

Level V study guide

Keys: Major F C G D A E B, F# (Gb), C# (Db) Bb (RH) 41231234 Eb (RH) 31234123 Ab (RH) 34123123
 harmonic minors: f c g (LH) 32143213 (LH) 32143213 (LH) 32143213

KEYBOARD:

(left hand 4th finger always goes to new flat:
 right hand 4th finger is always Bb)

Scales: All Scales parallel motion two octaves ascending and descending, HT MM ♩ = 60 in sixteenth notes

Chords: Play BOTH

(1) Tonic(I), Sub-dominant(IV) and Dominant(V) triads and their inversions blocked, ascending and descending one octave, HT

15

(2) Major-augmented-major-minor-diminished triad sequence (built on any pitch), blocked, root position, HT

Also write these on staff paper

Cadence: as in Level III

Arpeggios: Root position tonic triads, two octaves with thumb tuck ascending and descending, HT MM ♩ = 60 in eighths

WRITTEN:

Ear training:

Recognize intervals: M2 m2 M3 m3 P4 P5 M6 M7 P8

Recognize major and minor chord progressions: I IV6 I I V6 I I IV6 I V6 I
 4 4 5

Match written rhythmic patterns in major and minor keys to patterns played in 3 and 4 meters.
 4 4

Match written five-note melodic patterns in major and minor keys to patterns played within an octave span

Also Notate and identify ascending and descending scales from previous level and the new ones on separate staff paper

Gb _____ ; Db _____ ; Bb _____ ;

Eb _____ ; Ab _____ ; f _____ ;

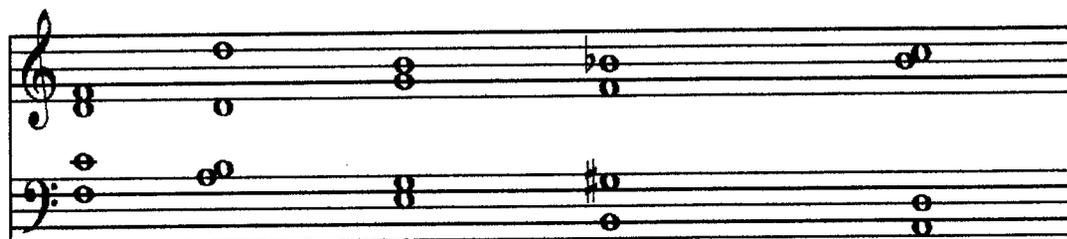
c _____ ; g _____

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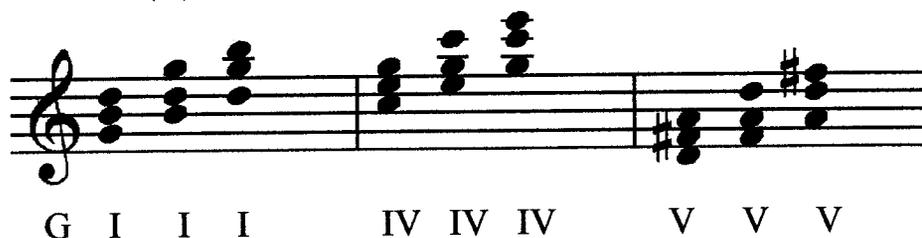
(Keys: Major F C G D A E B F#(Gb) C#(Db) Bb Eb Ab harmonic minors: f c g

Notate and identify key signatures on separate staff paper.

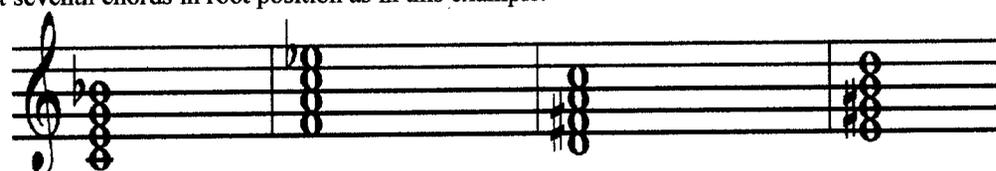
Identify M2 m2 M3 m3 P4 P5 M6 M7 P8 above any white key: Examples:



Notate tonic (I), sub-dominant (IV) and dominant (V) chords in root position, first inversion and second inversion.



Notate and identify dominant seventh chords in root position as in this example.



Identify notes on the grand staff using the range C to c3

Provide rhythmic solutions for the following meters: 2 3 4 3 6 9 12

4 4 4 8 8 8 8

Fill in incomplete measures with notes and rests. Add bar lines in proper places. Add time signatures to given measures

TERMS:

Largo - very slow, stately and broad; **adagio** - slow, between Andante and Largo; **presto** - very fast; **subito** - suddenly; **molto** - much; **piu mosso** - more motion; **meno mosso** - less motion; **enharmonic** - tones that sound the same on the piano but are spelled differently; **sequence** - repeated melodic pattern starting on different pitches; **ornaments** - notes which embellish a melody; **opus (op.)** - term indicating the order in which a composer's works were written or published; **chromatic** - movement by semitone/half steps.

FORMS:

sonata - composition usually for solo instrument, consisting of 2 to 4 independent movts. in contrasting moods, keys, tempos and forms; **sonata allegro form** - form developed during Classical period; usually occurs as first movt. of sonata or other instrumental composition; consisting of 3 principal sections: Exposition, Development, Recapitulation; **exposition** - first section of sonata allegro form, consisting of 2 contrasting themes, the first in tonic key, second in dominant if tonic is major or relative major if tonic is minor; **development** - middle section of sonata allegro form Thematic material of exposition is developed new themes & keys introduced; **recapitulation** - third section of sonata allegro form. Thematic material initially heard in exposition is restated in tonic key; **coda** - closing section sometimes added as a rounding off rather than an integral part of the form; **invention** - short piece in contrapuntal style, often developing single motive in 2 or more voices, **prelude** - a piece written to be played as an introduction, i.e. before church service or before another composition, particularly a fugue or suite; title used in 19th century compositions by Chopin and others for expressive piano pieces (character pieces).

HISTORY:

List the 4 main periods of music history and their approximate dates. List and classify the 2 required composers PLUS 1 more of your choice for each of the 4 main periods. Total 16 composers. Use card game to learn or copy page 21 in musician syllabus.