

# Grade 6 Theory

## Examination Length: 2 Hours

Questions will be based on all material from the previous grades plus the following requirements.

## Recommended Prerequisite

- Grade 5 Theory

## Keys and Pitch

- all keys – major and minor
- accidentals - sharp, double sharp, flat, double flat, natural and enharmonic equivalents
- whole tones and semitones - diatonic and chromatic

## Scales

- relative major and minor keys
- parallel major and minor keys (tonic minor keys)
- to write and identify major and minor scales - harmonic, melodic and natural form
- using key signatures and/or accidentals
- degree names including: tonic, supertonic, mediant, subdominant, dominant, submediant leading note and subtonic

## Intervals

- to write and identify major, minor, perfect, diminished and augmented intervals, within an octave, above a given note, in harmonic and melodic form
- using key signatures, accidentals and/or enharmonic equivalents

## Chords

- write or identify triads in root position and inversions, on the tonic, subdominant and dominant notes, in close or open position
- solid/blocked or broken form in close position, in major and minor keys (harmonic form)
- dominant 7<sup>th</sup> chords in root position, in close or open position
- functional chord symbols I i, IV iv, V V7, in root position only.
- root quality chord symbols (C, Am, G7)

Musical notation showing chords in D major and D minor. The D major section includes D major (I), G (IV), A (V), and A7 (V7). The D minor section includes D minor (i), Gm (iv), A (V), and A7 (V7).

## Transposition

- transpose a given melody up or down *any* interval within the octave
- from one clef to another, in a major key or minor key

Name the key of the following melody. Transpose it up a major 3rd.

Musical notation for a melody in C minor. The key signature has two flats (Bb and Eb). The melody is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: C4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), Eb4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), Ab4 (quarter), Bb4 (quarter), C5 (quarter).

Key: C minor

Musical notation for a melody in E minor. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The melody is written in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The notes are: E4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter).

Key: e minor

## Rhythm

- add time signatures, bar lines, notes, rests, including thirty-second notes, dotted notes, breve and anacrusis
- in simple and compound time

$\frac{3}{2}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$   $\frac{2}{4}$   $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{4}{8}$      $\frac{6}{4}$   $\frac{9}{4}$   $\frac{12}{4}$      $\frac{6}{8}$   $\frac{9}{8}$   $\frac{12}{8}$      $\frac{6}{16}$   $\frac{9}{16}$   $\frac{12}{16}$

## Key Identification

- add a time signature and name the major or minor key of a given melody
- with or without a key signature

Key: *D minor*

## Melody and Composition

- create a parallel period by composing a 4-measure answer (consequent) phrase to a given question (antecedent) phrase - the first two measures will be given
- the passage will contain unaccented passing and neighboring tones based on a harmonic text of I, IV, V and V.

## Cadences

- identify Authentic (Perfect); V – I or V - i, and half-cadences (Imperfect); I-V, IV-V or i-V, iv-V and Plagal cadence IV-I or iv-i, in *keyboard style* in major or minor keys

D major    I    V    C minor    iv    V    D minor    V    I    G major    IV    I

Half or imperfect                      Half or imperfect                      Authentic or perfect                      Plagal

## Analysis

- to analyze a musical composition based on the elements of this, and previous grades
- the use of *functional* chord symbols and *root quality* chords symbols with a melody based on the *primary triads*, I, IV, V in major keys and i, iv, V in minor keys

## Terms

- define musical terms, words, and signs from the list below and from the list from previous grades

### *Italian*

### Musical definition or application

<i>a tempo</i>	return to the original tempo
<i>accelerando</i>	accelerate, speed up
<i>andantino</i>	a little faster than andante
<i>cantabile</i>	in a singing style
<i>fortepiano</i>	loud, then immediately soft
<i>grave</i>	slow, solemn and sober
<i>grazioso</i>	in a graceful, elegant style
<i>larghetto</i>	fairly slow but not as slow as largo
<i>largo</i>	very slow and stately
<i>mano destra, M.D.</i>	right hand
<i>mano sinistra, M.S.</i>	left hand
<i>marcato</i>	emphasized, accented
<i>moderato</i>	at a moderate speed
<i>molto</i>	very much, a great deal
<i>morendo</i>	decreasing in speed and volume
<i>poco a poco</i>	little by little
<i>rallentando</i>	gradually slower (same as <b>ritardando</b> )
<i>ritardando</i>	gradually slower (same as <b>rallentando</b> )
<i>rubato</i>	vary the speed, not in strict time
<i>sempre</i>	always
<i>senza</i>	without
<i>subito</i>	suddenly
<i>tacet</i>	be silent
<i>tempo</i>	time, the speed of the music
<i>tranquillo</i>	in a peaceful, tranquil manner