

LVMTA MUSICIANSHIP EXAMS

THEORY EXAM GUIDELINES LEVEL 10

INTERVALS

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- All qualities (major, minor, perfect, diminished, augmented) of all intervals, prime to octave above any note.

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Major 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
 - Perfect 4th 5th
 - Minor 2nd 3rd 6th 7th
 - Augmented 2nd 3rd 4th 5th
 - Diminished 4th 5th 7th
- above the notes in the keys of B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db

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

Perf 4th Perf 5th

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

Aug 2nd Aug 3rd Aug 4th Aug 5th dim 4th dim 5th dim 7th

KEY SIGNATURES

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- All major and minor keys

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|
| C | G | D | A | E | B | F# | C# |
| a | e | b | f# | c# | g# | d# | a# |

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- All major and minor keys

| | | | | | | |
|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| F | Bb | Eb | Ab | Db | Gb | Cb |
| d | g | c | f | bb | eb | ab |

SCALES and CHORDS

Identify in treble or bass clefs:

- Dominant 7th chords in root 1st 2nd 3rd inversions built on B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db Bb Eb Ab.

B7: Root 1st inv 2nd inv 3rd inv

- The name, position, and the key in which it is found of a given dominant 7th chord

Eb 7
3rd inv
Key: Ab

- The Roman numeral, position, and quality of a triad in any minor key.

III +
1st inv
Aug

- Cadences – authentic, plagal, half, deceptive

Authentic

V I or V7 I

Plagal

IV I

Half

I V or IV V

Deceptive

V vi

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Any major or minor scale (3 forms)
- i iv and V7 chords and their inversions in any minor key.

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

- A chord in a given key with Roman numeral and position.

Test question: Draw a **vii dim** triad in **2nd** inversion in the key of **D Major**.

Answer:

RHYTHM

- Using any note value, 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, whole tone scales.
- Major and minor triads in root, 1st, 2nd inversion; dominant 7th in 2nd inversion.
- Any interval above a given note.
- Rhythmic and melodic dictation using these note values



In rhythmic dictation the time signature and number of measures will be given.
In melodic dictation the first note and number of measures will be given.

VOCABULARY**Define the vocabulary words by:**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Basso continuo | Continuous bass accompaniment with chordal harmonies provided by a keyboard or other chord-playing instrument, especially found in Baroque music. |
| Mano destra (Italian) Main droite (French) | m.d. Right hand m.d. Right hand |
| Mano sinistra (Italian) Main gauche (French) | m.s. Left hand m.g. Left hand |
| Douce, doux (French) | Sweet; similar to <i>dolce</i> |
| Leger (French) | Lightly; similar to <i>leggiero</i> |
| Leicht (German) | Light, with ease |
| Retenu (French) | Holding back; similar to <i>ritard.</i> |
| Langsamer (German) | Slower |

HISTORY**Know the information given for each composer.**

Answer questions by: 1. Filling in the blanks 2. Matching 3. True or False 4. Choose from

Handel, George Frideric - 1685-1759 German - Baroque Period

Although born in Germany, Handel spent most of his life in London in service to the king of England. During his lifetime he composed 30 oratorios, the most famous being *The Messiah*, as well as 45 operas. The twelve *Grand Concertos* rank with Bach's *Brandenburg Concertos* as one of the "twin peaks" of the Baroque Concerto. Handel's most well known orchestral works include the *Water Music* and *Fireworks Music*. He was a master at composing for organ, oboe, flute, violin, church cantatas and chamber music.

Liszt, Franz - 1811-1886 Hungarian - Romantic Period

Considered a musical poet, Liszt was the most famous "superstar" of the 19th century concertizing throughout Europe. Liszt studied with Czerny, which is probably why he had such a

prodigious technique. His *Transcendental Etudes* is one of the most difficult sets of pieces ever written for the piano. His *B minor Sonata* is one of the masterpieces of piano literature and his *Hungarian Rhapsodies* reflect the character of his native country. His orchestral works include the *Symphonic Poems*, a name Liszt invented. He also composed masses, motets, organ pieces and sacred and secular choral music.

Ravel, Maurice - 1875-1937 French - Impressionistic Period

Ravel received his education at the Paris Conservatory and became an important innovator in pianistic style and a genius of orchestration. The ballet *Daphnis et Chloe* is described as a “symphonie choreographique”. The *Mother Goose Suite*, originally for piano duet, was orchestrated and used for a ballet, as were the *Valses nobles et sentimentales* and *La Valse*. The Spanish influence can be heard in many of Ravel's works, such as the *Habanera* and the *Bolero*, a work he described as an orchestrated crescendo. Other works are two piano concertos, songs, and chamber music. Piano pieces we associate with him are *Jeux d'eau*, *Sonatine*, *Le tombeau de Couperin* which is in the form of a Baroque dance suite.

Prokofiev, Sergei - 1891-1953 Russian - Contemporary Period

Beginning piano at the age of 3, taught by his mother, Prokofiev entered St Petersburg Conservatory at 13. His music was new and different with strange harmonies and dynamic rhythms. During the Russian Revolution he came to America, but audiences were not ready for his new sounds. He found greater success in Paris where his works were well-liked. When he returned to Russia in 1932, he produced *Peter and the Wolf* for chamber orchestra and the ballet *Romeo and Juliet*. Other major works include symphonies, like the Classical Symphony, piano sonatas and his opera *The Love for Three Oranges*. In addition to his serious works, Prokofiev wrote background music for movies.

Poulenc, Francis - 1899-1963 French - Contemporary Period

Poulenc had little formal training as a composer and proudly declared “My model is my instinct.” He belonged to a group of famous Paris composers called “Les Six”. During World War II, he continued composing and included patriotic themes in his works. Piano students learn his *Movement Perpetual*, *Improvisations*, *Piano Concerto*, and *Concerto for Two Pianos*, but Poulenc also wrote music for voice, stage and film. His own favorite pieces were the *Improvisations* and to him, the most important element of music was melody.

FORM

Define the terms by: 1. Filling in the blanks 2. Matching 3. True or false 4. Choose from

Baroque Suite A composition consisting of dance-like movements all in the same key.

- Allemande** A 16th century German peasant dance in 4/4 meter. The second movement in the Bach English Suites.
- Courante** A 16th century French dance in 3/2 meter.
- Sarabande** A 17th and 18th century dance in a slow, dignified, 3/4 meter. A standard dance in the suites of Handel and Bach.
- Gavotte** A 17th century French dance in 4/4 meter beginning on the third beat with strong accents.
- Gigue** A very fast dance evolving from the 16th century Irish or English jig in 6/8 or 12/8 time. Usually the last dance in a suite.