

**CONCORDIA UNIVERSITY MUSIC DEPARTMENT**  
**Online Application Site**

**What is on the Classical Dictation I test (for exemption from MUSI 211)**

**General information: The Classical Dictation I test is OBLIGATORY**

The online application website provides *sound files* from which you will write dictations. The answer pages are also provided in *pdf* format. Download and print out the answer page pdf. Listen to the sound files and write. Do this on your own. Do not get help from anyone. When you are done, write on answer page 1 how long it took you to do the MUSI 211 dictation. Scan your completed answer pages and upload them as attachments, back to your application on the online application website.

**What questions are on Classical Dictation I?**

Rhythm  
Intervals  
Tonal melodic structure  
Isolated chords  
Harmonic progression

**Rhythm** is played several times. Notate only the rhythmic content. You may use stick notation.

**Intervals** include all simple intervals up to and including the octave; presented in melodic and harmonic forms; either one interval at a time (2 notes), or, a chain of several intervals in a row. Single intervals are played twice. Chains are played four times.

For melodic intervals the first note is given. Write the other note(s); identify the quality and number of the interval. For chains, identify successive intervals between each adjacent pair (*not* from note 1).

For harmonic intervals, the lower note is given. Write the upper note; identify the quality and number of the interval. For chains, both notes of 1<sup>st</sup> interval are given. Identify it as well as the others.

**Tonal melodic structure** is a short two-part invention played on the piano. One voice starts alone for a short stretch (one-part melodic dictation). Then the other voice joins in and both voices continue for a while (two-part melodic dictation). Write all the notes in both parts, with good rhythmic notation.

**Isolated chords** include triads (M, m, d, A, and sus), as well as 7<sup>th</sup> chords: M7, m7, o7, ø7, and Mm7 (Mm7 is also known as V7 or the dominant 7<sup>th</sup>). Inversions are possible. The chords have no tonal or functional relation to each other. They are dictated one at a time, separated by a space of time. For every chord, the lowest note (bass) is given. The chord is played solid and broken more than once. The chord may be in 3- or 4-note close position in one clef; or, may be in Soprano-Alto-Tenor-Bass (SATB) 4 note voicing in grand staff.

Write all the notes: identify each chord, by classical qualities with inversions figures such as M7, m6, etc, below the staff; you may also add jazz chord names such as D Ma 7, A mi /C above the staff.

**The harmonic progression** is tonal and non-modulating, but may introduce a secondary dominant (or "applied") chord. Write all the notes (S and B are most important; add A and T if you can).

Write a classical analysis beneath the staff. Include jazz names above the staff if you wish. The classical analysis must identify:

- The key (tonality, including whether it is major or minor)
- All chords using roman numeral symbols and inversion figures as needed
- The cadence, if any.

The pages that follow show the sort of items that could occur in each question. This is not the actual test itself. These are only examples.

**Success on Classical Dictation I exempts an applicant from: MUSI 211 Aural Perception I**

1. Rhythm

A single staff of music in 6/8 time. The piece begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some beamed sixteenth notes. There are two measures with a '7' above the staff, indicating a 7/8 time signature change. The piece ends with a double bar line.

2. Intervals

Melodic

A single staff of music showing various intervals. The intervals are labeled below the staff: P5, P8, M6, m6, P5, M2, m7. The notes are placed on a staff with a key signature of one flat.

Harmonic

A single staff of music showing various harmonic intervals. The intervals are labeled below the staff: m3, o5 (tritone) or x4, P4, M3, P5, M2, P4, tritone. A note above the staff is labeled 'Ab or G# ok if named right'. The notes are placed on a staff with a key signature of one flat.

3. Tonal melodic structure

A piano piece in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The piece is written for piano and consists of two staves. The melody is in the right hand and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The piece ends with a double bar line.

4. Isolated chords

Bottom note given. Write all notes, identify all chords.

Piano

M6    m6    sus    m7    ø7    M7    V7 (or Mm7)    V6 5 (or Mm6 5)

5. Progression, with a sample analysis provided

Piano

Ab/C    Eb7/Bb    Ab    Fm    Bb7/D    Eb    Eb7    Ab

Ab: I<sup>6</sup>    V<sup>4</sup><sub>3</sub>    I    vi    V<sup>6</sup><sub>5/V</sub>    V<sup>8</sup> — 7    I    PAC