

Level V

Recommended reference: *Fundamentals of Piano Theory* (level IV)

Technique Requirements (consult Appendix A for examples)

Keys: AM/f#m (harmonic minor only).

(For Classical festival complete all technique in major and then repeat in minor).

- 1. Scales:** 2 octaves, hands together
- 2. Chord Progression:** hands together I- IV6/4 - I - V6/5 - I
- 3. Arpeggio:** Hands together, 2 octaves (May arpeggiate these if hand is small)
- 4. Inversions:** V7 - V6/5 - V7 (4 notes in each chord)

Theory Requirements (write and identify)

I. Notes on the grand staff

Double flat (bb)*

Double sharp (x)*

2. Notes and rest values



3. Time signatures

Compound meter

Duple:	6	Triple:	9	Quadruple:	12
	8		8		8

(For simple meters see level IV)

4. Key signatures:

Major: C, G, D, F, Bb, and Eb

Minor: a, e, b, B, d, g and c

5. Scales:

Major: C, G, D, A| F, Bb, and Eb

Minor: a, e, b, f#, d, g and c (harmonic form only)

Chromatic: ascending and descending from any white note

Names of scale degrees: tonic, supertonic, mediant, subdominant, dominant, submediant, leading tone.

6. Intervals

Quantity and quality for all intervals (prime through octave) based on the

Major scales: C, G, D, A, F, B \flat and E \flat and harmonic minor scales: a, e, b, f \sharp , g, c and d
Use M and m for 2nd 3rd 6th 7th. Use P, A and d for Prime, 4th, 5th, and octave.

7. Chords (Based on Major: C, G, D, A, F, B \flat , and E \flat . Harmonic minor: a, e, b, f \sharp , d, c and g)

Dominant 7th: Root and 1st inversion, 4 voices. (Major and harmonic minor keys)

Primary triads: Root and all inversions. (Major and harmonic minor keys).

Secondary triads. Root and all inversions (Major keys only)

Roman numeral notation: Major: all chords (I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii).

Harmonic Minor: Primary only: (i, iv, V)

8. Cadences

Authentic, Plagal and Half (based on Major: C, G, D, A, F, B \flat , and E \flat and harmonic minor: a, e, b, f \sharp , d, g, and c.)

1. Write in root position

2. Rewrite using common tones with inversions (See Level IV)

9. Transpositions: Single line melody within an octave, accompaniment with blocked, primary triads in root position.

Music History Requirements

Periods of Music History (dates are approximate)

Baroque 1600-1750:

Features: Clavichord, Harpsichord, Polyphonic texture

Composer: George Frederick Handel: German but became British citizen. Handel wrote *The Messiah* (which includes the *Hallelujah Chorus*) in less than a month.

Classical 1750-1825:

Features: Forte Piano, rondo, sonata, homophonic texture

Composer: Muzio Clementi: Italian. Clementi was considered the father of modern piano technique. He was also a piano builder and publisher. He wrote technical studies including *Gradus ad Parnassum* and many sonatinas.

Romantic 1825-1900

Features: During this period the modern grand piano was born Piano was very popular and many pieces were written during this time.

Composer: Frederic Chopin: Polish but lived in France. Chopin loved opera and it influenced him in his writing of beautiful, singing melodies. He composed almost exclusively for the piano. Three famous pieces are: *Minute Waltz*, *Raindrop Prelude* and *Military Polonaise*.

Contemporary 1900-present

Features: Atonal music, jazz, invention of sound recordings and electronic keyboards.

Composer: Dmitri Kabalevsky: Russian. Kabalevsky had a deep love for children and wrote many pieces for them to develop imagination and artistry. Some of these pieces are contained in the collection *Thirty Children 's Pieces*.

Vocabulary

Character and Style

Leggiero: lightly

Subito: suddenly

Form

Sonata-allegro (first movement)

Exposition, Development, Recapitulation

Motive: A short melodic or rhythmic pattern that appears throughout a piece

Imitation: The immediate restatement of a motive in another voice or hand

Repetition: A melodic pattern is repeated in the same voice or hand.

Sequence: A melodic pattern is repeated starting on a different pitch

Tempo (listed slow to fast)

Lento

Adagio

Andante

Andantino

Moderato

Allegretto

Allegro

Vivace

Presto: Very fast

Other:

Clavichord, clavier, harpsichord, virginal: early keyboard instruments

Ornaments: Melodic embellishments

Mordant: (most common execution) Start on principle note, step down a half or whole step and return to principle note.

Trill: (most common execution) Start on note above the principle. Length and speed is variable according to tempo and style of piece.

Half Cadence: A harmonic progression of I – V