

LVMTA MUSICIANSHIP EXAMS

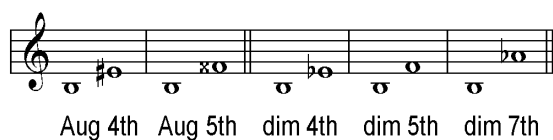
THEORY EXAM GUIDELINES LEVEL 9

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

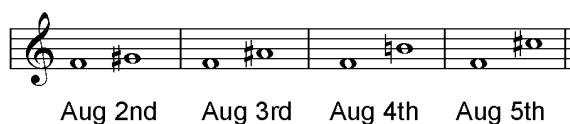
above the notes in the keys of B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db



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:

- Relative minors of B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db Major (g#/ab d#/eb a#/bb)

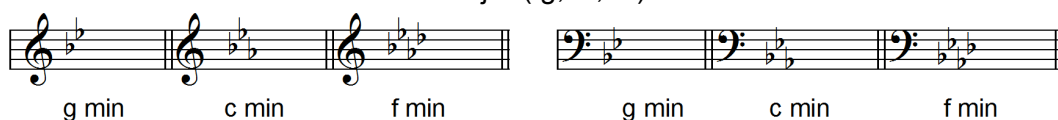


g# d# a# g# d# a#

ab eb bb ab eb bb

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- Keys of bb eb ab minor (as above)
- Relative minors of Bb Eb Ab Major (g, c, f)



g min c min f min g min c min f min

SCALES AND CHORDS

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

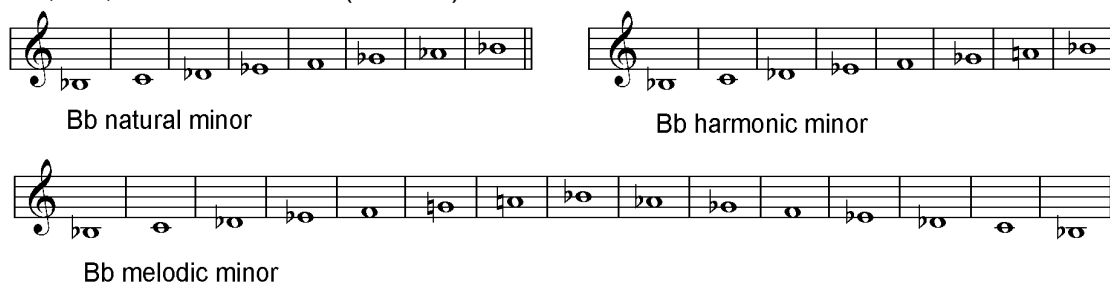
- The quality (Maj, min, dim), the position (Root, 1st, 2nd) and Roman numeral (I ii iii IV V, etc.) of a triad in a major key.



f# min
1st inv
iii

Draw in treble or bass clefs:

- bb, eb, ab minor scales (3 forms)



Bb natural minor Bb harmonic minor

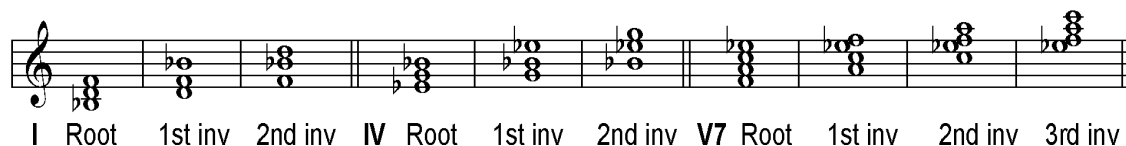
Bb melodic minor

(continued p.3)

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



- I IV V7 chords and inversions in B/Cb F#/Gb C#/Db Bb Eb Ab



RHYTHM

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

EAR TRAINING

Identify:

- Major, minor (3 forms), chromatic and whole tone scales
- Major and minor triads in root, 1st, and 2nd inversion
- Dominant 7th chords in root and 1st inversion
- 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



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

Authentic cadence	The chord progression V, I or V7, I
Deceptive cadence	A cadence in which the dominant moves to a chord other than the tonic (V, VI). Also called 'surprise' cadence.
Half cadence	A cadence ending with a V chord
Plagal cadence	The chord progression IV, I often found at the end of hymns.
Diatonic	Major and minor scales, using a pattern of whole and half steps
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. (<i>Pres de la table</i>)	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

Know the information given for each composer. Answer questions by:

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

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

Very prolific musical figure in the 18th century. He was a composer, organist, music director in Leipzig, Frankfurt, and Hamburg. He was godfather to Bach's son CPE Bach. He wrote over 4000 works, 40 operas, 44 Passions, hundreds of cantatas and motets as well as a large number of sacred, orchestral and chamber music works.

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

Like Mozart, Beethoven's first teacher was his father, who taught him violin and piano. At age 22 he moved to Vienna to study piano with Haydn. When Napoleon declared himself Emperor, Beethoven wrote his Third Symphony in his honor, but Beethoven became disillusioned with Napoleon and changed the name to the "*Eroica Symphony*" in honor of the brave people who fought against Napoleon. While composing his greatest works, he was becoming deaf. Amazingly, during this period, he composed his opera *Fidelio*, 9 symphonies, 4 solo concerti, 5 string quartets, 6 string sonatas, 7 piano sonatas, 5 sets of piano variations, 4 overtures, 4 trios, 2 sextets and 72 vocal works. Some of the works universally loved are: *Fur Elise*, "*Moonlight*" Sonata (Op. 27), "*Kreutzer*" Violin Sonata and his Ninth Symphony, which, in its last movement, includes the Chorale sung to the poem "Ode to Joy" - "probably the most famous piece of music in history".

Brahms, Johannes - 1833-1897 German - Romantic Period

A virtuoso pianist, Brahms is exalted as one of the "Three B's", (Bach Beethoven and Brahms). His compositional style followed those of the classical masters. He wrote four symphonies and two piano and two violin concertos, but his major works were for chamber group and voice. The song *Wiegenlied* we know as *Brahms Lullaby* and *A German Requiem* is a massive choral piece based on texts from the Bible. Piano works include Rhapsodies, Waltzes, and Intermezzi, and Hungarian Dances, and show German folksong and gypsy influence. He was also a good friend to Robert and Clara Schumann.

Tchaikovsky, Piotr - 1840 - 1893 Russian - Romantic Period

Although making outstanding contributions to the symphonic and operatic repertoires, Tchaikovsky is best known for his ballets. Among these are *Sleeping Beauty*, *Swan Lake* and *The Nutcracker*. He composed six symphonies, a violin concerto, and the Bb minor Piano Concerto. His solo piano works, especially his *Album for the Young* are among students repertoire. The famous Tchaikovsky Competition, held in Russia every year is named after him.

Rachmaninoff, Sergei - 1873-1943 Russian - Contemporary Period

After his studies at the St. Petersburg and Moscow Conservatories, Rachmaninoff embarked on a career as a composer, pianist and conductor. For political reasons, he settled in the United States in 1918. His most famous piano piece is the *Prelude in C# minor*, but his four piano concertos and *Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini* for piano and orchestra are heard often in concerts. Other piano music includes the *Etudes-tableaux*, two sonatas, sets of *Preludes* and *Moments musicaux*. Rachmaninoff was one of the finest pianists of his day. His compositions show a great many Tchaikovsky influences.

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.