



Hochschule für Musik
und Darstellende Kunst
Frankfurt am Main

HOCHSCHULE FÜR MUSIK
UND DARSTELLENDE KUNST
FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Klausur Musiktheorie / Musikalische Allgemeinbildung

Studiengänge: Lehramter L1, L2, L5

Name: _____

Datum: _____

Hauptinstrument: _____

1. Intervalle und Tonleitern:

Intervalle bestimmen:

Intervalle bilden (aufwärts):

A musical staff in treble clef showing six chords. Below the staff are the following labels: *g 7*, *ü 4*, *k 6*, *v 7*, *r 4*, *ü 2*. The chords are: G7 (G-B-F-A), D4 (D-F-A), C6 (C-E-G-A), G7b9 (G-Bb-F-A), D4 (D-F-A), and D2 (D-F-A).

Kirchentonart bestimmen:

Kirchentonart notieren: mixolydisch

A musical staff in treble clef showing a scale starting on E. The scale is labeled *dorisch auf e*. The notes are: E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E.

2. Akkorde

Akkorde bestimmen:

Akkorde bilden (aufwärts):

A musical staff in treble clef showing six chords. Below the staff are the following labels: *V 6*, *m 4*, *D 7 3*, *Ü 3 5*, *D 7 4 2*, *D 7 5 6*. The chords are: E7 (E-G-B-D-F), Dm4 (D-F-A), D7 (D-F-A-C), D35 (D-F-A), D7 (D-F-A-C), and D7 (D-F-A-C).

Erklärung der Abkürzungen:

g = groß; k = klein; r = rein; ü = übermäßig; v = vermindert

3 = Terz; 4 = Quarte; etc.

D = Dur-Akkord; m = Moll-Akkord; V = vermindertes Dreiklang; Ü = übermäßiger Dreiklang

D7 = Dominantseptakkord;

Dreiklänge: $\frac{5}{3}$ = Terz-Quintakkord (Grundstellung); 6 = Sextakkord (1. Umkehrung); $\frac{6}{4}$ = Quartsextakkord (2. Umkehrung) etc.

Vierklänge: $\frac{6}{5}$ = Quintsext-Akkord (1. Umkehrung); $\frac{4}{3}$ = Terzquart-Akkord (2. Umkehrung); $\frac{6}{4}$ = Sekundakkord (3. Umkehrung)

3. Harmonisierung einer Melodie:

Schreiben Sie einen zwei-, drei- oder vierstimmigen Satz zu folgender Melodie:

1. Beispiel für vierstimmige Lösung (Kantionalsatz mit Grundakkorden):

The musical score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system shows the initial four-part setting with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The second system continues the four-part setting, showing the progression of chords and the continuation of the melody.

2. Beispiel für vierstimmige Lösung (Grundakkorde und Akkordumkehrungen):

The musical score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system shows the initial four-part setting with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The second system continues the four-part setting, showing the progression of chords and the continuation of the melody, with a focus on chord inversions.

Beispiel für dreistimmige Lösung (reduzierter vierstimmiger Satz):

The musical score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system shows the initial three-part setting with a treble and bass clef. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The second system continues the three-part setting, showing the progression of chords and the continuation of the melody.