Sequencing and Arranging Exercise

In this exercise we'll explore Step-Input in Logic and review the use of Arrangement Tracks to build a full song from its sections.

Open yesterdayArr.logicx (the file will be distributed in class)

PART 1 – Step Input
(Let's see how much you remember about Step-Input and other methods of creating a MIDI (software instrument) track)

1) On the Trumpet, Alto Sax and Trombone tracks create MIDI regions that are at least 22 measures in length
2) Enter each of the horn parts from the provided score. Limit dynamics to *p* or *mp*
   a) (BTW these parts are in concert pitch otherwise you would have to transpose two of them when inputting (Which two?) *(So much to learn!! But it will be worth it!)*

PART 2 – Creating the Arrangement
(How much do you remember from last semester?)

1. Open the Arrangement Track
2. Using the Scissor Tool, split the regions of each track at the following measures: m.5, m.12 and m.20
3. After splitting the regions of each track, you should have four sections on each track
4. For each section create a label on the Arrangement track:
   IMPORTANT – *make sure the lengths of each section of the Arrangement track match the length of the related regions you created when you split the tracks. Logic will default to creating 8 measure sections*
   a) At m.1 create a label named *In*
   b) At m. 5 create a label named *A*
   c) At m.12 create a label named *B*
   d) At m.20 create a label named *Out*
5. To create the arrangement:
   a) Copy A to m. 12 (InAABOut)
   b) Copy A to m. 27 (InAABAOut)
   c) Copy B to m. 34 (InAABABOut)
   d) Copy A to m. 42 (IAABABAOut)

Follow-Up
Music needs the proper combination of repetition, contrast and variation. Too much repetition and a song can get boring; too much contrast and the song may not be cohesive, i.e. not hold together. Variation allows us to repeat, but not use an exact repetition.

After creating the above arrangement what can be done to avoid too much repetition? Possible variations:
1. Remove the horns from the first A section. This would allow the song's energy to build rather than presenting everything right at the beginning of the song
2. Simplify the drums in the first A section, again, letting the energy to build up. You might substitute a Session Drummer track for the current Drum track so you can vary that part even more.
3. Have the trumpet play the melody in the second B section. (The other horn parts may have to be modified)

When completed, upload a zipped version of your Logic file to BrightSpace