

**LVMTA Chase-Riecken MUSICIANSHIP EXAMS**

**THEORY EXAM GUIDELINES  
LEVEL 8 (rev. 2019)**

**INTERVALS**

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Major 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>
- Perfect 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>
- Minor 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>
- Augmented 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>
- Diminished 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> above the notes in the keys of F G D A E B $\flat$  E $\flat$  A $\flat$



Maj 2nd Maj 3rd Maj 6th Maj 7th



Perf 4th Perf 5th Perf 8th



min 2nd min 3rd min 6th min 7th



Aug 2nd Aug 3rd Aug 4th Aug 5th



dim 4th dim 5th dim 7th

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Major 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>
- Minor 2<sup>nd</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>
- Perfect 4<sup>th</sup> 5<sup>th</sup> above the notes in the keys of B/C $\flat$  F $\sharp$ /G $\flat$  C $\sharp$ /D $\flat$

**KEY SIGNATURES**

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Keys of B $\flat$ , E $\flat$  and A $\flat$  **Minor**

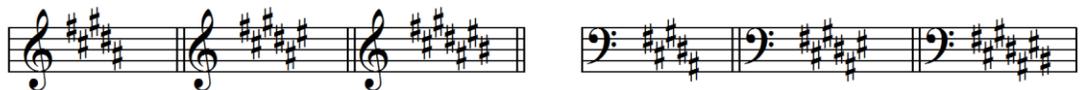


- Keys of G, C and F **Minor (relative minors of B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , and A $\flat$  Major)**



Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Keys of B, F $\sharp$  and C $\sharp$  **Major**



- Keys of B, F $\sharp$  and C $\sharp$  **Minor (Relative minors of D, A and E Major)**



b min f $\sharp$  min c $\sharp$  min      b min f $\sharp$  min c $\sharp$  min

**SCALES AND CHORDS**

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Bb, Eb, and Ab Minor scales (3 forms: natural, harmonic and melodic)

B $\flat$  natural minor

B $\flat$  harmonic minor

B $\flat$  melodic minor

- Major, minor diminished and augmented triads in root position built on B/Cb, F#/Gb, C#/Db, Bb, Eb, and Ab

Maj min dim Aug

- Dominant 7<sup>th</sup> chords in root position built on C, F, G, D, A and E

C7 F7 G7 D7 A7 E7

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- B, F# and C# Major scales and the tonic (I) triad in root position
- F# and C# Minor scales (3 forms) and the tonic triad in root position
- I, IV and V chords and their inversions in the keys of C, F, G, D, A and E

I: Root 1st inv 2nd inv IV: Root 1st inv 2nd inv V: Root 1st inv 2nd inv

- Triads built on each note of the following harmonic minor scales: A, E, D, G and C. Label with roman numeral and quality.

i min ii $^{\circ}$  dim III+ Aug iv min V Maj VI Maj vii $^{\circ}$  dim

**RHYTHM**

Identify:

- All note values.
- All time signatures

**Draw:** \_\_\_\_\_

- ~~Complete measures by adding notes, rests, bar lines, time signatures, stems, or beams to a given rhythm.~~

**EAR TRAINING**

Identify:

- Major, minor (3 forms), chromatic, and whole tone scales.
- Major and minor triads in root and 1<sup>st</sup> inversion
- Augmented and diminished triads in root position
- Major 7<sup>th</sup>, dominant 7<sup>th</sup> and diminished 7<sup>th</sup> chords in root position.
- Intervals M2 m2 M3 m3 P4 P5 M6 m6 M7 m7
- Rhythmic & melodic dictation using note values



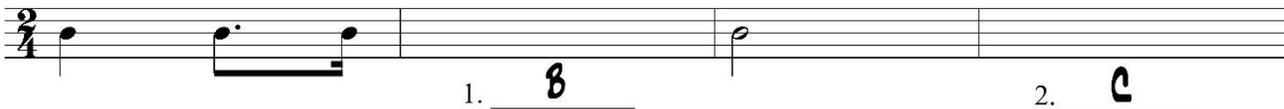
You will be asked to fill in the missing measures from several choices. For example, you see a four-measure passage that has two empty measures. You will also see four measures to choose from to match what you hear played.

EXAMPLE:

You hear:



You see:



From the choices below, select the rhythm that matches what you hear in each empty measure. Write the letter in the blank below each measure.



A.



B.



C.



D.

**VOCABULARY****Define the vocabulary words by:**

1. Filling in the blank    2. Matching    3. True or False    4. Choose from a short list

Agitato	Agitated
Augmented	In intervals, raise a major or perfect interval 1/2 step. In triads: raise the 5th of a major triad 1/2 step.
C alto clef	For viola 
C tenor clef	Upper registers for brass, woodwinds, and string instruments 
Cadence	A progression of two or more chords
Diminished	In intervals: lower a major or perfect interval 1/2 step. In triads: lower the 5th of a major triad 1/2 step.
Glissando	Sliding (Italian) one or more fingers rapidly over the keys of a piano or harp.
Mordent	An ornament of the Baroque period consisting of a rapid alternation of main note, note below, main note.
Ornament	Auxiliary notes associated with a main note. The most common ornaments are trill, turn, and mordent
Scherzando	Playful
<i>Sotto voce</i>	In an undertone (low voice)
Trill	An ornament consisting of rapid alternating of the main note and the note above. The method of performance has varied over the centuries.
Turn	An ornament in music from the 17 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries. It consists of four notes: note above, main note, note below, main note.

## **HISTORY**

Listen to the following pieces. Identify the piece, composer, nationality and musical period for each composition. The test examples will include music from the first 60 seconds of each piece. Note carefully which portion of the entire work is indicated: movement, song, variation, etc.

### **Vivaldi, Antonio – 1678-1741 Italian - Baroque Period**

- Bassoon Concerto in E Minor, RV 484: 1. Allegro poco
- The Four Seasons Violin Concerto No. 1 in E Major, RV 269 “Spring”: 1. Allegro

### **Haydn, Franz Joseph – 1732-1809 Austrian – Classical Period**

- Piano Concerto in G Major, Hob XVIII:3. Finale – Rondo
- Symphony No. 94 in G Major, Hob, I:94 “Surprise”: II. Andante

### **Debussy, Claude – 1862-1918 French – Impressionistic Period**

- Suite bergamasque, I 75: III. Clair de lune
- Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun

### **Scott Joplin - 1868-1917 American - Contemporary Period**

- The Entertainer
- Maple Leaf Rag

### **Fritz Kreisler – 1875-1962 Austrian – Contemporary Period**

- Leibeslied
- La Gitana

### **Copland, Aaron - 1900-1990 American - Contemporary Period**

- Fanfare for the Common Man
- Rodeo: 5. Hoe-Down

## **FORM**

Define the terms by:

1. Filling in the blank
2. Matching
3. True or False
4. Choose from

<b>Fugue</b>	A composition in which a short theme, called a subject, is announced in one voice and imitated by other voices. Bach's <i>Well-Tempered Clavier</i> is the best example.
<b>Polonaise</b>	A Polish dance in 3/4 time, characterized by the rhythm, exemplified by Chopin.
<b>Impromptu</b>	A 19 <sup>th</sup> century character piece. The most famous are those of Chopin and Schubert.
<b>Etude</b>	A short musical composition, typically for one instrument, designed as an exercise to improve the technique or demonstrate the skill of the player.