AP TEST

- I. Multiple Choice 45% 70-90 questions
- a. Aural
- 1. Aural M m D A
- 2. Listening Form, scale, chord progression, ect...
- 3. Finding tonic
- b. Written
- 1. Alto and tenor cleff
- 2. Key Signatures
- 3. Score Reading what key, recognize a modulation (Accidentals occurs for a few measures and confirmed by a cadence in that way), accidentals, non-harmonic tones, secondary dominants (Happens once and goes away. Only Sec. Dom. If it is not going to appear later Isolated Event)
- II. Free Response 45%
- a. Aural Dictation
- 1 and 2 Melodic Dictation you will hear it 3 or 4 times
 - *1st is easier, 2nd is harder
 - *One treble, one bass
 - *One major, one minor
 - *One 6/8, one in simple meter 3/4 or 4/4
 - *Anticipate minor-always starts on tonic, be sure you are in the correct mode. Always end in tonic write it! You get credit for writing tonic
 - *Ok to start from the end
 - *Credit for rhythm-notate on top and put onto the staff on one line or space if you do not know the pitch
 - *Give pause time after each listening-30 seconds after the 1st and 1 minute after each subsequent. Don't shut down -Get to the end!!!
 - *Always use melodic minor on the melody!
 - *Notate contour of the melody, don't use scratch paper
- 3 and 4 Harmonic Dictation Write soprano, bass, figured bass, Arabic numerals. It will be 9 chords long
 - *Start with 3 chords I-V-I
 - *One major, one minor
 - * One easier, one harder
 - *Second example will have one secondary dominant
 - *ii6/5 in first harmonic dictation
 - *Case does not matter, but use I for major and i for minor
 - *Focus on one line at a time-can't do two at once

- *Bass first if possible so you can start the harmony
- *Rarely has non-harmonic tones
- *Need to more fast what chord is likely ii6 preceded V
- *Cadences are standard PAC, IAC, HC, Deceptive, usually not plagel
- *Full credit for duration
- *Must put roman numerals
- b. Written
 - *Full credit if rhythm is displaces
 - *Always listen for relationship to tonic
- 5 Figured Bass realize
 - *6 with slash-raise the 6th
 - *# 3rd above the bass is shared
 - *6/4+ raise the 4th above the bass
 - *Cadential 6/4- I6/4-V-I ASK MRS. LECKEY
- 6 Realize Roman Numeral Progression write all 4 voices
 - *Must spell the chord correctly, especially accidentals
 - *Written in harmonic minor
 - *Melodic-written in melodic
 - *Harmonic-written in harmonic
 - *#6 and #7 if it continues up the scale. When it does neither and goes back and forth, use the half step relationship
 - *Watch secondary dominants natural or sharp
- 7 Harmonize a choral melody
 - *Will not be in minor
 - *At least one secondary dominant
 - *Secondary dominant is where the accidental is
 - *Accidental is usually the 3rd of the chord and goes to the root of the following chord
 - *Usually raised, third of chord, tonic of next chord
 - *Look for an accidental and call it a leading tone
 - *Don't put non-harmonic tones!!!!!
 - *Root position cadences V/V V I
 - *Cadence is weighted more than the rest of the phrase
 - *Harmonize the end first, then the beginning, then the middle
 - *No retrogression example V-ii-I is wrong. ii-IV or ii-I
 - *Baroque and classical techniques
 - *Same note from weak to strong beat
 - *No parallel 5th or 8th or d5 to P5
 - *Don't use iii chords because they have far too many rules!!!
 - *Only 6/4 in cadential
 - *No Parallel 5th in contrary motion Top G up to D

Bottom C down to G

*No indirect 5th – similar motion to P5 and there is a leap in the soprano

- Sightsinging 10%-recorded and evaluate in Nebraska * 8 minutes per student III.

 - *2 examples
 - *Can practice out loud and can write in syllables. This will waist time, but good to put key syllables
 - *Can start over, but will be deducted if you do
 - *One in major, one in minor
 - *One in 6/8, one in simple meter
 - *Determine if major or minor (lower the 3rd)
 - *Practice with numbers or syllables
 - *Practice scale warm-up before you begin -FIND TONIC AND **DOMINANT**
 - *Aim for anchor note
 - *Keep going back to tonic in warm-up