

LEVEL 3

VIOLIN

Complete Requirements

Repertoire

Three pieces: One from the Baroque Period, one from the Classical Period, and one from either the Romantic Period or Twentieth Century. Two must be memorized.




The listings below are for reference only. Other repertoire of similar difficulty may be used.

| Anthologies | |
|---------------------|--|
| Publisher | |
| Harris | Royal Conservatory of Music: <i>Violin Series, Repertoire 3</i> |
| Summy-Birchard | Suzuki: <i>Violin School, Vol. 2</i> , Gavotte - Lully, Waltz - Brahms, Theme from Witches Dance - Paganini |
| Summy-Birchard | Suzuki: <i>Violin School, Vol. 3</i> |
| Faber | De Keyser and Waterman: <i>The Young Violinists Repertoire, Bk. 3</i> |
| Additional Examples | |
| Boston | Herfurth: <i>Classical Album, # 12 and above</i> |
| Kalmus | Leopold Mozart: <i>12 Pieces from the Notebook of W.A. Mozart</i> |
| Harris | Coulthard/Duke/Etheridge: <i>The Encore Series, Bk. 3</i> |

Oral Questions

Questions may be asked about musical terms and signs found in the student's repertoire. In addition, the student should know the style period represented by each piece, as well as one or more facts about the composer.

Technique

| | | | | |
|---------------------|--|-----------|--|--------|
| Major Scales | B, C Major D (3 rd position) | 2 octaves | Bowing  | ♩ = 72 |
| Minor Scales | b, c harmonic and melodic minor | 2 octaves | Bowing  | ♩ = 72 |
| Arpeggios | B, C Major b, c minor | 2 octaves | Bowing  | ♩ = 88 |

Sight Reading

Sight read a short musical example, equal in difficulty to a Level 1 piece.

Terms and Signs

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|--|----------------------------------|
| subdominant | primary chords | chromatic scale | sforzando (<i>sf, sfz, fz</i>) |
| cadence | authentic cadence | half cadence | plagal cadence |
| una corda | tre corde | dolce | spiritoso |
| sequence | motif/motive | accelerando | 3/8, 6/8 |
| pianississimo (ppp) | fortississimo (fff) | Minuet | binary form |
| relative major and minor | | legato pedal (overlapping or syncopated pedal) | |

Music Literacy

The student is responsible for all terms, signs, and concepts from previous levels.

- Write scales in whole notes (treble or bass clef). Add notes to form I (i), IV (iv) and V chords above the appropriate notes of each scale. Label each chord with a Roman numeral. Keys: C, F, G, D, A, Bb Major; a, d harmonic minor
- Write or identify the following key signatures and name the relative minor: C, F, G, D, A, Bb Major
- List all seven sharps and flats in key signature order by letter name.
- Identify the root of a triad in any position.
- Write or identify half, plagal, or authentic cadences in the following keys: C, F, G Major
- Identify Major or Perfect intervals beginning on C, F, G, D, A, Bb
- Write counts, add bar lines, or add missing notes/rests to an example with the time signature given. 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/8, 6/8
- Identify the A and B sections of binary form in a musical example.
- Match terms and signs to their definitions.
- Score analysis: Questions will involve concepts from this and earlier levels.

Aural Training/Listening Skills

- Interval identification: M2, M3, P4, P5, M6, M7, P8. Each will be played broken and solid.
- Identify a scale as major, natural minor, or harmonic minor.
- Identify the meter of a 4-bar melody as 2/4 or 6/8.
- Identify triads in root position or inversions as major or minor.
- Identify repetition or sequence in a short melodic example.

LEVEL 3

Sample Written Test

Scales and Chords

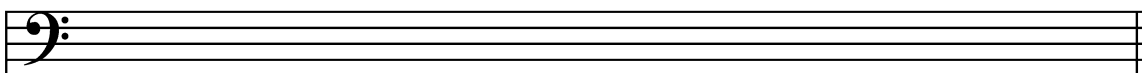
___ (6 pts.)

1. Write each scale using whole notes.
2. Add notes to form I, IV and V chords above the appropriate notes of the scale.
3. Label each chord with a Roman numeral.

A major



F major



Root Identification

___ (5 pts.)

Name the root of each triad.

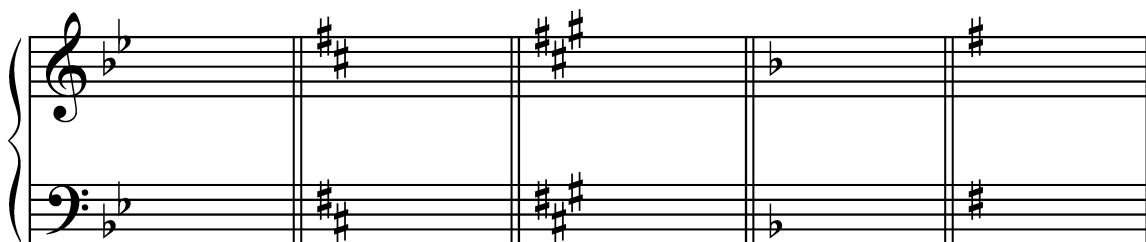


___ ___ ___ ___ ___

Key Signatures

___ (10 pts.)

Identify the major and minor keys for each key signature.



___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major ___ major
___ minor ___ minor ___ minor ___ minor ___ minor

Intervals

___ (5 pts.)

Identify the size and quality (*Major or Perfect*) of each interval.

Score Analysis

___ (9 pts.)

Answer the following questions about the music on the next page.

1. Identify the key and mode (*major or minor*) of the music. _____
2. Locate measures in the music that are exactly the same as measure 1. ___ ___
3. The circled note in measure 2 is: ___ the subdominant ___ the dominant
4. Identify the root of the circled chord in measure 9. ___
5. Identify the root of the circled chord in measure 12. ___
6. The chord in measure 12 is a: ___ I chord ___ IV chord ___ V chord
7. Compare measures 1 – 4 with measures 5 – 8. The phrases are:
___ parallel ___ contrasting
8. Measures 9 – 12 are an example of: ___ repetition ___ sequence
9. Write in a tempo marking that means to play a little slower than allegro.

53 Possible points

___ Student points

German Dance

Beethoven

The musical score is written for piano in G major and 3/4 time. It consists of 16 measures. The notation is as follows:

- Measures 1-4:** Treble clef has a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Bass clef has a whole rest, then chords G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-G2, and A2-C3. A circled note G2 is in measure 3.
- Measures 5-8:** Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Bass clef has chords G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-G2, and A2-C3. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.
- Measures 9-12:** Treble clef has a repeat sign, then eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Bass clef has chords G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-G2, and A2-C3. A circled chord G2-B2 is in measure 9, and a circled chord G2-B2-C3 is in measure 12.
- Measures 13-16:** Treble clef has eighth notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4. Bass clef has eighth notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.