

INDIANA ARTS FESTIVAL MUSIC THEORY EVENT

Entrants may enter this Event every year. If a rating of Superior is received, the entrant must advance to a higher level. Entrants who have received a rating lower than Superior may progress or repeat the current level one time.

Category	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Notation	Musical alphabet; line vs. space notes higher/lower	Treble G, Bass F, Middle C (both treble and bass clefs); note names from bass F to treble G	Treble and bass clefs; names on all lines and spaces; stem placement
Rhythm	Quarter, half, and whole notes	Dotted half note; whole, half, and quarter rests; measures in 4/4 time	Barring measures in 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4
Scales and Key Signatures			C Major scale and key signatures in treble and bass clef
Intervals	Steps and skips, repeated notes	Seconds and thirds, ascending and descending	Fourths, fifths, ascending and descending
Chords			
Transposition			
Composition and Harmonization			
Instruments			
Periods			
Composers			
Forms/Genres			
Symbols and Definitions	bar line, bass clef, <i>f</i> , measure, <i>p</i> , staff, treble clef,	double bar line, grand staff, repeat, staccato	flat, interval, legato, ritardando (rit., ritard.), sharp, slur, tie, 8va–

Music Theory Exam Requirements

(Levels are cumulative; entrants are required to know information from any lower level)

Category	Level 4	Level 5	Level 6
Notation	Sharps, flats, naturals on lines and spaces	2 ledger lines above and below the staff	Enharmonic names
Rhythm	Eighth notes and rests	Dotted quarter notes	Triplets
Scales and Key Signatures	G and F Major scales and key signatures in treble and bass clefs	D and Bb Major scales and key signatures in treble and bass clefs	A and e natural minor scales and key signatures in treble and bass clefs
Intervals	Sixths and sevenths, octaves	Major and Perfect from C, F, and G	Major and Perfect from C, D, F, G, and Bb
Chords	Root position triads on C, G, and F in treble and bass clefs	Root position major triads on C, D, F, G, and Bb	Root position minor triads on a and e
Transposition		Down/up an octave within same staff	Between treble and bass clefs
Composition and Harmonization			
Instruments			Name the four categories of orchestral instruments
Periods			
Composers			
Forms/Genres		AB, ABA	Rondo, verse/refrain strophic, hymn
Symbols and Definitions	beam, crescendo, diminuendo dominant, fermata, half step, mp, mf, note head, stem, tonic, triad, whole step	accent, allegro, andante, binary, moderato, <i>fine, D.C.</i> <i>al fine, D.S. al fine, ff, pp,</i> ternary	adagio, anacrusis (pick-up or upbeat), <i>a tempo</i> , arpeggio, leading tone, phrase, vivace

Music Theory Exam Requirements (Levels are cumulative; entrants are required to know information from any lower level)

Music Theory Exam Requirements

Category	Level 7	Level 8	Level 9
Notation	Expanded ledger lines	Double sharps and double flats	Chromatic scale
Rhythm	Dotted eighths, sixteenth notes and rests; 6/8; common time (4/4)	2/2 (cut time), 9/8	12/8
Scales and Key Signatures	A and Eb Major, d natural minor	E and Ab Major, b and g natural minor	B and Db Major, f#, and c natural minor
Intervals	Minor 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th from C, D, Eb, F, G, A, and Bb	Augmented and diminished 4th, 5th, and octave from C, D, Eb, F, G, A, and Bb	Ascending intervals from C, Db, D, Eb, F, G, A, and Bb
Chords	Inverted triads on C, D, F, G, Bb	Diminished and augmented triads on C, D, Eb, F, G, A, and Bb, root position	Diminished and augmented triads on C, D, Eb, E, F, G, Ab, A, and Bb in inversion
Transposition	Between C, F, and G Major, single melodic line only	Between keys with up to two sharps or flats difference, melody only	Between keys with up to three sharps or flats difference, melody only
Composition and Harmonization		Finish a melody using sequence	Harmonize a melody with I, IV, and V in major keys studied
Instruments+	Strings	Woodwinds	Brass
Periods	Baroque dates (1600-1750)	Classical period dates (1750- 1820)	Romantic period dates (1820-1900)
Composers*	Bach, Handel, Monteverdi, Purcell, Scarlatti, Vivaldi	Beethoven, Haydn, Mozart,	Brahms, Chopin, Dvorak, Grieg, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Schubert, Schumann, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Wagner
Forms/Genres**	Fugue, minuet, opera, prelude, two-part invention	Concerto, sonata-allegro string quartet, symphony, theme and variations	Ballet, art song (lieder), etude, program music, waltz
Symbols and Definitions	<i>Accelarando</i> , baton, concertmaster, conductor, harpsichord, largo, presto	Allegretto, <i>cantabile, dolce,</i> grace note, <i>rallentando</i> , reed sequence <i>sforzando</i>	A cappella, alla breve, chromatic scale, lento, poco, tempo, Roman numerals, rubato, senza, virtuoso

(Levels are cumulative; entrants are required to know information from any lower level)

- ⊕ Students should know general information about individual instruments in the required families, including whether it is a high or low sounding instrument, its size in relation to other instruments of the family, a general description of its sound or tone color, recognition of its image, and how it produces sound (i.e., reed, mouthpiece, bow, etc.)
- * Students should know birth/death dates, nationality, well-known life events, basic style characteristics, titles of representative or well-known compositions
- ** Students should know definition and/or general characteristics of the forms/genres

Music Theory Exam Requirements

Category	Level 10	Level 11	Level 12
Pitch Notation	Whole-tone scale	Triad inversion numbers: V7, 6, 6/4	Figured bass symbols for inversions: 6, 6/4, 7, 6/5, 4/3, 4/2
Rhythm	Duplets, 3 against 2	Difficult rhythmic equations	More difficult rhythmic equations and counting
Scales and Key Signatures	F# and Gb Major, c# and f natural minor	C# and Cb Major, g# and b- flat natural minor	All natural, harmonic, and melodic minor scales
Intervals	Ascending intervals from any notes	Descending intervals from any note	All previously studied intervals; compound intervals
Chords	Diminished, Augmented, Major, minor triads on any note, in inversion	I, ii, iii, IV, V, vi, vii dim. in all Major keys; basic harmonic analysis, Major keys with Roman numerals	i, ii dim., III, iv, v, VI, VII in all minor keys; harmonic analysis, circle non- harmonic tones
Transposition	Between two keys, melody only	Two voices, between closely related keys	Four voices between any two keys
Composition and Harmonization	Harmonize a melody with i, iv, and V in minor keys studied	Write soprano part over given three voices	Write missing voice in chord progression; identify cadences: authentic, half, and plagal
Instruments+	percussion, piano	Symphony orchestra	Chamber groups
Periods	Impressionism dates (approx 1890-1940), definition	Modern Era (Twentieth Century +): basic characteristics	More of the Modern Era (Twentieth Century +)
Composers*	Debussy, Ravel	Bartok, Gershwin, Joplin, Kabalevsky, Prokofiev, Shostakovich, Stravinsky, Schoenberg	Adams, Copland, Bernstein, Glass, Cage, Ives, Zwilich
Forms/Genres**	Art song (lieder), ballet, etude, program music, tone poem, waltz	Twelve-tone music, folk music, jazz, ragtime, serialism	Electronic music, aleatory music
Symbols and Definitions	Parallelism/planing, pentatonic scale, tritone, whole-tone scale	Atonality, changing meter, chromatic scale, consonance, dissonance, syncopation, tone cluster	Hemiola, minimalism, polyrhythm, polytonality

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