

## Evaluation Requirements Preparatory Division (Grades 4-7)

### Grades 4, 5, 6

#### Violin

1. Three 3-octave scales and arpeggios
2. Two contrasting studies addressing techniques such as: slow and melodic playing; perpetual motion, Martele or staccato
3. One movement of a concerto such as Vivaldi, or a piece of similar difficulty
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales and piece must be memorized.***

#### Viola

1. Three 3-octave scales and arpeggios
2. Two contrasting studies addressing techniques such as: slow and melodic playing; perpetual motion, Martele or staccato
3. One movement of a concerto such as Telemann, or a piece of similar difficulty
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales and piece must be memorized.***

#### Cello

1. Three 3-octave scales and arpeggios
2. Two contrasting studies addressing techniques such as: slow and melodic playing; perpetual motion, Martele or staccato
3. One movement of a concerto such as Vivaldi, or a piece of similar difficulty
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales and piece must be memorized.***

#### Bass, Grades 4, 5

1. Four (two major and two minor) 1-octave scales and arpeggios
2. Two contrasting studies addressing techniques such as: slow and melodic playing; perpetual motion, Martele or staccato
3. One movement of a concerto or sonata, or a short piece of some difficulty
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales and piece must be memorized.***

### **Bass, Grade 6**

1. Three 2-octave scales and arpeggios
2. Two contrasting studies addressing techniques such as: slow and melodic playing; perpetual motion
3. One movement of a concerto or sonata, or a short piece of some difficulty
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales and piece must be memorized.***

### **Grade 7**

#### **Violin**

1. Three major and minor scales and arpeggio in three octaves in legato and detached sixteenth notes, including one scale in thirds
2. Two studies from Kayser, Mazas, Kreutzer, etc. addressing different techniques, such as:
  - Slow and melodious
  - Double-stops
  - Perpetual motion, spiccato
  - Staccato
3. One fast movement from a classical concerto or sonata such as Haydn or Mozart, as well as one short slow piece exhibiting tone production
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales, arpeggios and concerto must be played by memory.***

#### **Viola**

1. Two major and minor scales and arpeggio in three octaves in legato and detached sixteenth notes, including one scale in thirds
2. Two studies from Kayser, Mazas, Kreutzer, etc. addressing different techniques, such as:
  - Slow and melodious
  - Double-stops
  - Perpetual motion, spiccato
  - Staccato
3. One fast movement from a classical concerto or sonata such as Telemann, J.C. Bach or Handel, as well as one short slow piece exhibiting tone production
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam

***The scales, arpeggios and concerto must be played by memory.***

## Cello

1. Two major and minor scales and arpeggio in three octaves in legato and detached sixteenth notes, including one scale in thirds
2. Two studies from Krane, Schroeder, Popper, etc. addressing different techniques, such as:
  - Slow and melodious
  - Double-stops
  - Perpetual motion, spiccato
  - Staccato
3. One fast movement from a classical concerto or sonata such as Ludwig Mendelssohn or J.C. Bach, as well as one short slow piece exhibiting tone production
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam  
***The scales, arpeggios and concerto must be played by memory.***

## Bass

1. One major and one minor scale and one major and minor arpeggio in two octaves fast in legato and detached sixteenth notes or two slurred and two fast detached
2. Two studies addressing different techniques, such as:
  - Slow and melodious
  - Double-stops
  - Perpetual motion, spiccato
  - Staccato or hooked bowing
3. One fast movement from a classical concerto or sonata such as Capuzzi, as well as one short slow piece exhibiting tone production
4. A short sight-reading piece given to the student at the exam  
***The scales, arpeggios and concerto must be played by memory.***