossover Blues
8. Lemon Cornette
9. That Monday Morning Feeling
10. Jamming with Jools

PIECES: STANDARDS

11. Introduction
12. Christopher Columbus
13. Blue Bossa
14. Oleo
15. 34Skidoo
16. Take the “A” Train

PIECES: CONTEMPORARY JAZZ

17. Introduction
18. An Oscar for Oscar
19. So Long
20. Mambo Country
21. Waltz for Autumn
22. Chops

PIECES: MINUS ONE TRACKS

23. Introduction
24. All Blues
25. Take the “A” Train
26. An Oscar for Oscar

ROUTINES OF MINUS ONE TRACKS

All Blues: 2 solos; Coda bars played 3 times
Take the “A” Train: 2 solos; chords bars 51–2,
first time: C A7 D7 G7
An Oscar for Oscar: 3 solos

AURAL TESTS

exam set

27. Introduction
28. Test A (book no. 1)
29. Test B: sung response (book no. 3)
30. Test B: played response (book no. 3)
31. Test B: intervals (book no. 3)

practice tests

32. Introduction
33. Test A1 (trio)
34. Test A2
35. Test A3
36. Test A4
37. Test A6
38. Test A13 (trio)

Presenter: Geoffrey Smith

Pianists: Charles Beale, Pini Churchill, Michael Garrick, Nikky Iles

Drums: Trevor Tomkins *Bass:* Tim Wills *Exam “candidates”:* John Hayward, Nathan Hayward

QUICK STUDIES

39. Introduction
40. No. 6 by ear
41. No. 4 at sight

SCALES

42. Introduction
43. Dorian on B, hands together, straight
44. Mixolydian on E, right hand, swing
45. Lydian on D, right hand, straight
46. A major, hands together, straight
47. Major pentatonic on B $\flat$,
hands together, swing
48. Minor pentatonic on B, right hand, straight
49. Blues on F $\sharp$, left hand, swing
50. Chromatic on C, hands together, straight
51. E major arpeggio, hands together, straight
52. F minor arpeggio, right hand, swing
53. D7 broken chord, right hand, straight
54. B $\text{m}7$ broken chord, left hand, swing