

FIFTH GRADE

- Piano Solo exam lasts for 25 minutes
Piano Collaborative exam lasts for 27 minutes
- Scales – please refer to *Piano Technical Work* Level 2 for required Scales and Exercises
- 6 works – List A, B, C and D
Extra List 1 and 2 (from any list / earlier editions of grade books)
- Sight reading
- Aural tests
- General knowledge

Collaborative Option:

Candidates may prepare a substitute List C **OR** List D as a piano duet (see syllabus)

Repertoire Option:

Candidates **will not** be examined on technical work, aural skills, sight reading, general knowledge or extra list pieces



Easy n Fun Piano

STAGE 2: DEVELOPING

Grade 5 – Grade 8 and the Certificate of Performance

Fifth grade marks the beginning of a new stage in the AMEB exams for piano.

You are expected to:

- To play musically with aural awareness
- Develop technique
- Accurate and fluent performance
- Underlying rhythmic stability
- Understanding of expressive techniques
- Understanding of the period, performance, practice, style and character
- Accurate articulation of ornaments
- Appropriate pedalling

AURAL REQUIREMENTS

Rhythm	The examiner will play a passage twice in duple or triple time. Clap it back and state whether it is duple or triple
Pitch	The examiner will sound a note regarded as the tonic of the scale. The candidate will sing and name any interval of the major scale that has then been played
Pitch	To sing from memory the higher or lower part of a 2-part progression of 3 successive intervals within limits of an octave
Harmony	Having heard any major or minor triad in root or inversion, the candidate will sing all three notes ascending or descending

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Please refer to Advanced General Knowledge Questionnaire and Summary of Music Time Periods.
At least one question for each List piece with a total of up to 10 questions asked

- Name / explain all notes, rests, signs, terms
- Explain title
- Explain key
- Identify key changes
- Explain form
- Name the time period of the piece, explain characteristics
- Relate how piece exemplifies period
- Brief history on composer

SUMMARY OF MUSIC TIME PERIODS

BAROQUE PERIOD 1600 - 1750

- The period in which music changed from polyphonic (2 or more melodies woven together) to homophonic (melody + accompaniment)
- Introduction of major and minor keys replaced modes
- Vocal and instrumental music were now both important with secular music gaining more popularity over sacred church music
- The period of the music reflected the flamboyance of the time that gave rise to large architecture

Composers

- Germany: JS Bach, Handel, Telemann
- Italy: Domenico Scarlatti, Corelli, Vivaldi
- England: Purcell, Handel
- France: Rameau, Couperin, and Lully

Works

- Keyboard: harpsichord, organ, clavichord
- Opera, Oratorio, Cantata: solo voices, choirs, chorus, orchestra
- Violin, Flute, Cello: sonatas and suites
- Orchestral works: concerti grossi, suites

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Theme and Variations

Your own notes:

CLASSICAL PERIOD 1750 — 1830

- Music in this time period was more restrained
- Clarity of form was important
- Homophonic style was now more important than polyphony with popularity of the Alberti Bass
- In the later half there was growing interest in dynamics as the piano gained popularity

Composers

- Germany: Haydn, Beethoven, Mozart, Gluck
- Italy: Boccherini, Clementi

Works

- Keyboard: sonatas
- Symphonies
- Concertos
- Chamber music
- Lieder (German art song in which the accompaniment is as important as the melodic line)
- Opera

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Rondo Sonata ABA (episode) ABA (Coda)
- Theme and Variations

Sonata Form

- Exposition: A (bridge) B (Codetta)
- Development: (goes through different keys)
- Recap: A Bridge B

Your own notes:

ROMANTIC PERIOD 1830 - 1920

- Greater use of expressive techniques
- Use of more imaginative titles, colour and variety
- Use of chromaticism
- Form and structure were not as important
- Also includes periods of Nationalism which saw composers use traditional folk rhythms and Impressionism where composers such as Debussy used music to hint at an image

Composers

- Early Romantic:
 - Germany: Beethoven, Schubert, Schumann, Liszt, Mendelssohn, Strauss
 - France: Chopin
 - Italy: Puccini
- Late Romantic:
 - Germany: Brahms, Wagner
 - Russia: Tchaikovsky

Works

- Short piano pieces often used dance forms and names such as Mazurka, Polonaise and Waltz
- Symphony: concerto, ballets
- Chamber Music
- Program Music: which aims to create a picture through the use of sound
- Lieder: German art song where the piano is as important as the singer

Forms of Works

- Binary AB
- Ternary ABA
- Simple Rondo ABACA
- Rondo Sonata ABA (episode) ABA (Coda)
- Theme and Variations

Your own notes:

CONTEMPORARY PERIOD 1920 - PRESENT

- Radical experimentation with music using:
 1. Neo Classicism (return to the Classical style of music)
 2. Neo Romanticism (return to the Romantic style of music)
 3. Impressionism (create or hint at an image or thought)
 4. Expressionism (expressing the inner self)
- Incorporation of Folk Music
- Strong use of chromaticism
- Jazz influence grew
- Rhythms and forms are less structured with use of unconventional time signatures 5/4 and use of syncopation

Composers

- Australian: Sutherland, Norton, Brumby, Hyde, Holland
- Russian: Stravinsky
- English: Britten

Your own notes



Easy n Fun Piano

ADVANCED GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Clearly define the title of the work.

2. In what time period is this piece set in?

3. What were the main styles of writing for this period?

4. What were the main instruments used?

5. What were the main forms used?



6. Name 3 composers of note – include one of the same nationality as your composer – who was writing music at the time.

7. Give the birth and death date of your composer?

8. What country is your composer from?

14. What time signature is your piece in?

15. Outline modulations.



Easy n Fun Piano

16. What form is your piece in?
