

Level: Advanced

Technique Requirements:

Keys: BM/g#m, F#M/d#m, C#M/a#m

Scales: Hands together, 4 octaves. Use harmonic form of the minor keys.

Arpeggios: Hands together, 4 octaves

Theory Requirements:

Key Signatures: All Major and Minor

Scales: All Major and harmonic minor scales

All Modes: Ionian, Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian, Locrian

Pentatonic

Whole tone

Chords: All Triads, V7 chords in all positions with Roman numerals and figured bass notation.

Short hand figured bass is acceptable.

Roman numerals must be case sensitive to Major and minor.

Example of Triads: I I6 I6/4

Example of Dominant Seventh Chords: V7 V6/5 V4/3 V2

Lead Sheet notation for all 7th chords in root position only from any starting pitch.

Example: C7, CM7, cm7, $\overset{\circ}{c}7$, $\overset{\flat}{c}7$

Vocabulary Note: Vocabulary is cumulative from previous levels. Only new info is listed below.

Character and style

Calando: gradually diminishing

Grave: Solemn

Morendo: Dying away (slower and softer)

Rinforzando: a sudden accent

Stretto: quickening.

Form

Cadenza: A solo section of varying length in the style of brilliant improvisation. It is most often found near the end of a concerto movement. The performer displays virtuosic technique and sometimes improvises.

Canon: A type of imitative texture where voices strictly imitate a theme such as "Row, Row, Row Your Boat".

Invention: An imitative, polyphonic composition for 2 or 3 voices. The most famous are the JS Bach 2- and 3-part Inventions. They often make use of compositional techniques such as Inversion, sequence, and fragmentation.

Fugue: The most mature form of imitative, polyphonic composition for 2 or more voices. Expositions with formal subjects and countersubjects alternate with episodes in which the voices are often manipulated with sequence, modulation and fragmentation among others.

Absolute Music: Music written without programmatic intentions or inspiration.

Baroque Suite: A collection of dances in the same key. The Four standard dances are: Allemande, Courante, Sarabande and Gigue. Other dances are optional such as minuet, bouree, gavotte, polonaise etc.

Etude: Literally mean "study" in French. A piece of music intended as a study for mastering a particular technique such as legato, parallel thirds, pedal.

Compositional Devices

Modulation: The change of the tonal center or key within a composition

Pedal Point: A note (usually tonic or dominant) that is sustained under changing harmony

Non harmonic Tones:

Neighbor tone: A note that is not part of an analyzed chord. It is approached by step and left by step in the opposite direction. They may be accented or unaccented.

Passing tone: A note that is not part of an analyzed chord. It is approached by step and left by step in the same direction. They may be accented or unaccented.

French Terms

Au Movement: A tempo

Cédez: *ralentando*

Leger: *lightly*

m.d.: (*main droit*) right hand

m.g.: (*main gauche*) left hand

Moins: *less*

Peu: *less*

Plus: *more*

Sans: *without*

Pressez: *accelerando*

En serrant: *pressing forward*

Retenu: *hold back*

Vif: *brisk, animated*

German Terms

Dur: *major*

Moll: *minor*

Langsam: *slow*

Schnell: *fast*

Rash: *quickly*

Lebhaft: *vivaciously*

Sehr: *very much*

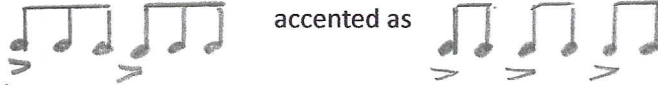
Massig: *moderately*

Other Terms

Quartal harmony: harmony based on fourths

Tertian harmony: harmony based on thirds

Hemiola: Change of the basic unit of beat by altering the accents from simple to compound or vice versa such as



L'istesso tempo: same tempo

Ossia: an alternate version of a passage or section, usually easier than the original

Stringendo: accelerating

Tritone: The interval of an Augmented 4th or diminished 5th so called because it results in three whole tones. It was called "diabolus in musica" (the devil in music) because it was considered the most dissonant interval and was avoided at all costs.

Music History

The specific information below is suggested only. Know the dates (approximate) and features of the different style period. For the composers, know **two composers**, (only one is suggested below) the *nationality, a fact about the composer and a composition written by the composer*.

Baroque Period

1600-1750

Features: basso continuo, improvisation, invention, toccata, canon, equal temperament. The first piano was built by Bartolomeo Cristofori.

Composer: Jean Phillippe Rameau. French.

Fact: His *Treatise on Harmony* established a scientific approach to theory.

Composition: *Pieces de Clavicin*.

Classical Period

1750-1820

Features: absolute music, ancient Greek artistic ideals of restraint, clarity of form and balance.

Composer: Franz Joseph Haydn. Austrian.

Fact: Father of the Symphony

Composition: *The London Symphony*

Romantic Period

1820-1900

Features: programmatic music, increased range of dynamics, thick harmony, etudes, nocturnes, ballades, rhapsodies

Composer: Sergei Rachmaninoff, Russian

Fact: After the Russian Revolution, he left Russia and settled in New York.

Composition: Prelude in C# minor

Impressionism

1890-1920

Features: unresolved harmony, use of whole tone and pentatonic scales, parallelism, extended use of pedal, relaxed treatment of meter, extension of dynamic range especially the soft end.

Composer: Maurice Ravel. French.

Fact: One of the first composers to make recordings

Composition: *Gaspard de la Nuit*

Contemporary Period

1900-present

Features: tone clusters, polychords, aleatoric composition, prepared piano, electronic and computer influenced composition and performance, pointillism

Composer: John Cage, American

Fact: Pioneer in the avant-garde movement

Composition: *Silence*