BAIN MUSC 216
Music Theory IV

Final Exam

Duration: 2.5 hours

Section 02: Wed., April 26, 9:00-11:30 am
Section 03: Fri., April 28, 12:30-3:00 pm

STUDY GUIDE

The final exam will focus on *Atonal Theory* (Ch. 43-44) and *Twelve-Tone Serialism* (Ch. 46). It will also retest selected parts of Exam 1 and Exam 2 as described below.

Part 1: Twelve-Tone Serialism

REVIEW: TWELVE-TONE SERIALISM PRACTICE TEST

A. **Series Structure**
Given a *twelve-tone series* be able to identify the:
- *Interval succession* of the series using *opci* and *ic*[1]
- Set-class membership of the *discrete trichords* and *discrete tetrachords*

B. **Twelve Count**
Given a brief passage of *twelve-tone music* and a corresponding *series* with *12 x 12 matrix*, be able to provide a *twelve count* for the passage: i.e.,
- Label the *series forms* using the symbols P_x, R_x, I_x & RI_x, where x = 0-11
- Put *order numbers* (1-12) on every note in the passage

Part 2: Atonal Theory

REVIEW: ATONAL THEORY PRACTICE TEST

A. **Intervals**
Given a pitch interval, be able to identify the *opi*, *upi*, *opci* & *ic*
Given an *intervallic motive*, be able to analyze it using opi or opci as requested[2]

B. **Pitch-class sets**
Given a *pc set*, be able to:
- Calculate the *ic vector*
- Calculate the *normal form* and *prime form*
- Look up the *Forte name* and *ic vector* in the *Set Class List* provided
- Transpose (T_n) and invert (T_nI) the pc set

Part 3: Chord and Scale Spelling/ID

REVIEW: Exams 1-2

The following sections from Exams 1-2 are likely to be retested: Chord Spelling (Exam 1), Scale Spelling (Exam 2), Polychord ID (Exam 2), and Scale ID & Analysis (See Part 4 below).

Part 4: Analysis

REVIEW: Exam 2 Part 4

A. **Collection ID**
Given a set of musical examples, identify the *collection* employed as:
chromatic, diatonic, *pentatonic*, *melodic minor* (ascending), *whole-tone*, *octatonic*, or *hexatonic*

B. **Analytical terminology matching** questions about the same set of musical examples

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[1] That is, list the *ordered pitch class intervals* (opci – clockwise distance in pc space) and *interval classes* (ic – shortest distance in pc space) below the series in left-to-right order.

[2] For example, given the intervallic motive B4–G♯4–G4, we can identify it using opi as: <–3, –1>; or using opci as: <9, 11>.