

The Jazz Band Rehearsal - A Work of Art

**Dean Sorenson, Clinician
University of Minnesota, Neil A. Kjos Music Company, Yamaha Performing Artist**

**Assisted by the Hoover High School
First Edition Jazz Ensemble
Sallie Vines White, Director**

**Midwest Band and Orchestra Clinic
December 21, 2023
Chicago, IL**

Dean Sorenson

www.deansorensonmusic.com

soren048@umn.edu

I. PLANNING

BALANCE - Goals

Long-term goals provide direction, but are sometimes difficult to measure.

A more cohesive rhythm section

A saxophone section that plays well in tune

Balanced rhythm section

Preparation of a program, especially a more challenging program.

Short-term goals provide more instant gratification as the tasks are more measurable and easier to accomplish.

Passage to be played at a given tempo

Rhythmic passage to be played cleanly

Having your shy tenor player improvise for the first time

Fulfillment of an assignment given at a previous rehearsal

BALANCE – Activity

Section issues vs. Ensemble Issues

Don't dwell on a single section (a sax soli, for example) for too long at the expense of the rest of the band. Use sectionals if needed

Run-throughs vs. Nit-picky stops and starts

Work in musical sections (8 or 16 bars at a time): Run it –Rehearse – then run again

Detail is lost if small mistakes are ignored in the desire to “just get through it”.

II. WARM UP and TUNING

Match my Pitch

Scales - Play scales on starting notes. Choose based on level. All by ear.

Beginner: 1-2-3-4-5-4-3-2-1 major scales. Slow and deliberate. Keep keys simple and known

Intermediate: Full scales. Add dorian and mixolydian modes. Ascending and descending. Moderate tempos

Advanced: Ascending and descending. Medium tempos. Variety of keys and ranges.

Chords - Play arpeggios on starting notes. Choose based on level. All by ear

Beginner: Triads ascending and descending (1-3-5-3-1)

Intermediate: MA7, mi7, 7 chords. Ascending. Start on root. Ascending and descending.

Advanced: MA7, mi7, 7 chords. Ascending. Start on 3/5/7. Ascending and descending.

Call and Response - All by ear

1 or 2 bars in length

Teacher lead

Students lead

IMPROVISATION STRATEGIES

Making Chord Changes

Allows everyone to play

Keeps everyone engaged

Everyone solos, but it is short

Bars 29–40 of the jazz ensemble chart.

Accompaniment
Groove 1 on page 47
of the rhythm
section part books
(except vibes).

GOOD TIME

SWING ♩ = 128-140

ALTO SAX. 1

TRUMPET IN Bb 1

GUITAR

PIANO

BASS

DRUMS

5

A. Sax. I

B. Trp. I

Gtr.

PNO.

BASS

DRUMS

FIGURES in Rhythm Section - Bars 1- 4 Rollin' The Blues Away

Bars 1-4

Bars 41-56 - Drum Figures

Play Time. No Figures

Cymbal Crashes on downbeats

Some Fills in bar 45-46

Figures and Fills throughout

Resource	Student	Director
Spotlights	46A	4–9
Rhythm Section	46B	10–13
Jazz Starters	46–47	14–23
Lead Sheet	56B–56C	36–41

The chart is a multi-staff musical score for a jazz ensemble. It includes parts for Alto Sax I & II, Tenor Sax I & II, Baritone Sax, Flute, Clarinet, Trumpet I & II, Trombone I & II, F Horn, Tuba, Guitar, Piano (Right and Left hands), Bass, Drums (labeled 'ENSEMBLE'), Aux. Percussion, and Vibes. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts at measure 41 and ends at measure 46. The second system starts at measure 47 and ends at measure 52. Various musical notations are present, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'ff' and 'f'. Rehearsal marks 1 through 7 are placed above specific measures. A yellow box at the bottom left contains a legend for these rehearsal marks.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 - Jazz Starter D3 | 5 - Drums Spotlight C |
| 2 - Guitar Spotlight C | 6 - Vibes Spotlight B |
| 3 - Piano Spotlight B | 7 - Rhythm Sectional Lessons 1–4 |
| 4 - Bass Spotlight C | |

W75F

This page contains the musical score for the jazz ensemble piece "Rollin' the Blues Away". The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including saxophones, woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two systems, with the first system starting at measure 47 and the second system starting at measure 50. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page, and their corresponding staves are arranged in a vertical column. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A yellow box with the number "1" is placed above the first staff (Alto Sax 1) at measure 47, and a yellow box with the number "2" is placed above the second staff (Alto Sax 2) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "3" is placed above the third staff (Tenor Sax 1) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "4" is placed above the fourth staff (Tenor Sax 2) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "5" is placed above the fifth staff (Baritone Sax) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "6" is placed above the sixth staff (Flute) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "7" is placed above the seventh staff (Clarinet) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "8" is placed above the eighth staff (Trumpet 1) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "9" is placed above the ninth staff (Trumpet 2) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "10" is placed above the tenth staff (Trumpet 3) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "11" is placed above the eleventh staff (Trumpet 4) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "12" is placed above the twelfth staff (Trombone 1) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "13" is placed above the thirteenth staff (Trombone 2) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "14" is placed above the fourteenth staff (Trombone 3) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "15" is placed above the fifteenth staff (Trombone 4) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "16" is placed above the sixteenth staff (F Horn) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "17" is placed above the seventeenth staff (Tuba) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "18" is placed above the eighteenth staff (Guitar) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "19" is placed above the nineteenth staff (Piano) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "20" is placed above the twentieth staff (Bass) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "21" is placed above the twenty-first staff (Drums) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "22" is placed above the twenty-second staff (Aux. Percussion) at measure 50. A yellow box with the number "23" is placed above the twenty-third staff (Vibes) at measure 50.

1 - Jazz Starter D4
2 - Jazz Starter D5

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IV. BRASS AND SAXOPHONES - Tuning and Articulation

SAXOPHONES

Tuning as a section
Balance as a section
Balance issues within the ensemble – must balance brass

TRUMPETS

Tuning as a section
Balance as a section
Cleanliness issues as a section

TROMBONES

Tuning as a section
Balance as a section
Balance issues within the ensemble – must balance trumpets

Brass and Saxes – Good attacks

Avoid “shaped sound” of concert band. More front end on all notes
Most noticeable on ballads!

SINGING

Saves Chops
Internalizes collective rhythm feel

BOOKS and MATERIALS REFERENCED:

Standard of Excellence Jazz Ensemble Method by Dean Sorenson and Bruce Pearson

Edition number W31, Neil A. Kjos Music Company

First Place for Jazz by Dean Sorenson

Edition number W75, Neil A. Kjos Music Company

Excellence in Jazz Pedagogy: Jazz Theory - Concepts and Practical Applications

Edition number W81, Neil A. Kjos Music Company

Excellence in Jazz Pedagogy: Rhythm Section

Edition number W79, Neil A. Kjos Music Company

NOTES
