

## PRELIMINARY

	C	G	D	A
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Triad	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor				*
Minor Triad				*
Major Contrary	*	*		

### Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate, ascending and descending, compass 2 octaves.

Contrary – compass 1 octave.

### Tonic Triad

In the key of each major and minor scale, to be played after the scale, hands separate.

C major example:



Tempo Ascending and descending legato – 100, 1 note per beat.  
Contrary motion – 66, 1 note per beat.

Touch Clear even legato.

## FIRST GRADE

	C	G	D	A
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Triads	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor	*	*	*	*
Minor Triads	*	*	*	*
Major Contrary	*	*	*	
Chromatic	*	*		
Major broken chord	*			
Minor broken chord				*

### Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 2 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate, compass 1 octave.

### Tonic Triad

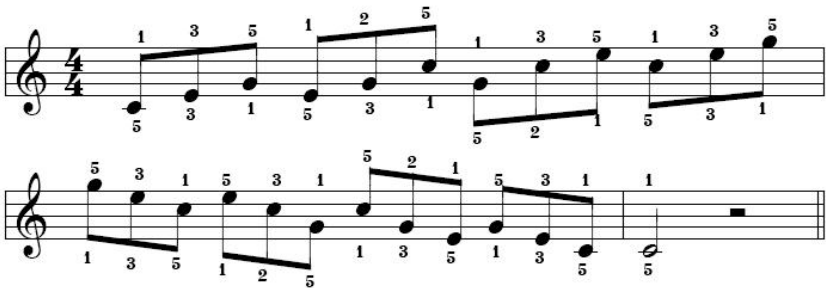
In the key of each major and minor scale, to be played after the scale, hands separate.

C major example:



### Broken Chords

As per the following C major example:



Tempo Ascending and descending legato – 100, 2 notes per beat.

Contrary motion – 66, 2 notes per beat.

Broken chords – 48, 3 notes per beat.

Touch Clear even legato.

## SECOND GRADE

	D	A	E	F
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Triads	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor	*	*	*	*
Minor Triads	*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor	*	*	*	
Major Contrary	*	*	*	*
Chromatic	*	*	*	*
Major Broken chords				*
Minor Broken chords		*		

### Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 2 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

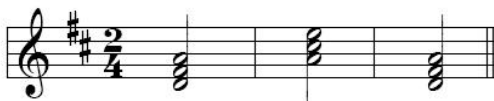
Chromatic – Hands separate, compass 2 octaves.

### Triads

Tonic and dominant triads – I V I

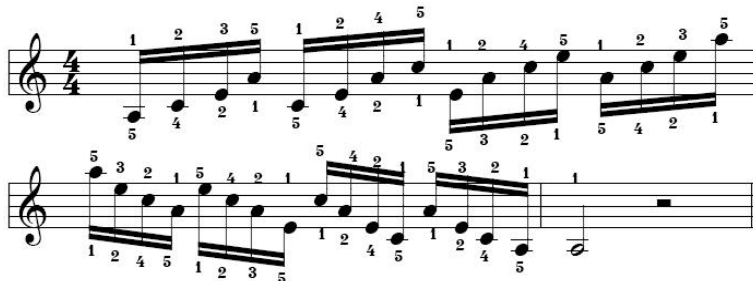
In the key of each major and minor scale, to be played after the scale, hands separate.

D major example:



### Broken Chords

As per the following A minor example



A minor example:

### Tempo

Ascending and descending legato – 120, 2 notes per beat.

Contrary motion – 80, 2 notes per beat.

Broken chords – 80, 2 notes per beat.

### Touch

Clear even legato.

## THIRD GRADE

	E	B	F	B <sup>b</sup>
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Triads	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor	*	*	*	*
Minor Triads	*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor	*	*	*	*
Major Contrary	*	*	*	*
Chromatic	*	*	*	*
Major Broken chord			*	
Minor Broken chord	*			
Major Arpeggio		*	*	
Minor Arpeggio	*			



## FOURTH GRADE

	B	F	B <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Chordal Progression	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor	*	*	*	*
Minor Chordal Progression	*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor	*	*	*	*
Major in Thirds	*	*	*	*
Staccato Major		*		
Major Contrary	*	*	*	*
Chromatic	*	*	*	*
Major Arpeggio	*	*	*	*
Minor Arpeggio	*	*	*	*



## Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 4 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Major Scale in thirds – Left hand on keynote, compass 2 octaves.

Chordal Progression Hands together, I IV V I

In the key of each major and minor scale, to be played after the scale.

B<sup>b</sup> major example:



Arpeggios Hands separate and together, Compass 2 octaves.

Tempo Ascending and descending legato – 80, 4 notes per beat.

Ascending and descending staccato – 60, 4 notes per beat.

Contrary motion – 60, 4 notes per beat.

Arpeggios – 60, 4 notes per beat.

Touch Except staccato scales, all scales and arpeggios to be played clear, even legato.

## FIFTH GRADE

	C	B	B <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>
Major		*	*	*	*
Major Chordal Progression		*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor		*	*	*	*
Minor Chordal Progression		*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor		*	*	*	*
Major in Thirds		*	*	*	*
Major Contrary		*	*	*	*
Chromatic		*	*	*	*
Staccato 3rds	*				
Major Arpeggio		*	*	*	*
Minor Arpeggio		*	*	*	*

### Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 4 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Staccato thirds – Hands separate beginning on C and E, using second and fourth fingers, ascending and descending, compass 2 octaves.

Chordal Progression      Hands together, I IV V I, legato pedalled.

B<sup>b</sup> major example:



Arpeggios      Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Tempo      Ascending and descending legato – 88, 4 notes per beat.  
Ascending and descending staccato – 66, 4 notes per beat.  
Staccato thirds – 66, 2 notes per beat.  
Contrary motion – 66, 4 notes per beat.  
Arpeggios – 66, 4 notes per beat.

### Touch

Clear, even legato or staccato

## SIXTH GRADE

	C	B <sup>b</sup>	E <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	F <sup>#</sup>
Major		*	*	*	*
Major Chordal Progression		*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor		*	*	*	*
Minor Chordal Progression		*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor		*	*	*	*
Major in Thirds		*	*	*	*
Major Contrary		*	*	*	*
Chromatic		*	*	*	*
Staccato 6ths	*				
Major Arpeggio		*	*	*	*
Minor Arpeggio		*	*	*	*
Dominant 7ths		*	*	*	*
Diminished 7ths		*	*	*	*

## Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 4 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Staccato 6ths – Hands separate beginning on E and C, using first and fifth fingers, ascending and descending, compass 2 octaves.

Chordal Progression Hands together I IV Ic V I, legato pedalled.

B<sup>b</sup> major example:



## Arpeggios, Dominant 7ths and Diminished 7ths

Hands separate and together, root positions only. Compass 4 octaves.

Diminished 7ths – Beginning on the tonic note.

Tempo Ascending and descending legato – 92, 4 notes per beat.  
Ascending and descending staccato - 72, 4 notes per beat.  
Staccato 6ths – 72, 2 notes per beat.  
Contrary motion – 72, 4 notes per beat.  
Arpeggios – 72, 4 notes per beat.

## Touch

All similar motion scales to be played legato, either ascending and descending mezzo-forte, ascending and descending piano, ascending and descending forte or with crescendo ascending and diminuendo descending as requested by the examiner.

All contrary scales to be played legato, mezzo-forte.

All similar motion scales, major, both minors and chromatic to be played staccato, mezzo-forte.

All arpeggios to be played legato, ascending and descending mezzo-forte.

## SEVENTH GRADE

	E <sup>b</sup>	A <sup>b</sup>	F <sup>#</sup>	C <sup>#</sup>
Major	*	*	*	*
Major Chordal Progression	*	*	*	*
Harmonic Minor	*	*	*	*
Minor Chordal Progression	*	*	*	*
Melodic Minor	*	*	*	*
Major in Thirds	*	*	*	*
Major in Sixths	*	*	*	*
Major Contrary	*	*	*	*
Chromatic	*	*	*	*
Staccato Double 8ves Major				
Staccato Double 8ves Mel Minor				
Major Arpeggio	*	*	*	*
Minor Arpeggio	*	*	*	*
Dominant 7ths	*	*	*	*
Diminished 7ths	*	*	*	*

## Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 4 octaves.

Major scales in thirds and sixths – compass 4 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Staccato double octaves – In two keys of the candidate's choice, compass 2 octaves.

Chordal Progression      Hands together    I    IIb    Ic    V    I ,  
legato pedalled

E<sup>b</sup> major example:



## Arpeggios, Dominant 7ths and Diminished 7ths

Hands separate and together, root positions only. Compass 4 octaves.

Diminished 7ths – Beginning on the tonic note.

Tempo      Similar motion scales ascending and descending,  
                  minimum metronome speed 100, four notes per beat  
                  Contrary motion and staccato 80, four notes per beat  
                  Arpeggios 80, four notes per beat

## Touch

All similar motion scales to be played legato, either ascending and descending mezzo-forte, ascending and descending piano, ascending and descending forte or with crescendo ascending and diminuendo descending as requested by the examiner.

All contrary scales to be played legato, mezzo-forte.

All similar motion scales, major, both minors and chromatic to be played staccato, mezzo-forte.

All arpeggios to be played legato, ascending and descending mezzo-forte.

## EIGHTH GRADE

	C			
Major		*	*	*
Harmonic Minor		*	*	*
Melodic Minor		*	*	*
Major Thirds and Sixths		*	*	*
Harmonic Minor Thirds and Sixths		*	*	*
Chromatic Thirds and Sixths		*	*	*
Major Contrary		*	*	*
Chromatic		*	*	*
Chromatic Double Thirds	*			
Staccato Double 8ves Major		*		
Staccato Double 8ves Minor		*		
Staccato Double 8ves Mel Minor		*		
Staccato Double 8ves Chromatic		*		
Major Arpeggio		*	*	*
Minor Arpeggio		*	*	*
Dominant 7ths		*	*	*
Diminished 7ths		*	*	*



## Scales

Similar motion – Hands separate and together ascending and descending, compass 4 octaves.

Scales in thirds and sixths – Hands together, compass 4 octaves.

Contrary – Compass 2 octaves.

Chromatic – Hands separate and together, compass 4 octaves.

Chromatic double thirds – Hands separate and together, starting on C and E flat, compass 2 octaves.

Staccato double octaves – In one major key of the candidate's choice, compass 2 octaves

## Arpeggios, Dominant 7ths and Diminished 7ths

Hands separate and together, to be played in root position and inversions.

Compass 4 octaves.

Diminished 7ths – Beginning on the tonic note, root position only.

## Tempo

Ascending and descending legato – 108, 4 notes per beat.

Ascending and descending staccato – 84, 4 notes per beat.

Contrary motion – 84, 4 notes per beat.

Chromatic Double Thirds – 104, 2 notes per beat.

Staccato Double Octaves – 84, 4 notes per beat.

Arpeggios – 84, 4 notes per beat.

## Touch

All similar motion scales to be played legato, either ascending and descending mezzo-forte, ascending and descending piano, ascending and descending forte or with crescendo ascending and diminuendo descending as requested by the examiner.

All contrary scales to be played legato, mezzo-forte.

All similar motion scales, major, both minors and chromatic to be played staccato, mezzo-forte.

All arpeggios to be played legato, ascending and descending mezzo-forte.