

## Music Education Initial Licensure EE2

### Score Study Directions

From an assigned score, produce an analysis of the composition and present a synthesis of your findings in timeline chart that reflects your present theoretical and practical expertise. Include a thorough review of prominent components that bear your personal interpretation, including but not limited to the following criteria:

#### Formal Design

1. Standard or nonstandard form, such as: multimovement forms (sonata, concerto, suite, etc.), sectional forms (binary, ternary, rondo, etc.), variation forms, imitative forms, and free forms.
2. Internal form, such as: sections, subsections, phrases, and transitions.
3. Other relationships, such as: balance/symmetry, number of movements, variety, and performance time.

#### Melodic Development

1. Important melodic ideas: main themes, countermelodies, and subordinate themes.
2. Characteristics of each melodic idea, such as: form, scale basis, tessitura, and contour.
3. Thematic transformation techniques, such as: sequence, transposition, augmentation or diminution, repetition and inversion.

#### Harmony

1. Beginning and ending key or pitch center of movements and large sections, including: tonal basis of the work (diatonic/chromatic/serial/atonal, etc.).
2. Internal harmonic movement, such as: cadences, modulations, and progressions.
3. Important individual chord structures, such as: tertian or nontertian, inversions and alterations, and harmonic tension.

#### Rhythm

1. Tempo and tempo markings (general or specific), such as: tempi indications across sections, changes (ritardando, rubato, etc.), interruptions (grand pause, fermata), pattern complexity, and repetition.
2. Meters, such as: simple-duple, compound, asymmetrical (7/4, 5/8).
3. Techniques employed, such as: augmentation/diminution, polyrhythms, strong or subtle patterns, pulse altering (hemiola, syncopation, displaced accents, use of silence).

#### Orchestration and Texture

1. Orchestration, such as: instrument families/choirs, special effects.
2. Texture, such as: line density (unison, monophonic, polyphonic), accompaniment, special effect (antiphonal).

#### Style and Dynamics

1. Style, such as: composer's use of articulation symbols and expressive terminology with respect to historical period/reference.
2. Dynamics, such as: ranges, climaxes, balances (primary to secondary), subito changes.

Conducting and Interpretive Considerations

1. What characteristics of the composition should be emphasized?
2. How do you want your audience to respond to this work?
3. Have recordings shaped your image of this piece?
4. Which sections will require the most conducting preparation on your behalf?
5. From the players' perspective, which section(s) appear to require the most conducting leadership?

Arrange the Timeline Chart (continuous) format that conforms to the following guide:

Score Study - Timeline Analysis Guide	
Composition Title	<i>MyPiece</i>
NC MPA List	Yes, Grade IV
Formal Design	Standard binary.
Sectional Form	m. 1 16 measures: 8 + 8 m. 17 16 measures: 8 + 8
Meter	4/4 4 + 4 4 + 4 4 + 4
Melody	First Statement A1 B C A2
Harmony	Bb Major F Major Bb Major V <sup>7</sup> - I I-IV-V <sup>7</sup> - I
Rhythm	Tempo Briskly. Quarter note = 154. Complexity Distinctive syncopated dotted quarter note patterns. Meter 4/4
Orchestration and Texture	Upper woodwinds add brass and percussion Bright timbre Polyphonic
Style	Predominantly staccato
Dynamics	<i>mf</i> melody / <i>mp</i> countermelodies <i>mf/mp</i> cre..... <i>ff/f</i>
Conducting and Interpretive Considerations	
*Notes:	