Year 6: Classroom Jazz Knowledge Mat

Subject	12 bar blues			Important knowledge about Jazz		
syncopation	Emphasising the of- beat notes (usually beats 2 & 4)		C C		☐ I can identify jazz stylistic	
off-beat	The least emphasised beats in music (usually 2&4)	C F	C C	C	indicators which include: *Jazz/big band which includes a trumpet, trombone,	
jazz band	Usually a jazz group with at least 10 players. Sections are: strings, saxophone, trumpet, trombone and rhythm (piano, guitar and percussion)	G	F C	С	saxophone and rhythm section. *Use of the blues scale to create melody	
riff	A repeated pattern	Note le welle			*Use of 12 bar blues chords *Improvised melodies	
blues scale	The 6 note scale jazz performers use when improvising. E.g. C, Eb, F, F#, G Bb	British note names	Note symbols	Note value	*Syncopated rhythms □ Blues scale: C Eb F F# G Bb	
middle 8	The section of a song which is significantly different in melody and lyrics. In jazz this is usually where the	Semibreve	o	4 beats	 □ I can use rhythm notation to compose a rhythmic pattern. □ I can identify the 12 bar blues sequence and use it to compose. □ I can use technology to compose 12 bar blues music. □ I can take on different roles 	
groove	Improvisation happens. The rhythmic part of the music that makes you want to move and dance.	Minim		2 beats		
notation	The way we write down music so we can recreate or share our compositions.	Crotchet	ا	1 beat		
improvisation	Making up a melody and/or rhythm on the spot	Quaver	•	1/2 of a beat		
chord sequence	An arrangement of chords which usually repeats.	Semiquaver	Ą	1/4 of a beat	within a performance.	