

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.