

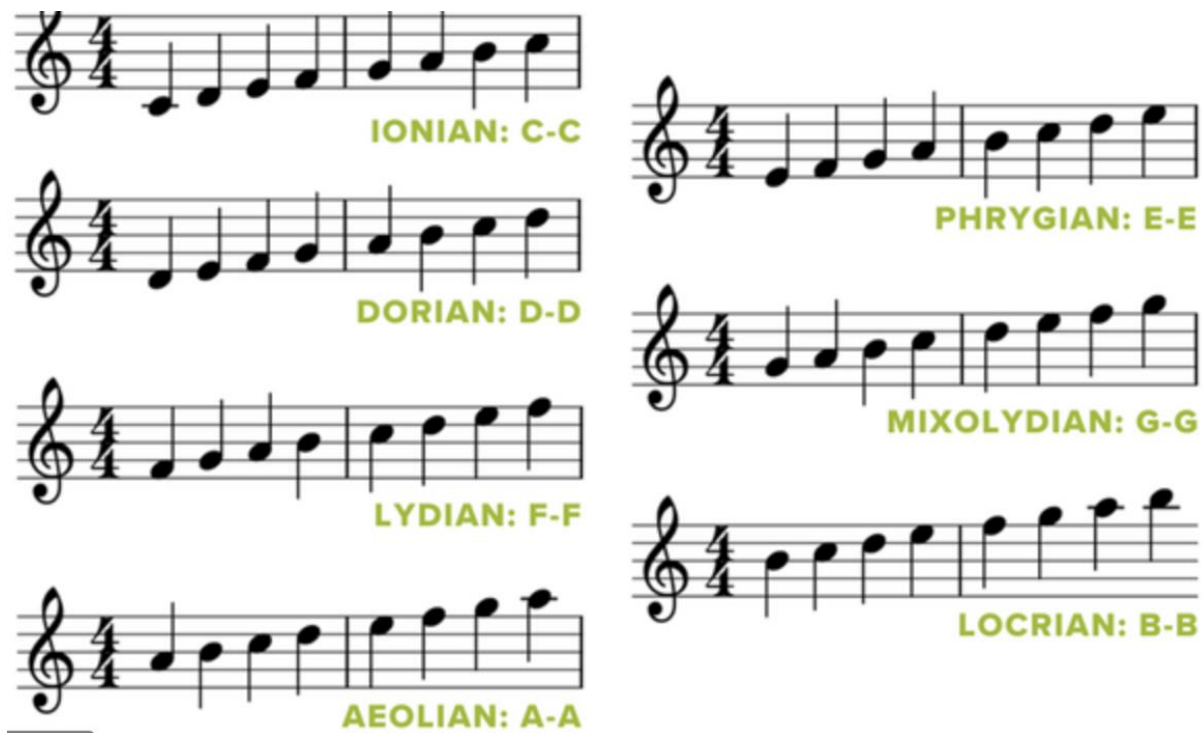
AP Music Theory: Unit 8

From Simple Studies, <https://simplestudies.edublogs.org> & @simplestudiesinc on Instagram

Modes and Form

Modes

- Ionian
 - Starts on the 1st scale degree
 - Same as a major scale
- Dorian
 - Starts on the 2nd scale degree of the major scale
 - Lower the 3rd and 7th notes a semitone
- Phrygian
 - Starts on the 3rd scale degree of the major scale
 - Lower the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th notes a semitone
- Lydian
 - Starts on the 4th scale degree of the major scale
 - Raise the 7th note a semitone
- Mixolydian
 - Starts on the 5th scale degree of the major scale
 - Lower the 7th note a semitone
- Aeolian
 - Starts on the 6th scale degree of the major scale
 - Lower the 3rd, 6th, and 7th notes a semitone
- Locrian
 - Starts on the 7th scale degree of the major scale
 - Lower the 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 7th notes a semitone



- Example (C Major):
 - Ionian: C D E F G A B C ; Dorian: D E F G A B C D ; and so on...

Mnemonic for Modes

I **D**on't **P**lay **L**oud **M**usic **A**fter **L**unch

- * To differentiate Lydian and Locrian, remember that Loud and Lydian both have the letter D and Lunch and Locrian both have the letter C.

Phrase Relationships

- Most common melodic relationships (as listed by Collegeboard):
 - a a - denotes a phrase and its literal repetition
 - a a' - denotes a phrase and a varied repetition
 - a b - denotes two phrases that are melodically contrasting
- When two phrases combine, it becomes a period.
 - First phrase is called antecedent; Second phrase is called consequent

Antecedent (4 bars)
Consequent (4 bars)

Basic melodic idea

Contrasting idea ending on V

Repetition of mel. idea

Contrasting idea ending on I

F: I V⁶ I vi V
I V⁶ I V I

- Parallel Period
 - Two phrases that are melodically similar
- Contrasting Period
 - Two phrases that are melodically contrasting

Forms

- Binary Form
 - A B
- Ternary Form
 - A B A
- Compound Ternary Form
 - Ternary that has at least one part that can be subdivided into at least two more parts
- Rondo Form
 - Section A is repeated several times with new sections between each repetition
 - Examples: A B A C A or A B A C A D A E A

A
B
A
C
A
B
A

Key Area: I V I

Development
(various key centers)

I →

- Sonata Form
 - Three main sections: exposition, development, and recapitulation

- Exposition
 - Themes are presented
 - Usually has two sections (first section in the main key; second section in the key of the dominant or minor key)
- Development
 - Develops the themes presented in the exposition
- Recapitulation
 - Variation of the exposition
 - The second section is now the main key

