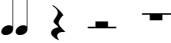



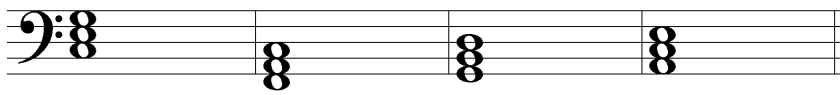


## Late Elementary

- Notes on the Grand Staff (no ledger lines except middle C).
- Additional note and rest values: 
  - C** as the abbreviation for common time (4/4).
- Names of piano keys, including **two** names for black keys (e.g., C# and D<sup>b</sup>).
- Additional intervals: 6ths. Identify and draw **harmonic** and **melodic** intervals.
- Additional terms and symbols – common time (**C**), crescendo, decrescendo, diminuendo, dynamics, interval, legato, pick up/upbeat, slur, staccato, tie, triad, # b || :||. **New: \*\*\* eighth note triplet () \*\*\***

Note: students will not be asked to write counting under eighth note triplets, only to identify and define them in matching questions and musical examples.

- C, G and F major scales. A minor scale (**harmonic** form).
- C, G and F major **blocked** triads (not broken triads). A minor blocked triad.




C Major	F Major	G Major	A Minor
Blocked triad	Blocked triad	Blocked triad	Blocked triad

## Early Intermediate

- Notes on grand staff, including ledger lines above and below each staff.
- Additional time signatures:  $\frac{5}{4}$  **C** as the abbreviation for cut time (2/2).
- Write and identify intervals through the octave (e.g., 2<sup>nd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>).
- Additional terms and symbols: 8<sup>va</sup>, loco, key signature, time signature, fermata, ritardando, a tempo, *pp*, *ff*, cut time (**C**).
- Write and identify major key signatures and scales: C, G, D, F, B<sup>b</sup>.
- Write major triads in root position: C, G, D, F, B<sup>b</sup>.
- Write and identify minor key signatures and **harmonic** minor scales: a, e, d.
- Write minor triads in root position: a, e, d.

## Late Intermediate

- Additional note and rest values: 
  - Additional time signatures:  $\frac{6}{8}$  **New: \*\*\*  $\frac{3}{8}$ ,  $\frac{9}{8}$  \*\*\***
- Intervals through the octave: identify by number and quality (perfect or major).  
Examples: P5, M3.
- Additional terms and symbols: D.C. al fine, AB form, ABA form, allegro, moderato, andante, tempo, natural, accent, whole tone scale, tenuto, ostinato, damper pedal.
- Write and identify major key signatures and scales: C, G, D, A, E, F, B<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>.
- Major triads in root position: C, G, D, A, E, F, B<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>.
- Write and identify minor key signatures and **harmonic minor scales**: a, e, b, d, g.
- Minor triads in root position: a, e, d, b, g.

## Early Advanced

1. Additional note and rest values: sixteenth notes, sixteenth rests, dotted eighth notes, dotted eighth rests.
2. Intervals through the octave: identify by number and quality (perfect, major and minor).  
Examples: P4, M2, m3.
3. Additional terms and symbols: cantabile, dolce, adagio, vivace, accelerando, D.S. al fine, sfz, coda, opus, rondo form, tonic, dominant, poco, primo, secondo, rallentando, pentatonic, ritenuto, una corda pedal, tre corda, sotto voce, chromatic, diatonic, sostenuto pedal, subdominant, marcato.
4. All major key signatures and scales.
5. Minor key signatures and **natural and harmonic minor** scales through four sharps and four flats.
6. All major triads.
7. Minor triads: a, e, f#, c#, d, g, c, f.
8. Identify major and minor triads in root position, first inversion and second inversion.  
Examples:

A Major  
Root Position
g minor  
1st Inversion
D Major  
2nd Inversion

## Late Advanced

1. Intervals through the octave: identify by number and quality (major, minor or perfect).
2. Additional terms and symbols: con, enharmonic, meno mosso, più mosso, molto, largo, presto, allegretto, sempre, leggiero, simile, maestoso, espressivo, rubato, sequence, senza, morendo, allargando, a piacere, subito, sonata, concerto, cadence, cadenza, supertonic, mediant, submediant, leading tone.
3. All major key signatures and scales.  
All relative minor key signatures and scales – **natural, harmonic and melodic forms**.
4. Any major, minor, diminished or augmented triad.
5. Write any I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi or vii<sup>o</sup> root-position triad in major keys.

F Major: ii
C-flat Major: vi
F# Major: vii<sup>o</sup>
E Major: V

6. Students will be asked to analyze chords using Roman numeral analysis with figured bass in a major key. Possible chords included in the analysis are I, ii, iii, IV, V, V<sup>7</sup>, vi and vii<sup>o</sup> and their inversions. (V<sup>7</sup> chords will be in root position.)  
Example:

G Major: I
IV<sub>6</sub>
I<sub>6</sub><sub>4</sub>

7. Tonic and dominant seventh chords in **major and minor** keys (root position only), using accidentals, not key signatures.

Examples:

Key of A Major:                      Key of f minor:

I                      V<sup>7</sup>                      i                      v<sup>7</sup>

8. Style periods, their dates and three representative composers from each. Know the following:

**Baroque:** (1600-1750) Bach, Handel, Scarlatti.

**Classical:** (1750-1820) Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven.

**Romantic:** (1820-1900) Schumann, Chopin, Brahms.

**Contemporary:** (1900-present) Schoenberg, Stravinsky, Copland.

**\*\*\* Additional Contemporary composers: Bartók, Prokofieff, Cage. \*\*\***