UNISA

THEORY OF MUSIC SYLLABUSES

GRADE 6 - 8

2015 (until further notice)

Directorate Music University of South Africa PRETORIA

Revised Edition 2017

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GENERAL

A Language medium

Theory of Music syllabuses and question papers are drawn up in English and Afrikaans. Syllabuses and question papers for the initial grades are also available in Sotho, Zulu and Xhosa.

B Examination periods

First examination period: The first week in **June** – Pregrade 1 to Grade 6.

Second examination period: The first half of **October** – Pregrade 1 to Grade 8.

The precise dates will be fixed from year to year according to the number of entries, and the persons concerned will be notified of them in good time.

C Stationery for theory examinations

The University provides manuscript paper on which candidates may do rough work before writing their final answers on the examination paper.

Pencilled answers will be accepted, provided they are **clear and legible** as, for example, when a **B** or **HB** pencil is used.

D Re-marking, Report of Marks and Examiner's Report

D.1 Re-marking of scripts

The script of candidates who failed a theory examination can be remarked on payment of a fee equal to 50% of the entry fee for the examination in question. This fee is not refundable.

D.2 Issuing of report of marks

A report indicating the marks obtained by a candidate for individual questions in the theory examination may be issued on payment of the prescribed fee.

D.3 Issuing of examiner's report

An examiner's report on a candidate's theory examination may be requested at a fee equal to the full entry fee for the examination in question.

In all cases referred to in D.1, D.2 and D.3, the application, together with the prescribed fee, should reach the University by **20** August (for the **first session**) and **20 January** (for the **second session** of the **previous** calendar year). After these two dates the examination scripts are destroyed.

GRADE 6 [T60–J]

COMPULSORY WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR ANY GRADE 8 PRACTICAL EXAMINATION

- Theory of Music Grade 6 consists of two papers. Should candidates fail one of the papers, they will retain unconditional credit for the other paper.*
- Grade 6 Theory of Music candidates may enter for both papers or only one paper (in any order) at any session. When entering for one paper, candidates will have to pay the equivalent of 50% of the applicable examination fee.

Syllabuses for Theory of Music Pregrade 1 up to and including Grade 8 are accumulative, ie candidates should be familiar with the content of syllabuses of all previous grades.

GRADE 6 (T60-J)	DURATION	PASS MARK	ΜΑΧΙΜΟΜ ΜΑ	ARKS
PAPER 1 (T61-K) Harmony and Counterpoint	3 hours	50		100
PAPER 2 (T62-L) History of Music and Form Analysis	3 hours	50		100
			TOTAL	200
			Roll of Honour	170
			Distinction	160
			Merit	140
			Pass	100

* Exemption agreements exist with South African Universities whereby learners may apply for possible exemption at the Directorate Music from Theory of Music Grade 6 after having passed a completed first year of a BMus degree, or a completed second year of an extended BMus degree.

Grade 6.1

PAPER 1 (T61–K): HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT

1 FOUR-PART WRITING

The addition of three parts below a given soprano and/or above a given bass in any major or minor key with application of the following:

1.1 Primary and secondary triads

All primary and secondary triads in the customary root position and inversions.

1.2 Dominant seventh chord (dominant quartad)

The dominant seventh chord in root position and all inversions.

1.3 Pivot chord and abrupt modulations to related keys

1.3.1 From major keys

- modulation from <u>any major key to its dominant major key</u> and back
- modulation from <u>any major key to its submediant minor key (related minor key</u>) and back

1.3.2 From minor keys

• modulation from <u>any minor key to its mediant major key (related major key)</u> and back

1.4 Secondary dominants and secondary leading note chords

Secondary dominants (triads and/or seventh chords) in root position and all inversions, and secondary leading note chords in root position only

1.4.1 Major keys

• Secondary dominants

$$V_{(7)}^{*}/V - V; V_{(7)}/IV - IV; V_{(7)}/II - II; V_{(7)}/III - III; V_{(7)}/VI - VI$$

• Secondary leading notes

 $vii^{\circ}(7)/V - V; vii^{\circ}(7)/IV - IV; vii^{\circ}(7)/II - II; vii^{\circ}(7)/II - III; vii^{\circ}(7)/V - VI$

3

^{*} double dominant

1.4.2 Minor keys

• Secondary dominants

 $V_{(7)}^*/V - V; V_{(7)}/iv - iv; V_{(7)}/VI - VI; V_{(7)}/III - III$

• Secondary leading notes

vii^o (7)/V - V; vii^o (7)/iv - iv; vii^o (7)/VI - VI

1.5 Single diatonic non-chordal notes (non-essential notes)

(accented or unaccented where applicable)

- passing note
- upper and lower auxiliary notes (neighbouring notes)**
- suspension
- appoggiatura
- anticipation
- échappée (escape note)

1.6 All cadences

2 TWO-PART COUNTERPOINT

The analysis of Two-part Inventions Nos 1 – 8 of Johann Sebastian Bach, focussing on the identification of the motive, the countermotive, keys, imitation, and developmental techniques such as augmentation, diminution, inversion, retrograde and stretto.

3 MELODY WRITING

The completion of a melody for an instrument of your choice (minimum 12 and maximum 16 bars) in either the bass or treble clef, of which the opening notes will be given. Sequences, modulations and secondary dominants as set out in <u>paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4</u> and the addition of suitable phrasing, articulation and dynamic indications will be expected.

^{*} double dominant

^{**} diatonic and chromatic form

Grade 6.1

4 HARMONIC ANALYSIS

Harmonic analysis of **ANY** given music excerpts containing the elements that have been studied, with reference to:

- keys
- modulations
- chord progressions
- non-chordal notes (non-essential notes)
- cadences
- sequences

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 6 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).

PAPER 2 (T62–L): HISTORY OF MUSIC AND FORM ANALYSIS

1 HISTORY OF MUSIC

A study of the contribution of the following composers with regard to the given composition genres:

1.1 BAROQUE PERIOD

JS BACH – fugue

- 1. Definition of
 - fugue
 - exposition
 - subject (tonal and real)
 - countersubject
 - redundant entry
 - codetta
 - episode
- 2. Comment briefly on
 - Das Wohltemperierte Clavier.
 - Equal temperament.

1.2 CLASSICAL PERIOD

HAYDN – symphony

- 1. Definition of
 - Hob (Anthony van Hoboken)
 - Sturm und Drang
- 2. Comment briefly on
 - London (Salomon) symphonies (nos 93 104)
 - *Paris symphonies* (nos 82 87)
- 3. Style characteristics any 3 style characteristics regarding symphonies by Haydn

MOZART – opera

- 1. Definition of
 - K., KV. (Köchel-Verzeichnis)
 - opera buffa give 1 Mozart example
 - opera seria give 1 Mozart example
 - Singspiel give 1 Mozart example
 - recitative- recitativo secco recitativo accompagnato
 - overture
- 2. Comment briefly on
 - Don Giovanni
 - Die Zauberflöte
- 3. Style characteristics any 3 style characteristics regarding operas by Mozart

BEETHOVEN – symphony

- 1. Definition of
 - Symphony
 - Sonata form
 - Rondo form and the Sonata-rondo
- 2. Comment briefly on Beethoven Symphonies Nos 3. 5 and 9
- 3. Style characteristics any 3 style characteristics regarding Beethoven's symphonies

1.3 ROMANTIC PERIOD

SCHUBERT - art song (Lied)

- 1. Definition of
 - art song (Lied)
 - strophic art song give 1 Schubert example
 - through-composed art song give 1 Schubert example
 - song cycle (Liederzyklus)
 - D. (Otto Deutsch)
- 2. Comment briefly on
- the general characteristics of the lied, the relationship between the song text and the music, and between the voice and piano accompaniment
 - Winterreise D. 911 name 2 songs from the cycle
 - Die schöne Müllerin D. 795 name 2 songs from the cycle
- 3. Name 3 poets whose poems were set to music by Schubert
- 4. Style characteristics any 3 style characteristics regarding art songs by Schubert

CHOPIN – piano music

- 1. Definition of
 - character piece
 - rubato (tempo rubato)
 - mazurka give 1 Chopin example
 - nocturne give 1 Chopin example
 - polonaise give 1 Chopin example
 - ballad give 1 Chopin example
- 2. Comment briefly on
 - Etudes op 10; op 25
- 3. Style characteristics any 3 style characteristics regarding piano music by Chopin

1.4 TWENTIETH CENTURY

Trends/Styles/Movements

A short definition of and examples of compositions by composers representative of each of the following styles:

- Impressionism
- Expressionism
- Serialism
- Minimalism
- Aleatoric music (chance music)
- Atonal music

Popular music and jazz

A detailed definition of, and the naming of musicians representative of the following styles:

South African Township Music

- Kwela
- Marabi
- Mbaqanga

AND

American Jazz

- New Orleans style (Dixieland)
- Swing
- Bebop (bop)

Grade 6.2

2 FORM ANALYSIS

Analysis of the following works with regard to overarching structure, keys, phrase construction, composition techniques, harmonic and melodic devices:

- JS BACH Fugue in C minor, WTC 1 (BWV 847)
- MOZART 1st movement from *Sonata in C major*, K. 309
- SCHUBERT Der Neugierige, from Die schöne Müllerin, D 795
- SJ KHOSA *Nyeleti ya Mixo* (The morning star is out)

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 6 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).

GRADE 7 [T70-L]

COMPULSORY WRITTEN EXAMINATION FOR THEORY OF MUSIC

- To pass Grade 7 Theory of Music a candidate must pass both papers with a minimum of 50% in each of the papers.*
- Candidates will retain credit for individual papers passed.
- Grade 7 Theory of Music candidates may enter for both papers or only one paper (in any order) at any time. When entering for one paper, candidates will have to pay the equivalent of 50% of the applicable examination fee.
- Grade 7 Theory of Music examinations are only presented in the second examination session.

Syllabuses for Theory of Music Pregrade 1 up to and including Grade 8 are accumulative, ie candidates should be familiar with the content of syllabuses of all previous grades.

GRADE 7 (T70-L)	DURATION	PASS MARK	MAXIMUM MAR	KS
PAPER 1 (T71-M) Harmony and Counterpoint	3 hours	50		100
PAPER 2 (T72-N) History of Music and Form Analysis	3 hours	50		100
			TOTAL	200
			Roll of Honour	160
			Distinction	150
			Pass	100

^{*} Exemption agreements exist with South African Universities whereby learners may apply for possible exemption at the Directorate Music from Theory of Music Grade 7, after having passed a completed second year of a BMus degree, or a completed third year of an extended BMus degree.

Grade 7.1

PAPER 1 (T71–M): HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT

1 COMPLETING A MELODY

Completion of a melody for a specified instrument by the candidate, of which the opening notes are given. Modulation(s) to related key(s) will be required. The addition of suitable phrasing, articulation and dynamic indications will be expected.

2 FOUR-PART WRITING

To add three parts below a given soprano and/or above a given bass which may modulate to related keys, by making use of the following:

- 2.1 the harmonic devices prescribed for Theory of Music grade 6
- 2.2 the diatonic (secondary) seventh chords on all scale degrees in root position
- 2.3 the dominant ninth chord in root position
- **2.4** the diminished seventh chord on the leading note in all the usual positions in major and minor keys
- **2.5** the Neopolitan sixth chord
- **2.6** the Italian, French and German augmented sixth chords
- **2.7** all secondary dominant triads and dominant quartads (in the usual positions) and dominant minor ninth chords (in root position), and the first inversions of the quartads and minor ninth chords, which form secondary diminished triads and quartads
- **2.8** the following borrowed triads in the usual positions:
 - the major chord on the flattened mediant, submediant and leading note in major keys
 - the minor chord on the subdominant in major keys
 - the major chord on the subdominant and tonic in minor keys
- **2.9** the approach and/or resolution of diatonic and chromatic triads and quartads by way of stepwise movement in some or all voices towards forming an accepted other chord

2.10 all non-chordal notes (non-essential notes) with direct and ornamental resolutions.

3 WRITING AN ANSWER AND A COUNTERSUBJECT TO A GIVEN FUGUE THEME

To write an answer to a given fugue theme, and a countersubject invertible at the fifteenth against this. The theme may require a tonal or real answer.

4 WRITING A FINITE TWO-PART CANON

Writing a finite two-part canon up to and including 10 bars with or without a free third voice in the bass. The opening notes will be given. Modulations will not be required.

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 7 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).

PAPER 2 (T72–N): HISTORY OF MUSIC AND FORM ANALYSIS

1 HISTORY OF MUSIC

A study of the following composers in relation to:

- Particular contributions to the main music genres
- Important compositions representative of each music genre mentioned
- General characteristics of style

BAROQUE	Purcell Handel	Bach JS Scarlatti D	
CLASSICAL	Gluck Haydn	Mozart Beethoven	
ROMANTIC	Schubert Brahms	Verdi Schumann	Chopin
TWENTIETH CENTURY (Born before 1900)	Debussy Schoenberg	Ravel Bartók	Stravinsky Prokofiev
SOUTH AFRICAN (Born before 1925)	Princess Magogo, Solomon Linda	Michael Mosoen Moerane Stefans Grové	

2 FORM ANALYSIS

Analysis of the overarching structure, phrase construction, composition techniques, harmonic and melodic devices of the following Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Jazz and South African works.

BAROQUE WORKS

•	PURCELL	Dido's Lament, from Dido and Aeneas
		(Recitative and Aria)

- JS BACH
 Fugue in F, from WTC 1 (BWV 856)
 Choral Prelude: Wenn wir in höchsten Nöten sein (BWV 641)
 Crucifixus, from Mass in b minor (BWV 232)
- D SCARLATTI Sonata in D (K 96) (L 465)

CLASSICAL WORKS

 HAYDN Movements 3 & 4 from Symphony in D no 101(Hob 1:101)
 MOZART Sonata in B^b, K 333 (complete sonata)
 BEETHOVEN Movements 1 and 3 from Sonata in f, op 2 no 1 Movement 2 from Sonata in E, op 14 no 1

ROMANTIC WORKS

•	SCHUBERT	Erlkönig (D 328)
•	SCHUMANN	Er, der herrllichste von allen, from Frauenliebe und -leben, op 42
•	CHOPIN	<i>Mazurka in A $^{\flat}$</i> , op 59 no 2 <i>Nocturne in D $^{\flat}$</i> , op 27 no 2
•	BRAHMS	<i>Intermezzo in a</i> , op 76 no 7

JAZZ

JOSEPH KING OLIVER West End Blues

SOUTH ARICAN WORKS

•	ARNOLD VAN WYK	Dumka: Hommage à Epétopoiret from Four Piano Pieces
•	HUBERT DU PLESSIS	Homage to Chopin, from Four Piano Pieces, op 28



PRESCRIBED SOUTH AFRICAN WORKS			
ARNOLD VAN WYK	HUBERT DU PLESSIS		
may be ordered from:	may be ordered from:		
Accent Music PO Box 30634 BRAAMFONTEIN 2017	Samro PO Box 31609 BRAAMFONTEIN 2017		
Tel (011) 339-1431 Fax (011) 339-7365 e-mail: <u>accent@pixie.co.za</u>	Noelene Kotzé (Samro Archive) Tel (011) 489-5162 Fax (011) 403-1934 e-mail: <u>noelene.kotze@samro.org.za</u>		

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 7 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).

GRADE 8 [T80–N]

- In order to be admitted to Grade 8 Theory of Music, a candidate must have passed Grade 7 Theory of Music.
- To pass Grade 8 Theory of Music a candidate must pass both papers with a minimum of 50% in each of the papers.
- Candidates will retain credit for individual papers passed.
- Candidates are allowed **to use a piano** for the entire duration of paper 1 (Harmony and Counterpoint).
- Candidates must enter for both papers **simultaneously**.
- Grade 8 Theory of Music examinations are only presented in the second

Syllabuses for Theory of Music Pregrade 1 up to and including Grade 8 are accumulative, ie candidates should be familiar with the content of syllabuses of all previous grades.

GRADE 8 (T80-N)	DURATION	PASS MARK	MAXIMUM MA	RKS
PAPER 1 (T81-P) Harmony and Counterpoint	3 hours	50		100
PAPER 2 (T82-Q) History of Music and Form Analysis	3 hours	50		100
			TOTAL	200
			Roll of Honour	160
			Distinction	150
			Pass	100

PAPER 1 (T81–P): HARMONY AND COUNTERPOINT

Candidates must study the harmonic and contrapuntal devices prescribed for Theory of Music Grades 6 and 7, as well as **enharmonic modulation** and **third relationships**.

Questions will be set as follows:

- 1. Writing an exposition of a three-part fugue for keyboard or any three instruments of your choice in the eighteenth-century contrapuntal style. The theme will be given.
- 2. Adding two contrapuntal parts to a given *cantus firmus* for organ in the eighteenth-century contrapuntal style.
- 3. Harmonising a given melody in Classical idiom for the piano or instrumental quartet.
- 4. The continuation of a passage for piano in Romantic idiom, using advanced chromatic chords and enharmonic modulations.

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 8 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).

PAPER 2 (T82–Q): HISTORY OF MUSIC AND FORM ANALYSIS

1 HISTORY OF MUSIC

A study of the following composers in relation to:

- Particular contributions to the main music genres
- Important compositions representative of each music genre mentioned
- General characteristics of style

RENAISSANCE	Desprez Palestrina	Lassus Byrd	Monteverdi
TWENTIETH CENTURY (Born after 1900)	AMERICA Copland Cage Bernstein	ENGLAND Britten	ITALY Dallapiccola
	ARGENTINA Ginastera	FRANCE Messiaen	POLAND Penderecki Lutoslawski
	GERMANY Stockhausen	HUNGARY Ligeti	RUSSIA Shostakovitch
SOUTH AFRICAN (Born after 1940)	Peter Klatzow Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph		Kevin Volans Hendrik Hofmeyr

2 FORM ANALYSIS

Analysis of the overarching structure, phrase construction, composition techniques, harmonic and melodic devices of the following Renaissance, Twentieth Century and South African works.

RENAISSANCE

•	DESPREZ	Motet: Tu pauperum refugium
•	PALESTRINA	Sanctus and Benedictus, from Missa Aeterna Christi Munera
•	LASSUS	Beatus Homo and Expectatio Justorum, from Three Duos
•	MONTEVERDI	Madrigal: Lasciatemi morire
тм	/ENTIETH CENTURY	
•	DEBUSSY	La cathédrale engloutie, from Préludes Book 1
•	SCHOENBERG	No 1, from Three Piano Pieces, op 11
•	RAVEL	Le Martin-Pécheur, no 4 from Histoires Naturelles
•	BARTÓK	Bulgarian Rhythm, no 115 from <i>Mikrokosmos,</i> vol IV Syncopation, no 133 from <i>Mikrokosmos,</i> vol V Diminished Fifth, no 101 from <i>Mikrokosmos,</i> vol IV
•	STRAVINSKY	Full Fadom Five, no 2 of Three Songs from William Shakespeare
•	WEBERN	Wie bin ich froh!, no 1 from Drei Lieder, op 25
•	BERG	Schlafend trägt man mich, from Vier Lieder, op 2
•	HINDEMITH	Fuga prima in C, from Ludus Tonalis
•	DALLAPICCOLA	Simbolo no 1, from Quaderno Musicale di Annalibera
•	PETER KLATZOW	Prayer for the Bones, from From the Poets
•	JEANNE ZAIDEL-RUDOLPH	Virtuoso 1

PRESCRIBED RENAISSANCE AND TWENTIETH CENTURY WORKS

All prescribed Renaissance and Twentieth Century works may be found in:

Charles Burkhart with William Rothstein, *Anthology for Musical Analysis: Postmodern Update,* Sixth Edition, Copyright @ 2008 Thomson Schirmer.

This publication may be ordered from:

Van Schaik Bookstore (see p. 14) or the internet.

PRESCRIBED SOUTH AFRICAN WORKS			
JEANNE ZAIDEL-RUDOLPH	PETER KLATZOW		
may be ordered from:	may be ordered from:		
The Business Section	Samro		
Unisa Press	PO Box 31609		
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	Noelene Kotzé (Samro Archive)		
Tel (012) 429-3515	Tel (011) 489-5162		
Fax (012) 429-3221	Fax (011) 403-1934		
e-mail: <u>morodjm@unisa.ac.za</u> (queries only)	e-mail: <u>noelene.kotze@samro.org.za</u>		
NO COD DELIVERIES			

NB!

A reading list of recommended books for Grade 8 Theory of Music is available online at <u>www.unisa.ac.za/music</u> (link: *Theory of Music Resources*).