

Jazz Arranging: Transposition / Instrument Ranges Quiz

100

Total: $1/35 = \underline{\quad} \% =$

name: KEY

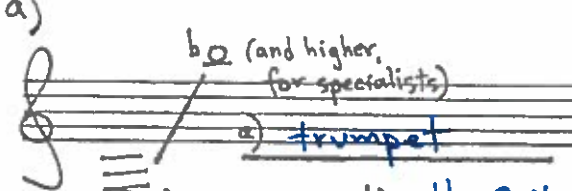
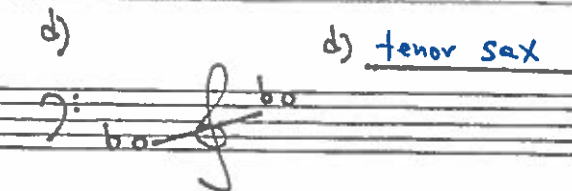
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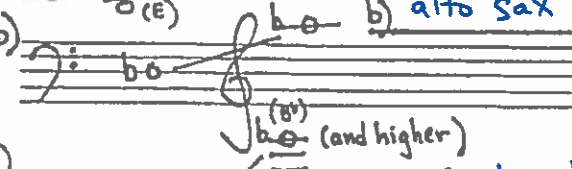
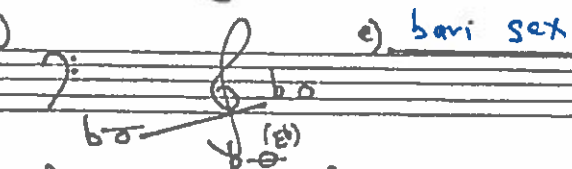
① Beside each instrument, give the interval used to transpose from concert pitch to their written/transposed parts. Indicate if the transposition is up or down from the concert pitch with an arrow.
ex: $\uparrow P4$ or $\downarrow Maj. 6th$



- a) tenor trombone: N/A d) alto sax: $\uparrow Maj. 6th$ g) Soprano sax: $\uparrow Maj. 2nd$
 b) trumpet: $\uparrow Maj. 2nd$ e) tenor sax: $\uparrow Maj. 9th$
 c) bass trombone: N/A f) bari sax: $\uparrow Maj. 13th$ (maj 6th + an octave)

② As an arranger, when might you choose to use a flugelhorn instead of a trumpet? The flugel has a slightly softer, more gentle timbre than trumpet. It speaks better than trumpet in the lower register. In unison with a saxophone (esp. soprano), the sound of the two instruments emulsify beautifully to create one blended sound.

③ Identify the instrument which corresponds with the given concert ranges:

a)  d) 

b)  e) 

c)  f) 

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④ The written range for all saxophones is:

A musical staff in treble clef showing the written range for all saxophones. The notes are B3 (labeled with a circled B), Bb3, C4, Cb4, D4, Eb4, E4, F4 (labeled with a circled F). A blue arrow points from the circled F to the text 'Name: KEY'.

⑤ Transpose the following melody, written in concert pitch, for trumpet:
Do not use a key signature for this example.

Concert:

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes with various accidentals.

for trpt:

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody is transposed up two half-steps from the concert pitch. The key signature is natural (no sharps or flats).

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody is transposed up two half-steps. Blue annotations include a sharp sign above the first note and a circled 9 above the eighth note.

Musical staff in treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The melody is transposed up two half-steps. Blue annotations include a sharp sign above the first note and a circled 9 above the eighth note.

⑥ The following tune (Bluesette, by Toots Thielemans) is written in the (concert pitch) key of Bb Major. Transpose it for alto sax. Use a key signature.

concert:

Musical staff in treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The key signature is Bb Major (two flats). The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes.

for alto sax:

Musical staff in treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is transposed down two half-steps to B Major. The key signature is B Major (one sharp). Blue annotations include a circled 4 above the first note and a circled 6 above the eighth note.

Musical staff in treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is transposed down two half-steps. Blue annotations include a circled 4 above the first note and a circled 6 above the eighth note.

Musical staff in treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody is transposed down two half-steps. Blue annotations include a circled 4 above the first note and a circled 6 above the eighth note.

7 The following melody is a transposed Tenor Sax part from Thad Jones' "Don't Get Sassy." Put it back into concert pitch. You may change clefs mid-way if you think it is appropriate.

8 Transpose "Happy Birthday" from concert pitch into a bari sax part:

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