

LVMTA Chase-Riecken MUSICIANSHIP EXAMS

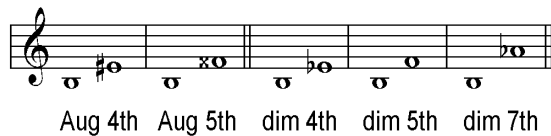
**THEORY EXAM GUIDELINES
LEVEL 9 (rev. 2019)**

INTERVALS

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Major 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
- Perfect 4th 5th 8th
- Minor 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
- Augmented 4th 5th
- Diminished 4th 5th 7th

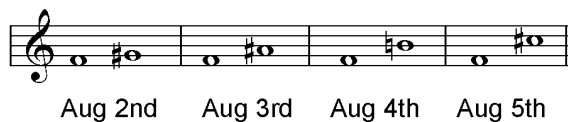
above the notes in the keys of B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db



Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Major 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
- Perfect 4th 5th 8th
- Minor 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
- Augmented 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
- Diminished 4th 5th 7th

above the notes in the keys of C F G D A E Bb Eb Ab



KEY SIGNATURES

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- g# or ab minor d# or eb minor a# or bb minor

g# d# a#

g# d# a#

ab eb bb

ab eb bb

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Keys of ab, eb, bb minor (shown above), as well as g, c, and f minor (below)

f min c min g min

f min c min g min

SCALES, CHORDS and CADENCES

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Dominant 7th (Root, 1st, 2nd, 3rd inversions) built on C F G D A E

C7: Root 1st inv 2nd inv 3rd inv

- The quality (Maj, min, dim, Aug), the position (Root, 1st, 2nd) and Roman numeral (I ii iii IV V, etc.) of a triad in **any** major key.

f# min
1st inv
iii

Identify these cadences:

Authentic

V I or V7 I

Plagal

IV I

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- bb, eb, ab minor scales (3 forms). Use accidentals or key signature.

With accidentals

B \flat natural minor

B \flat harmonic minor

B \flat melodic minor

With key signature:

B \flat natural minor

B \flat harmonic minor

B \flat melodic minor

- Triads and inversions (root, 1st, 2nd) in a d e g c f minor

A minor

Root 1st inv 2nd inv

- I, IV, V7 chords and inversions in B/C \flat F \sharp /G \flat C \sharp /D \flat B \flat E \flat A \flat

I Root 1st inv 2nd inv IV Root 1st inv 2nd inv V7 Root 1st inv 2nd inv 3rd inv

RHYTHM

- Using any note value, complete measures by adding notes, rests, bar lines, time signatures, stems, or beams.

EAR TRAINING

Identify:

- Authentic and Plagal cadences
- Major, minor (3 forms), chromatic and whole tone scales
- Major and minor triads in root, 1st, and 2nd inversion
- Major 7th, dominant 7th, minor 7th and diminished 7th chords in root position
- Intervals M2 m2 M3 m3 P4 P5 M6 m6 M7 m7 Aug 4 Aug 5 dim 4 dim 5
- Rhythmic and melodic dictation using these note values



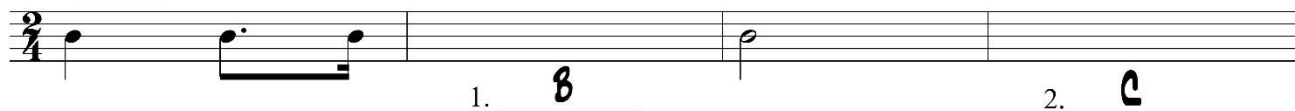
You will be asked to fill in the missing measures from several choices. For example, you see a four-measure passage that has two empty measures. You will also see four measures to choose from to match what you hear played.

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

Authentic cadence

The chord progression V, I or V7, I

Plagal cadence

The chord progression IV, I often found at the end of hymns

Diatonic

Notes included within a given key (i.e.: G Major or C# Minor); as opposed to chromatic

En Bas

Play lower on the strings, halfway on the harp

Contrary motion

Moving in opposite directions

Parallel motion

Moving in the same direction

p.d.i.t. (*Pres de la table*)

Play low on the string next to the sounding board on the harp

Tutti

Indicates the entrance of full orchestra in a concerto (Italian)

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.

Telemann, Georg Philipp - 1681-1767 German - Baroque Period

- Trumpet Concerto in D major (TWV 51: D 7) II - Allegro
- Viola Concerto in G Major (TWV 51: G 9) II - Allegro

Beethoven, Ludwig van - 1770-1827 German - Classical Period

- Piano Sonata No. 14 in C# minor ("Moonlight") I – Adagio Sostenuto
- Symphony No. 5 in C Minor: I – Allegro con brio

Brahms, Johannes - 1833-1897 German - Romantic Period

- Intermezzo No. 2 in A Major, Op. 118
- Die Mainacht from 4 Songs, Op 43: 2

Tchaikovsky, Piotr - 1840 - 1893 Russian - Romantic Period

- The Nutcracker Suite, Op. 71a: I. Miniature Overture
- Violin Concerto in D, Op. 35: 1. Allegro Moderato

Rachmaninoff, Sergei - 1873-1943 Russian - Contemporary Period

- Prelude in G Minor, Op. 23, No. 4
- Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini, Op. 43: Variation 18. Andante Cantabile

FORM

Define the terms by:

1. Filling in the blanks
2. Matching
3. True or false
4. Choose from

Intermezzo	A short, light piece, originally placed between more serious sections. Independent intermezzi were composed by Schumann and Brahms in the 19 th century.
Rhapsody	A piece in one movement, often based on popular, national or folk melodies. It has no specific form. Composers of rhapsodies include Liszt, Brahms, Rachmaninoff, and Gershwin.
Concerto	A composition for orchestra and solo instrument. The development of the concerto from Mozart to the present day generally follows that of the Sonata.
Scherzo	The word means 'joke'. It was introduced by Haydn and Beethoven to replace the traditional minuet movement and is written in 3/4 time.
Toccata	A keyboard composition in free style requiring technical virtuosity (finger piece). The Prokofiev <u>Toccata</u> is one of the most famous.