Level IV

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

Technique Requirements (consult Appendix A for examples)

Keys: Bb M/gm (harmonic form only)
(For Classical festival complete all technique in Major and then repeat in minor. Do chromatic scale at the end).

1. **Scales**: Hands together, one octave
2. **Chord Progression**: Hands together, I- IV6/4 - V6 - I (do not use V6/5)
3. **Arpeggios**: Hands together, 2 octaves
4. **Inversions**: Hands together, 1-16 - 16/4 - I, up and down
5. **Chromatic Scale:** Hands together, 1 octave, contrary motion, begin as thumbs on middle D

Theory Requirements (Write and identify)

1. Notes and rest values

2. **Rhythm and-time signatures**
   Simple meter:
   Duple: 2/4   2/2   ¢   Triple: 3/4   3/2   3/8   Quadruple 4/4   4/2   C

3. **Key signatures:** Major: C, G, D, F and Bb
   Minor: a, e, b, and g

4. **Scales**: Major: C, G, D, F, and Bb
   Minor. a, e, b, d, and g (harmonic form only)
   Chromatic: Ascending, beginning on any white note.

5. **Intervals**: Identify prime through octave by quantity and quality (major or perfect) based on the major scales of C, G, D, F and Bb

6. **Chords:** Major, minor, diminished, and augmented triads based on the tonics of major keys: C, D, F, and Bb and minor keys: a, e, b, d, and g.
   Primary triads in root position for major keys: C, G, D, F and Bb (I, IV and V) and minor keys: a, e, b, d, and g (i, iv and V) Use harmonic form of minor.

7. **Cadences**: Authentic and Plagal: All major and harmonic minor keys listed above.
  Write in root position
  Rewrite using common tones with inversions (IV6/4 - I and V6 - I for major)
  <div style="text-align:right">(iv6/4 - i and V6 - i for harmonic minor)</div>

Music History Requirements

Periods of Music History (dates are approximate).

Baroque 1600-1750
  Features: Binary Form, Bouree, Minuet, Allemande, Gigue, Gavotte
  Composer: J. S. Bach: German. Bach came from a musical family and had 20 children of his own. He wrote a great deal of music including the *Well Tempered Clavier* in 2 Volumes.

Classical 1750-1825
  Features: Ternary Form, Alberti Bass, Sonatina, Balanced phrases in 2, 4 or 8 measures.
  Composer: Ludwig van Beethoven: German. Beethoven was totally deaf during the last part of his life yet he continued to compose until he died. Two of his most loved piano pieces are *Fur Elise* and *The Moonlight Sonata*.

Romantic 1825-1900
  Features: Waltz, an increased use of the pedal, character pieces, long melodies with lush accompaniments
  Composer: Johannes Brahms: German. Late in his life Brahms destroyed everything he had written before he was 19. He wrote *Waltzes* and *Hungarian Dances*.

Contemporary 1900-present
  Features: New tonalities, Nationalism, Unusual harmonies, scales and rhythms-
  Composer: Bela Bartok: Hungarian. Bartok used the sounds and rhythms of Hungarian folk songs in much of his music. He wrote the *Mikrocosmos* (6 books) for piano students.

Vocabulary

Character or style
  Molto: very much
  Poco: little
  Spiritoso: spirited

Form
Dances: minuet, bouree, allemande, gigue, gavotte (This is a list of dance forms, definitions are not required on this level).

Theme and Variations*: A composition in which a theme is stated followed by any number of variations such as a change in mode, meter, accompaniment and texture..

Sonatina: a short sonata with 1, 2 or 3 movements which are usually contrasting in tempo and character.-

Coda: ending section

Tempo (listed slow to fast).
Lento
Adagio: slow (new).
Andante
Andantino.
Moder
ato
Allegr
etto.
Allegro
Vivace: lively and quick (new)

Changing Tempo:
Accelerando (accel) gradually faster-

Texture
Homophonic: Melody and accompaniment
Polyphonic: two or more independent voices.

Other
Pedal Signs
Una Corda: Depress the soft pedal
Tres Corda: Take the soft pedal off.