

Eignungsprüfung Lehramt Harmonie- und Satzlehre Mündlich-praktische Prüfung

1. Kadenzspiel: Spielen einer vorbereiteten erweiterten Kadenz in Dur und Moll in verschiedenen Tonarten. Beispiele:

Example 1: Extended cadence in D major (Dur), 4/4 time. The score shows a sequence of chords and moving lines in both hands, illustrating a typical extended cadence structure.

Example 2: Extended cadence in D minor (Moll), 4/4 time. The score shows a sequence of chords and moving lines in both hands, illustrating a typical extended cadence structure in the minor mode.

2. Vombblattspiel am Klavier. Ihnen stehen drei Aufgaben zur Auswahl:
a) Generalbassspiel. Beispiel:

Example 3: Figured bass exercise in D minor (Moll), 4/4 time. The score shows a single line of notes in the bass clef with figured bass symbols below: #, 6, 4#₂, 6, 7, 7#.

Example 4: Figured bass exercise in D major (Dur), 4/4 time. The score shows a single line of notes in the bass clef with figured bass symbols below: 6, 6, 6₄, 6₅, 8#_#, 7, 4.

a) Leadsheet. Beispiel:

THAT OLD FEELING **SAMMY FAIN (1937)**

Chord symbols: C, EM7(b9), A7, DM, DM7(b9), G7, Am, E7, EM7(b9), A7, D7, DM7, G7, C.

c) Begleitung eines Volkslieds. Beispiel:

Der Mond ist aufgegangen

Der Mond ist auf - ge - gan - gen, die gold - nen Stern - lein pran - gen am
Him - mel hell und klar. Der Wald steht schwarz und schwei - get, und
aus den Wie - sen stei - get der wei - ße Ne - bel wun - der - bar.

Eignungsprüfung Lehramt
Hörfähigkeit
Mündlich-praktische Prüfung

1. Rhythmus vom Blatt klopfen oder sprechen. Beispiele:

The first two staves are in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff contains four measures of music with various note values and rests, including a half note, quarter notes, and eighth notes. The second staff continues with similar rhythmic patterns. The third and fourth staves are in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). They feature more complex rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some triplets.

2. Blattsingen einer Durmolltonalen Melodie. Beispiel:


The four staves are in 2/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The melody is written in a minor key. It consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some rests and accidentals (sharps and naturals) indicating chromatic movement. The melody starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note, then continues with eighth and quarter notes throughout the four staves.

3. Intervalle benennen und singen. Beispiele:



A musical score for piano with two staves. The right hand (treble clef) contains a sequence of notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The left hand (bass clef) contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. This exercise is designed to identify and sing intervals between corresponding notes in both hands.

4. Drei- und Vierklänge in Dur und Moll benennen und singen. Beispiele:



A musical score for piano with two staves. The right hand (treble clef) contains a sequence of chords: C major triad (C-E-G), D major triad (D-F-A), E major triad (E-G-B), F major triad (F-A-C), G major triad (G-B-D), A major triad (A-C-E), B major triad (B-D-F), and C major triad (C-E-G). The left hand (bass clef) contains a sequence of notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. This exercise is designed to identify and sing triads and tetras in both major and minor keys.

5. Benennen von Akkordverbindungen. Beispiele:



A musical score for piano in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand (treble clef) contains a sequence of chords: B-flat major triad (B-flat-D-F), C major triad (C-E-G), D major triad (D-F-A), E major triad (E-G-B), F major triad (F-A-C), G major triad (G-B-D), A major triad (A-C-E), B-flat major triad (B-flat-D-F), and C major triad (C-E-G). The left hand (bass clef) contains a sequence of notes: B-flat3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B-flat4, C5. This exercise is designed to identify and name chord progressions.