

Level III

Recommended reference: *Fundamentals of Piano Theory* (Level II)

Technique Requirements (consult appendix A for examples)

Keys: DM/bm (harmonic form only).

(For Classical Festival complete all technique in Major and then repeat in minor)

- 1. Scales:** 1 octave, hands together, Major and harmonic minor form only)
- 2. Cadence:** Major key only, hands together.
Demonstrate an authentic cadence (V6 - I)
Demonstrate a plagal cadence (IV6/4 - I).
- 3. Arpeggio:** Hands together, 2 octaves with thumb crossings.
- 4. Inversions:** Hands separately I- 16-16/4- I. Up and down..

Theory Requirements (Write and Identify)

- 1. Notes and rest values** (triplets are presented in Level I of recommended reference)
Triplets and dotted quarter rests

- 2. Rhythm and time signatures**

Cut time or alla breve:

6	2	♩
8	2	

- 3. Key signatures**

Major: C, G, D and F .

Minor: a, e, b and d

- 4. Scales:**

Whole and half step pattern for a major scale

Major: C, G, D and F.

Minor: a, e, b and d (harmonic form only)

- 5. Intervals**

2nds through octaves (quantity only) based on all white notes

6. Chords

Roman numeral and name for primary triads in Major keys: C, G D and F
(tonic = I, subdominant = IV, dominant = V).

Inversions: Tonic triad only: Root, first and second inversion. (Figured bass numerals not required at this level) in Major: C, G, D and F and Minor: a, e, b and d.

7. Cadences

Write authentic (V-I) and plagal (IV-I) cadences in root position only and in Major keys: C,G,D, and F

Music History Requirements

Periods of Music (dates are approximate)

Baroque	1600-1750	Composer: Johann Sebastian Bach
Classical	1750-1825	Composer: Ludwig van Beethoven
Romantic	1825-1900	Composer: Johannes Brahms
Contemporary	1900-present	Composer: Bela Bartok

Vocabulary

Character or Style

Espressivo: expression

Con brio: with spirit

Terraced dynamics*: repeated sections played at different dynamic levels

Dynamics

Pianississimo (ppp) very, very soft

Fortississimo (fff) very, very loud

Form in Music

Sequence: a melodic pattern repeated at a different pitch

Articulation

Sforzando*: (sf or sfz) Sudden strong accent

Tempos (listed slow to fast)

Lento

Adagio

Andante

Andantino: slightly faster than Andante

Moderato

Allegretto: somewhat fast, but slower than Allegro

Allegro

Other

Alberti Bass: an accompaniment pattern consisting of broken chords

Cadence: a chord progression often at the end of a piece or section.

Authentic cadence = V - I

Plagal= IV-I