

Level VI

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

Technique Requirements

Keys: EbM/cm (harmonic minor only)

(For Classical Festival: Complete all technique in major then repeat in minor).

1. **Scales:** hands together, 3 octaves
2. **Chord Progressions:** Hands together in major and harmonic minor I-IV6/4-1-IV6/4-I- (minor:i-iv6/4-V6/5-i) AND 16-1v-16-v4/3 -16 (minor: i6 -iv- i6 - V4/3 -i6)
3. **Arpeggio:** Hands together, 3 octaves
4. **Inversions:** Hands together: V7 - V6/5 - V4/3 - V2 (Use all four notes)

Theory Requirements (write and identify)

1. Key Signatures:

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

Minor: a, e, b, ff, d, g, and c.

Order of sharps and flats on the grand staff.

2. Scales

Major: C, G, D, A, F, Bb

Minor: a, e, b, d, g, and c. **Natural and harmonic forms**

3. Intervals (based on the above mentioned key signatures)

Quantity and quality for all intervals prime through octave. Use M and m for 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th. Use P, A and d for prime, 4th, 5th, and octave.

4. Chords (based on the above mentioned key signatures)

Dominant seventh: Root position and all inversions (figured bass symbols are not required on this level) Use all four notes.

Primary and secondary triads: Major and minor keys (harmonic form only)

Roman numerals: Major and minor keys (harmonic form only: i, ii dim., III+, iv, V,VI, vii dim.)

5. **Cadences** (Based on the abovementioned key signatures) :

Authentic, plagal and half

1. Write in root position .
2. Rewrite with common tones using inversions

Music History Requirements

Periods of Music (dates are approximate).

Baroque: 1600-1750.

Features: Prelude and Fugue, written and improvised ornaments.

Composer: Domenico Scarlatti: Italian, Scarlatti composed over 500 binary form sonatas. Once his cat walked over his keyboard and he used the notes it played as the theme for his *Cat's Fugue*.

Classical: 1750-1825:

Features: Minuet and Trio

Composer: Karl Czerny: Austria. Czerny was a pupil of Beethoven and a teacher of Liszt. He published over 1000 works including a set of etudes called *The School of Velocity*.

Romantic 1825-1900:

Features: Intermezzo, impromptu

Composer: Robert Schumann: German. Schumann was an acclaimed performer until he injured his hand and then he dedicated himself to composing and critical writing. His wife Clara was also an acclaimed pianist. After his death she brought his music to the foreground by performing. He wrote *Album For the Young* and *Scenes from Childhood* for students.

Composer: Franz Schubert: Austrian. Schubert lived only 31 years. He died a pauper. His friends, who supported him, called him Tubby because of his size. He wrote over 600 songs and other works. *Marche Militaire* is a famous duet.

Contemporary: 1900-present

Features: Use of ethnic folk music.

Composer: Aaron Copland: American. Copland was very influenced by American folk music and is considered the Father of American Art Music. He died in 1990. He wrote *Rodeo* and *Appalachian Spring* which uses the hymn "*Simple Gifts*".

Vocabulary

Character or style

Animato: animated, with spirit.

Marcato: marked or stressed

Rubato: flexible tempo used for espressivo

Portato*: semi detached

Form

Rondo: ABACA

Sonata -Allegro form

Exposition

First theme (in tonic key)

Second theme (cadence in dominant or relative key)

Development

Themes from exposition manipulated by keys, texture, rhythm etc.

Recapitulation

First theme (in tonic key)

Second theme (cadence in tonic)

Ostinato*: A repeated pattern often in the bass

Tempos (listed slow to fast)

Largo: broad (new)

Lento

Adagio

Andante

Andantino

Moderato

Allegretto

Allegro

Vivace

Presto

Other

Glissando*: sound produced by rapidly sliding the hand over the keys

Ornaments (see Level V for Trill and mordant)

Appoggiatura: Small note is played on the beat

Turn: short melodic pattern involving upper and lower neighbor tones.

Voice: From low to high, the arrangement of a four note writing:

Bass, tenor, alto, soprano