

Jazz Rhythm Sheet #1



A jazz rhythm sheet titled "Jazz Rhythm Sheet #1" in 4/4 time. The sheet consists of 32 measures of music, organized into eight lines of four measures each. The notation is written on a single treble clef staff. The notes are primarily eighth and quarter notes, often beamed together. Accents (>) and slurs are used throughout. Measure numbers 1 through 32 are placed above the first note of each measure. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 32.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

Jazz Rhythm Sheet #2



A jazz rhythm sheet titled "Jazz Rhythm Sheet #2" in 4/4 time. The sheet contains 32 measures of music, organized into eight systems of four measures each. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, along with rests, accents (^), and slurs. Measure numbers 1 through 32 are indicated above the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 32.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32

Jazz Rhythm Sheet #3



A jazz rhythm sheet titled "Jazz Rhythm Sheet #3" featuring 32 measures of music in 3/4 time. The notation is written on a single treble clef staff. The piece begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 3/4 time signature. Measures 1 through 4 are in 3/4 time, while measures 5 through 32 are in 4/4 time, indicated by a double bar line and a 4/4 time signature change at measure 5. The music includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, often with accents (^) and slurs. Measures 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 32 are marked with measure numbers. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 32.

1 2 3 4

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28

29 30 31 32

IONIAN (MAJOR) SCALES

The image displays 12 rows of handwritten musical notation for Ionian (Major) scales. Each row consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff, both containing a scale of eighth notes. The scales are labeled as follows:

- Row 1: C (C major)
- Row 2: D $\flat$ (C $\sharp$) (C# major)
- Row 3: D (D major)
- Row 4: E $\flat$ (E major)
- Row 5: E (E major)
- Row 6: F (F major)
- Row 7: G $\flat$ (F $\sharp$) (F# major)
- Row 8: G (G major)
- Row 9: A $\flat$ (A major)
- Row 10: A (A major)
- Row 11: B $\flat$ (B major)
- Row 12: B (C $\flat$) (Cb major)

DORIAN SCALES *

The image displays 12 rows of handwritten musical notation for Dorian scales. Each row consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The scales are arranged in two columns of six rows each. The key signatures and starting notes for each row are as follows:

Row	Key Signature	Starting Note
1	C (no sharps or flats)	C
2	C# (one sharp)	C# (Db)
3	D (two sharps)	D
4	Eb (three flats)	Eb
5	E (four sharps)	E
6	F (one flat)	F
7	F# (two sharps)	F#
8	G (two flats)	G
9	Ab (three flats)	Ab
10	A (three sharps)	A
11	Bb (two flats)	Bb
12	B (five sharps)	B

MIXOLYDIAN (DOMINANT) SCALES

This image displays 12 pairs of musical staves, each representing a Mixolydian (Dominant) scale in a specific key. Each pair consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The scales are written in whole notes, ascending and then descending. The keys and their corresponding scale notes are as follows:

- C:** C, D, E, F, G, A, B, A, G, F, E, D, C
- D^b(C[#]):** D^b, E^b, F, G, A, B, C, B, A, G, F, E^b, D^b
- D:** D, E, F, G, A, B, C, B, A, G, F, E, D
- E^b:** E^b, F, G, A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G, F, E^b
- E:** E, F, G, A, B, C, D, C, B, A, G, F, E
- F:** F, G, A, B, C, D, E, D, C, B, A, G, F
- F[#](G^b):** F[#], G[#], A, B, C, D, E, D, C, B, A, G^b, F[#]
- G:** G, A, B, C, D, E, F, E, D, C, B, A, G
- A^b:** A^b, B^b, C, D, E, F, G, F, E, D, C, B^b, A^b
- A:** A, B, C, D, E, F, G, F, E, D, C, B, A
- B^b:** B^b, C, D, E, F, G, A, A, G, F, E, D, B^b
- B:** B, C, D, E, F, G, A, G, F, E, D, C, B

MELODIC MINOR SCALES *

This page contains handwritten musical notation for the melodic minor scales of all twelve major keys. Each key is represented by a pair of staves (treble and bass clef). The scales are written in a single-octave format, starting on the middle C of each staff. The notation includes the key signature (number of sharps or flats) and the scale name above each staff. The scales are as follows:

- C:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Bass clef, no sharps or flats.
- C#:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Bass clef, two sharps (F#, C#).
- D:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Bass clef, two sharps (F#, C#).
- E^b (D#):** Treble clef, one flat (Bb). Bass clef, one flat (Bb).
- E:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Bass clef, one sharp (F#).
- F:** Treble clef, one flat (Bb). Bass clef, one flat (Bb).
- F#:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Bass clef, two sharps (F#, C#).
- G:** Treble clef, one sharp (F#). Bass clef, one sharp (F#).
- G# (A^b):** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Bass clef, two sharps (F#, C#).
- A:** Treble clef, no sharps or flats. Bass clef, no sharps or flats.
- B^b (A#):** Treble clef, one flat (Bb). Bass clef, one flat (Bb).
- B:** Treble clef, two sharps (F#, C#). Bass clef, two sharps (F#, C#).

THE BLUES SCALE AND ITS USE

The blues scale consists of the following: Root, b3rd, 4th, #4th, 5th and b7th.

EXAMPLE: F blues Scale = F, Ab, Bb, B, C, Eb, F

When playing a twelve bar blues in the key of Bb, use the Bb blues scale: Bb, Db, Eb, E, F, Ab, Bb

The blues scale can also be used over minor chords when the minor chord is sounded for 2, 4, 8, or 16 measures or longer. EXAMPLE: If D minor is sounded for eight measures, you may use the D blues scale: D, F, G, Ab, A, C, D

When playing in minor tonalities you may choose to alternate between the dorian minor and the blues scale, both having the same root tone. EXAMPLE: If D minor is sounded for eight measures, play D minor (dorian) or play D blues scale or alternate between the two scale sounds.

The blues scale is used to convey a "Funky," "Down-Home," "Earthy" or "Bluesy" sound/feel. Rhythm and blues players use this scale extensively. Don't run it into the ground by overuse! Experiment with the blues scales listed below and apply them to recorded tracks on your play-a-long recordings.

After you become familiar with the blues scale as I have it listed, you may want to add tones to the scale which give the scale sound more variety. *Added tones are underlined.* EXAMPLE: F blues scale = F, G, Ab, A, Bb, B, C, D, Eb, F

This scale sounds strange when played straight up or down. Jazz players usually play bits and pieces of the scale or make up licks utilizing certain notes of the scale. You will eventually want to transpose this scale to all twelve keys for practice. For now, learn it in Bb and F concert.

THE TWELVE BLUES SCALES (Treble & Bass Clef)

The image displays the twelve blues scales for both treble and bass clefs. The scales are arranged in two main sections: Treble Clef (top) and Bass Clef (bottom). Each section contains three staves, each representing a different key signature. The scales are written in a sequence of eighth notes, with the root note of each scale marked above the staff. The scales are: C, Db, D, Eb, E, F, Gb, G, Ab, A, Bb, B. The scales are written in a sequence of eighth notes, with the root note of each scale marked above the staff. The scales are: C, Db, D, Eb, E, F, Gb, G, Ab, A, Bb, B.