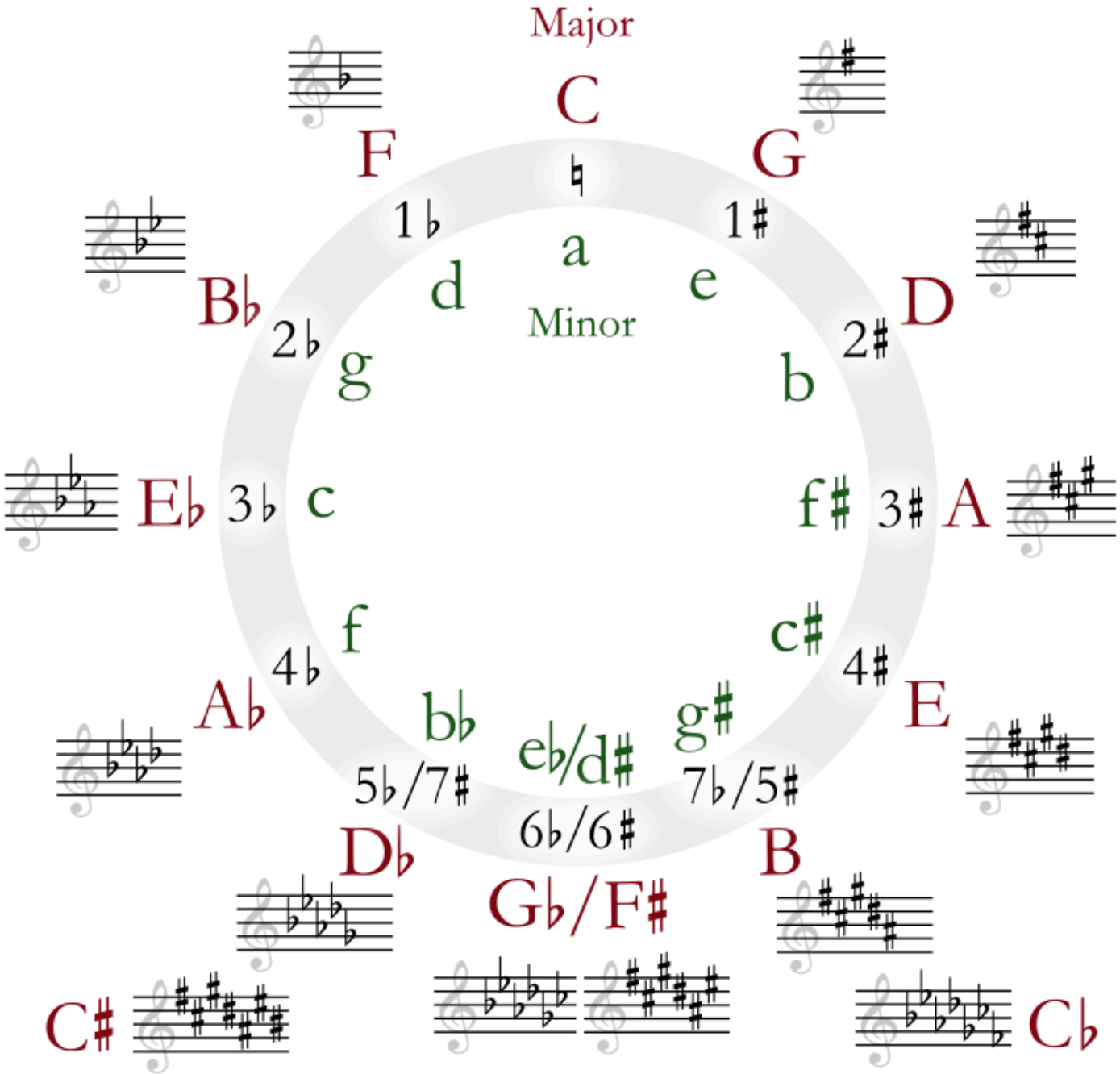
Level 6

**** ADDITION TO ALL PAST LEVELS ****

**** Be sure to review past levels when studying ****

The Circle of Fifths (consists of all major and minor scales)



Key Relationships

Parallel relationship is a major scale and a minor scale that have the same starting note (tonic)

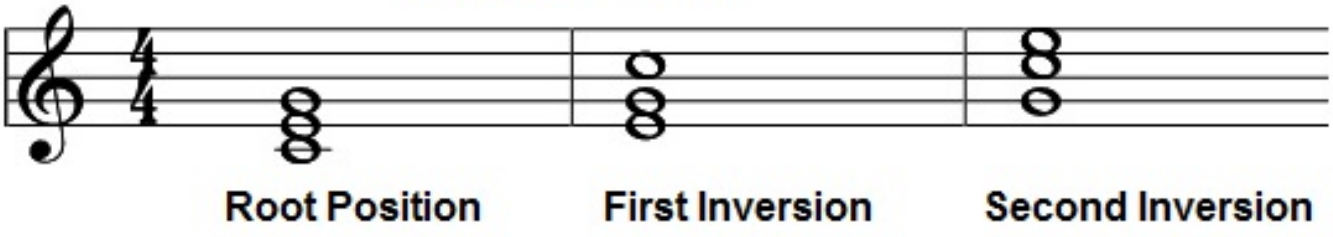
Relative relationship is a pair of major and minor scales sharing the same key signature

Chord Inversions

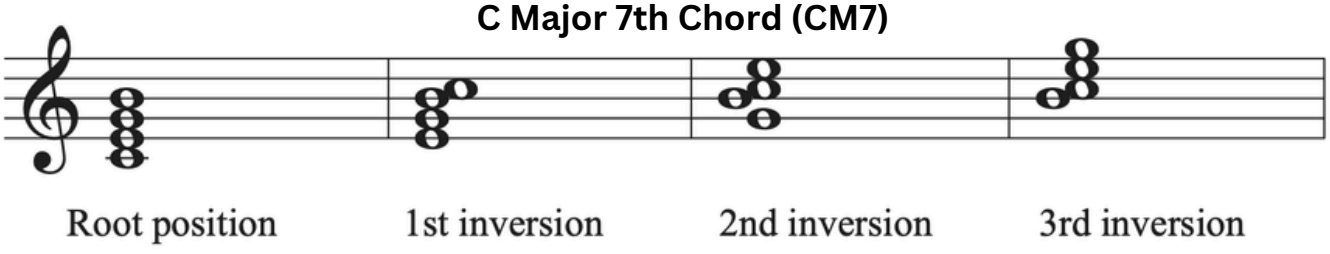
A rearrangement of the top-to-bottom notes in an interval, a chord, or a group of contrapuntal lines of music.

- **Root position:** when the bass note is the lowest note and the other chord factors are above it.
- **First inversion:** when the third of the chord is the lowest note
- **Second inversion:** when the fifth of the chord is the lowest note.
- **Third inversion:** when the seventh of the chord is the lowest note.

C Major chord (CM)



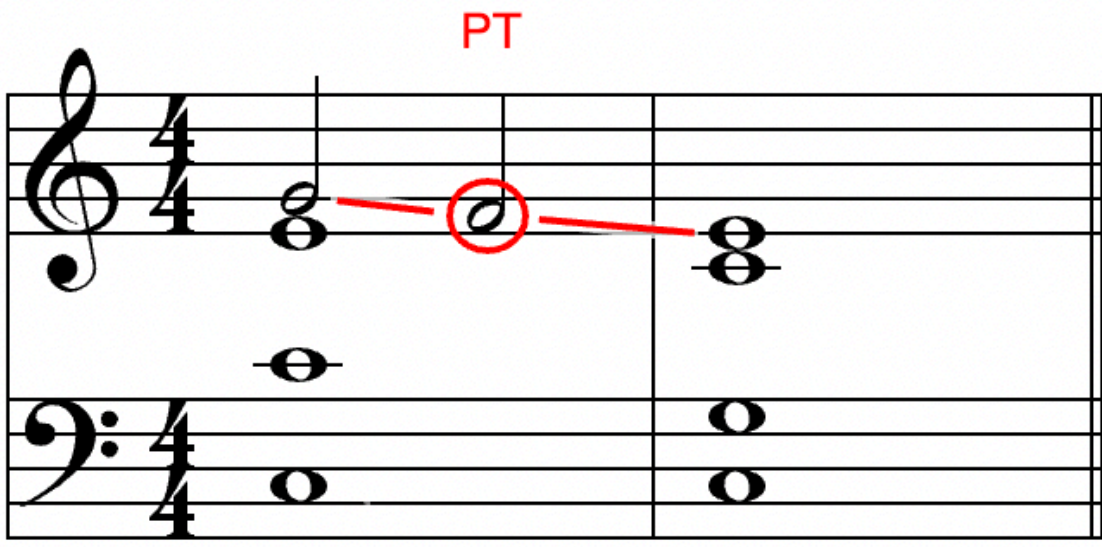
C Major 7th Chord (CM7)



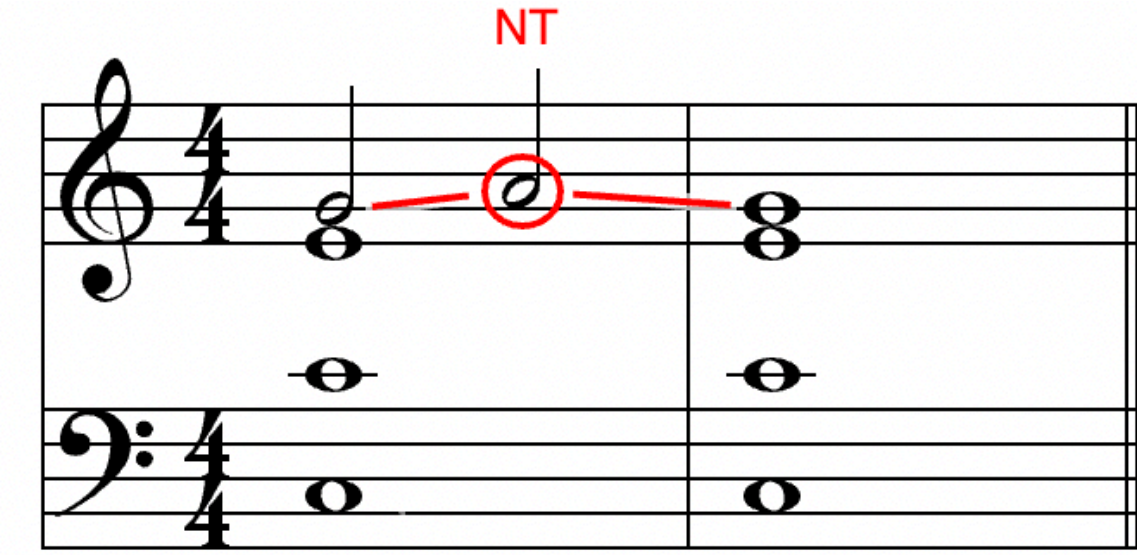
Nonharmonic Tones

Nonharmonic tones (aka non-chord tones) are notes that do not belong in a certain chord

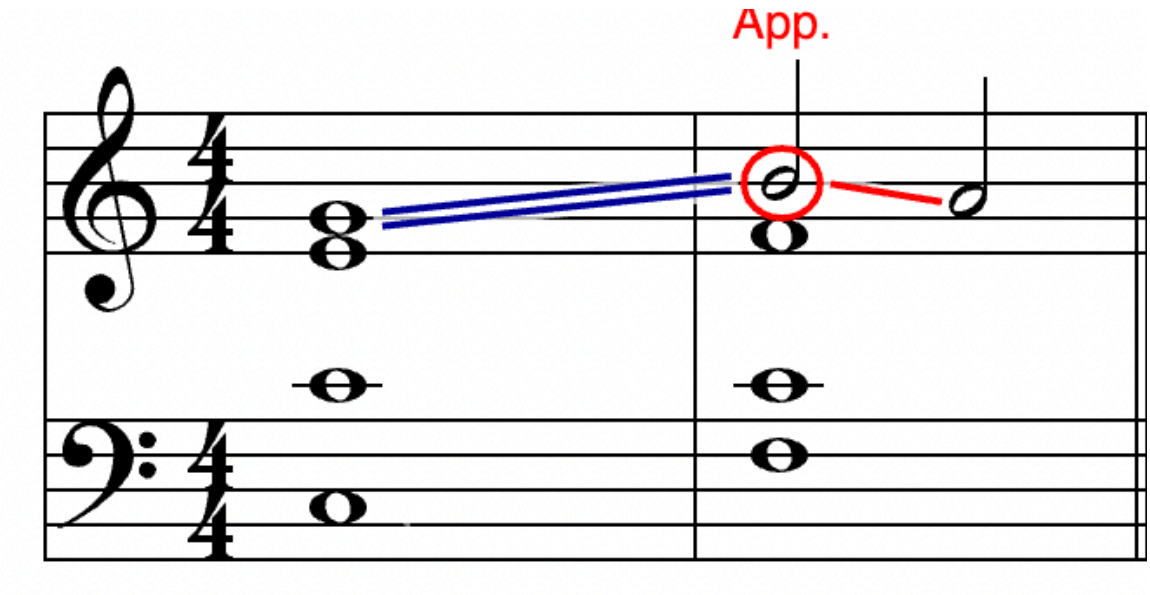
- **Passion Tone is approached by a step and then continues by another step in the same direction**



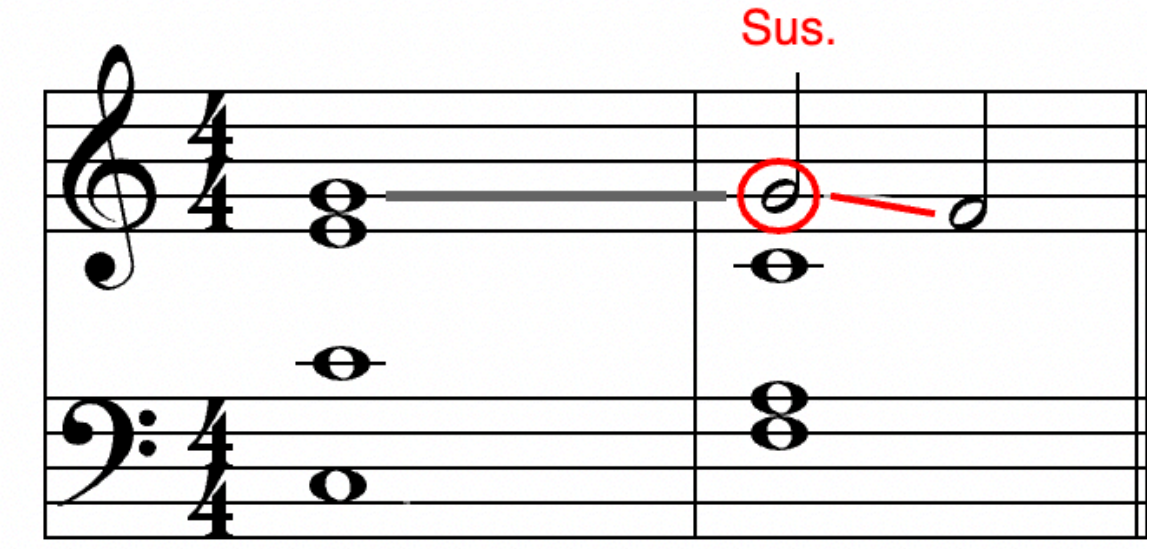
- **Neighboring Tone is approached by a step and then returns by a step to the original note**



- **Appoggiatura** is approached by a skip and then steps in the opposite direction



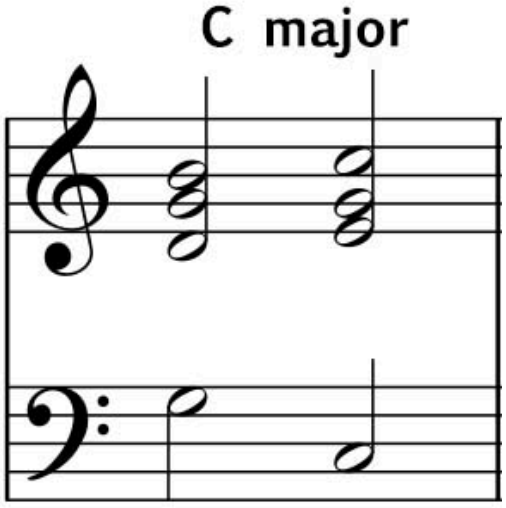
- **Suspension** keeps a note the same then steps downward



- **Pedal Point** is a note that is held through changing harmonies starting as a chord tone before becoming a nonharmonic tone

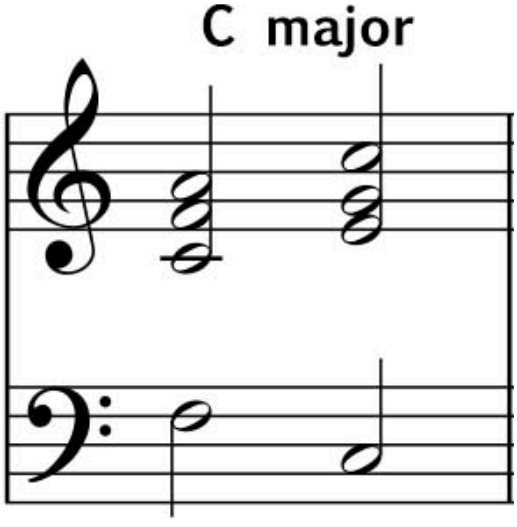
Cadences

Authentic (V-I) cadence (aka a perfect cadence) is any cadence that moves from chord V to chord I



V - I

Plagal (IV-I) cadence has the subdominant (IV) triad leading to the tonic (I)



IV - I

Forms

Binary form means a musical piece has been divided into two sections.

Ternary form is a three-party musical form

- **Section A to Section B back to Section A**

Theme and variations is a form where a composer states a melody and then repeats it several times with changes to create a more interesting variety

Rondo is a structure of music that uses a recurring theme

- **Sections A B C would sound like ABACA**

Sonata form is a musical structure consisting of three main sections : an exposition, a development, and a recapitualtion

Minuet and Trio form consists of 1 section (1A), a second section (1B), a third section (2A), and a fourth (2B) then is played: (1A-1A-1B-1B)(2A-2A-2B-2B)(1A-1A-1B-1B)

Rhythm

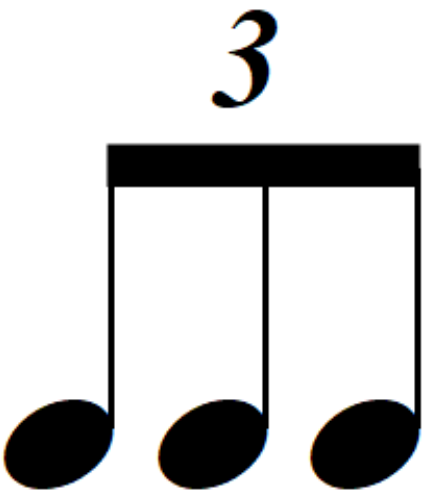
16th note (the same applies for 16th rests)

- has 2 flags on the note
- 2 sixteenth notes = 1 eighth note
- 4 sixteenth notes = 1 quarter note

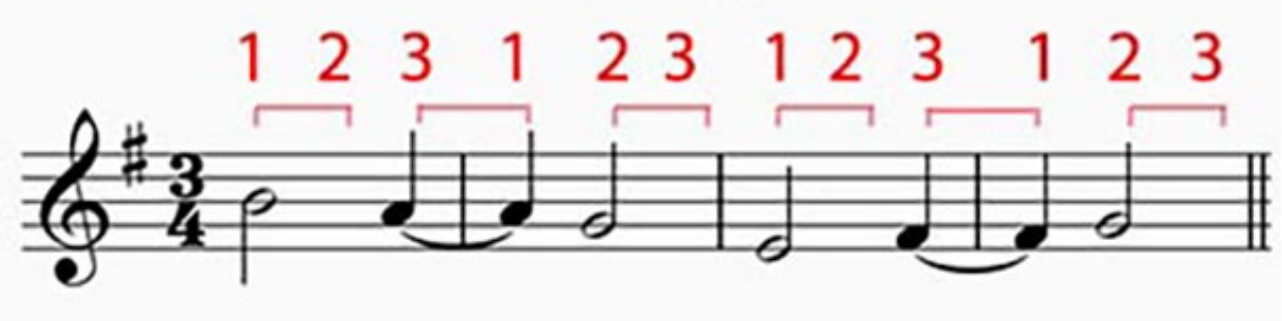
Whole note/rest		
Half note/rest		
Quarter note/rest		
Eighth note/rest		
Sixteenth note/rest		

Triplets

- Three notes, connected by a bracket and indicated with a number 3, that equally divide ONE beat into THREE notes.



Hemiolas are patterns of grouped accents or rhythmic subdivisions that create a different rhythmic pattern



Composition devices

Imitation is a polyphonic musical texture where a melodic idea is freely echoed by successive voices

Repetition presents sounds or sequences that are often repeated

Sequences are a melodic or chordal figure repeated at a new pitch level (transposed)

Motive (*motif*) is the smallest identifiable melodic idea in music

Musical Expressions

Simile means “in a similar way”; indicates to play similarly to previous passages

Subito means immediate/sudden; indicates direction

Dolce indicates to play with a light touch; in a tender manner

Espressivo indicates to play with an expressive quality; portray a sense of emotional depth and sensitivity

Agitato indicates to play in a hurried/restless manner or style

Agitato indicates to play in a hurried/restless manner or style

Appassionato indicates to play with passion or strong feelings

Tranquillo indicates to play in a calm and peaceful manner

Scherzando indicates to play in a light or playful manner

Sostenuto indicates to play at a slower tempo

Smorzando indicates to fade away gradually

Morendo indicates to gradually soften the town and slow down in movement