

American Guild of Organists



Associate Examination

2018

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EXAMINATION FOR ASSOCIATESHIP

June 7 and 8, 2018

SECTION I

WORK AT THE ORGAN

Approximately forty minutes will be allowed

- A 1.** (40 points) Candidates will prepare one piece from each of the following four lists, and be prepared to play all or any portion of each piece, as requested by the examiners. One (and only one) of the selections will be a slow movement, marked with an asterisk* in the lists below. The candidate may play the repertoire in any order.

LIST A

Georg Böhm: Prelude and Fugue in D Minor (Edition Schott ED 21679, *Sämtliche Orgelwerke/Complete Organ Works*, Volume 32 of *Meister der Norddeutschen Orgelschule/Masters of the North German Organ School*, or Breitkopf 6634, *Sämtliche Werke*, Band I Nr. 4, also available from Ludwig Masters or imslp.org).

Dieterich Buxtehude: Ich ruf zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ, BuxWV 196 (any edition).

Dieterich Buxtehude: Toccata in F Major, BuxWV 157 (any edition, title in Hansen edition [Hedar, ed.] is *Toccata und Fuga*, p. 103).

Franz Tunder: Komm, heiliger Geist, Herre Gott (Breitkopf 6718).

*François Couperin: Chromhorne sur la Taille from *Messe pour les Couvents* (any edition).

LIST B

J.S. Bach: Prelude and Fugue in A Major, BWV 536 (any edition).

J.S. Bach: Allegro (iii) from *Trio Sonata No. 1*, BWV 525 (any edition).

*J.S. Bach: Adagio e Dolce (ii) from *Trio Sonata No. 3*, BWV 527 (any edition).

J.S. Bach: Trio in D Minor, BWV 583 (not *Trio Sonata*) (any edition).

*J.S. Bach: Nun komm, der Heiden Heiland, BWV 659 (any edition).

J.S. Bach: Toccata in D Minor, BWV 538 ("Dorian/Dorische") (any edition).

LIST C

*Charles-Marie Widor: Adagio from *Symphonie V* (any edition).

*Frank Bridge: Adagio in E Major from *Three Pieces* (any edition).

Louis Vierne: Allegro vivace (fourth movement) from *Symphonie I* (any edition).

César Franck: Pièce héroïque from *Trois Pièces* (any edition).

Camille Saint-Saëns: Marche Religieuse, Op. 107 (1898 Durand edition, available at imslp.org).

Max Reger: Toccata in D Minor from *12 Stücke für die Orgel*, Op. 59, Book 1 (Breitkopf or Peters).

LIST D

Herbert Howells: Sarabande for the Morning of Easter (Novello or Hal Leonard HL.14015542).

Paul Hindemith: Lebhaft (i) from *Organ Sonata II* (any edition).

Vincent Persichetti: *Sonata for Organ*, Op. 86, first movement only (Elkan-Vogel/Theodore Presser PR 463000080).

*Olivier Messiaen: Apparition de l'Église éternelle (any edition).

Maurice Durufle: Fugue sur le thème du Carillon des Heures de la Cathédrale de Soissons, Op. 12 (any edition).

Gerald Near: Carillon on a Ukrainian Bell Carol (Aureole Editions, available from MorningStar Music).

SECTION I

One minute will be allowed to scan each of the following tests.

A2. (10 points) Play the following at sight, using pedals if desired.

Musical score for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, measures 1-6. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The Alto part begins with a whole note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The Tenor part begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The Bass part begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4.

Musical score for Soprano, Alto, Tenor, and Bass, measures 7-12. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#) and the time signature is 4/4. The Soprano part begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. The Alto part begins with a whole note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The Tenor part begins with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The Bass part begins with a half note G2, followed by quarter notes A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F#3, G3, A3, B3, C4.

A 3. (10 points) Transpose the following passage of music. This may be played once in the original key, at the candidate's option. Then it is to be transposed up one half-step and down a whole-step. Pedals may be used.

The musical score for A 3 consists of two systems of piano music. The first system contains four measures, and the second system contains four measures, ending with a double bar line. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various rhythmic values and chordal textures.

A 4. (10 points) Realize the following figured bass, with or without pedals.

The figured bass notation for A 4 consists of two staves of music. The first staff has eight measures with figured bass numbers: 6, 5-6, 4 6, 9-8, 8-7 7, -, 6, 4 6, -, 7₃. The second staff has eight measures with figured bass numbers: 9-8, 7, 4-3, 4, 6 4, 7-6 7, 6-5---, 5 6 7 8, 4-3, 3 4 2 3. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4.

- A 5. (10 points) Harmonize this melody and bass in four parts in continuous fashion. Pedals may be used if desired.

Musical notation for A 5, measures 1-6. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line consists of quarter notes.

7

Musical notation for A 5, measures 7-8. The melody is written in the treble clef and is mostly blank. The bass line consists of quarter notes.

- A 6. (10 points) Hymn: chosen by the candidate from a U.S. hymnal, with two hymnals supplied for the examiners. The candidate will introduce the hymn, followed by two stanzas bridged by an interlude. The introduction and interlude may be original, selected from published repertoire, or improvised. Contrast between the two stanzas and sensitivity to the character of the text and tune will be expected. The candidate may choose to include an interlude in the form of a modulatory bridge with a change of key for the second stanza.

N.B The proctor will instruct the examiners as to which two stanzas the candidate will be accompanying.

A 7. (10 points) Do a, b, or c. The candidate shall have one minute to examine the three options, a, b, and c. Thereupon he or she shall announce to the proctor which option has been chosen. The candidate may then elect to play through the given material for the chosen option, or any portion of that material. After this, an additional minute will be allowed before the candidate begins to play.

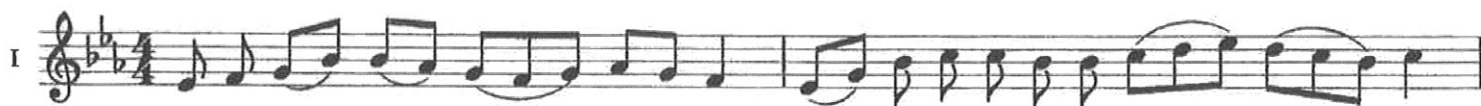
a. Improvise five or six variations over the given ground bass.



b. Improvise a brief prelude on the given hymn tune.



c. Improvise a brief prelude on the given chant.



American Guild of Organists

Examination for Associateship

June 7, 2018

PAPERWORK

SECTION II

SESSION I

SECTION II

SESSION I

Three hours allowed

Candidates are required to work every test. No textbook will be permitted in the examination room at either session. The candidate will write each answer on the designated answer sheets provided. Working papers should be retained for future reference, since the papers presented to the examiners will not be returned.

A 8. (25 points) Analysis.

1. Examine the score for A 8 and give an opinion as to the composer and the approximate date of composition. (2 points)
2. Identify the form of the composition. (1 point)
3. Using measure numbers, chart the structure, identifying the sections, phrases, tonal centers, and cadences. (10 points)
4. Locate one example of each of the following:
(Use answer sheet.)
 - a. A Neapolitan sixth chord: mm. _____. (1 point)
 - b. An augmented sixth chord: mm. _____. (1 point)
5. Using measure numbers and Roman numerals to describe function, give a detailed harmonic analysis of mm. 28-35 and mm. 46-54. (10 points)

Andante

3.

Musical notation for measures 1-2. The piece is in a minor key with a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The first system shows a treble clef with a melodic line starting on a whole note, followed by eighth notes. The bass clef features a piano accompaniment with a 'pp' dynamic marking and a 'Ped.' (pedal) instruction. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 5, 7, 6, and 6. A slur covers the first two measures.

Musical notation for measures 3-4. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (5, 5, 4, 3, 5, 4, 4, 5). The bass clef accompaniment includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 1, 4) and a '3' marking. A slur covers the first two measures of this system.

Musical notation for measures 5-6. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7). The bass clef accompaniment includes fingerings (2, 4, 1, 5, 4) and a '4' marking. A slur covers the first two measures of this system.

Musical notation for measures 7-8. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 5). The bass clef accompaniment includes fingerings (7, 4, 4) and a '45' marking. A slur covers the first two measures of this system.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7). The bass clef accompaniment includes fingerings (3, 4) and a '3' marking. A slur covers the first two measures of this system.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. The treble clef continues the melodic line with slurs and fingerings (7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7). The bass clef accompaniment includes fingerings (1, 3, 5, 4) and a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking. A slur covers the first two measures of this system.

13

pp

dimin.

2 5

1 4

2 5

15

4 5

1 4

2 5

17

4 3

1 2

2 3

1 3

5 4

19

cresc.

tr

5 1

2 1

1

3 1

3

21

pp

dim.

2 5

1 4

1 4

23

4 5

3 1

1 5

25

Musical score for measures 25-26. The piece is in a minor key with a 7/8 time signature. Measure 25 features a forte (*f*) piano accompaniment with a descending eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 26 continues with a *fz* (forzando) dynamic and includes a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

27

Musical score for measures 27-28. Measure 27 begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a descending eighth-note pattern in the right hand. Measure 28 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

29

Musical score for measures 29-30. Measure 29 features a *decresc.* (decrescendo) marking and a *tr* (trill) in the right hand. Measure 30 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

31

Musical score for measures 31-32. Measure 31 features a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Measure 32 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

33

Musical score for measures 33-34. Measure 33 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Measure 34 features a piano (*p*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

35

Musical score for measures 35-36. Measure 35 features a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern. Measure 36 features a *fz* (forzando) dynamic and includes a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. Fingerings and articulation marks are present throughout.

37

Measures 37-38. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 37 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur over measures 37 and 38. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 38 features a forte (*fz*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

39

Measures 39-40. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 39 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 40 features a forte (*f*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

41

Measures 41-42. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 41 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 42 features a forte (*fz*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

43

Measures 43-44. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 43 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 44 features a forte (*fz*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

45

Measures 45-46. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 45 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 46 features a forte (*fz*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

47

Measures 47-48. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. Measure 47 starts with a piano (*pp*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata. Measure 48 features a forte (*fz*) dynamic and continues the eighth-note pattern in the right hand, with a slur and a fermata. The left hand has a bass line with a slur and a fermata.

49

51

53

55

57

59

61

63

65

67

69

71

73

75

scen - - - do

ffz

7

4

77

p

pp

cre

5

51

79

scen - - - do

8

4

81

ffz

p

pp

3

5

14

82

4

4

3

14

3

dim.

84

ppp

5

4

4

4

A 9. (20 points) **Fugue.**

- a. Write a three-voice exposition on the following subject, including a regular countersubject. Assume performance by an unspecified instrumental ensemble. (12 points)



- b. Continue from the end of your exposition by modulating to the relative minor key and stating the subject in that key. (8 points)

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June 8, 2018

PAPERWORK

SECTION II

SESSION II

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SESSION II

Three hours allowed

A 10. (15 points) **Ear Tests.**

Ear Tests will be given by the proctor.

A 11. (20 points) **Harmonization-Composition.**

Continue and bring to a conclusion this passage for organ in the style of the opening, in about 12-16 additional measures. Imaginative use of the tools of composition will be expected. You do not need to recopy the given measures.

PROCTOR'S SHEET FOR EAR TESTS

(N.B.: only the proctor may see this sheet.)

SECTION II

SESSION II

EXAMINATION FOR ASSOCIATESHIP

June 8, 2018

A 10. Ear Tests. Instructions to the Proctor.

Proctor: Please inform the candidates that

- a. Test A will be played four times;
- b. they may begin writing as soon as the playing starts;
- c. after the fourth performance of the test by the proctor they will be allowed not more than three minutes to complete their writing.

The Proctor will:

- a. state to the candidates the key and time signature of Test A;
- b. sound the tonic chord, holding it long enough to assure its acceptance.

The Proctor will then play Test A four times, one beat = circa 66, allowing thirty seconds between each playing.

Test B is to be given at the conclusion of the three-minute period. The proctor will again:

- a. state the key and time signature, and
- b. sound the tonic chord.

The Proctor will then play Test B four times, one beat = circa 66, allowing thirty seconds between each playing. After the fourth performance of Test B, the candidates will be allowed not more than three minutes to complete their writing.

Notes in vertical intervals are to be played simultaneously.

A.

Musical notation for section A, a single staff in 4/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody consists of four measures: 1. A quarter note G4, followed by two eighth notes A4 and B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note B4. 2. A quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. 3. A quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. 4. A quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

B.

Musical notation for section B, a grand staff in 6/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The piece is written for piano and consists of four measures: 1. Treble clef: A quarter note G4, eighth notes A4 and B4, quarter note C5, eighth notes B4 and A4, quarter note G4. Bass clef: A quarter note G3, eighth notes F#3 and E3, quarter note D3, eighth notes C3 and B2, quarter note A2. 2. Treble clef: A quarter note G4, eighth notes F#4 and E4, quarter note D4, eighth notes C4 and B3, quarter note A3. Bass clef: A quarter note G3, eighth notes F#3 and E3, quarter note D3, eighth notes C3 and B2, quarter note A2. 3. Treble clef: A quarter note G4, eighth notes F#4 and E4, quarter note D4, eighth notes C4 and B3, quarter note A3. Bass clef: A quarter note G3, eighth notes F#3 and E3, quarter note D3, eighth notes C3 and B2, quarter note A2. 4. Treble clef: A quarter note G4, eighth notes F#4 and E4, quarter note D4, eighth notes C4 and B3, quarter note A3. Bass clef: A quarter note G3, eighth notes F#3 and E3, quarter note D3, eighth notes C3 and B2, quarter note A2. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A 12. (20 points) General Musical Knowledge.

Select and answer twenty questions from those provided below. If more than twenty are answered, only the first twenty answers will be graded.

1. List the parts of the classic Mass Ordinary in order.
2. What is the name for the characteristic six-note scale of medieval music?
3. Which is the title of the first published book of keyboard music in England?
 - a. *Carmina Burana*
 - b. *Parthenia*
 - c. *The Robertsbridge Codex*
 - d. *The Voluntaries of John Stanley, Esq.*
4. What is the term for the feature of German baroque organ design where the case clearly reflects the divisions of the organ?
 - a. Gesamtkunstwerk
 - b. Äqualverbot
 - c. Werkprinzip
 - d. Stahlspiel
5. Name two possible terms for a stop of $1\frac{3}{5}$ pitch.
6. What is the term for a choral composition of the English Renaissance marked by diatonic harmony, a secular text in English, and (usually) straightforward rhythms?
 - a. madrigal
 - b. full anthem
 - c. verse anthem
 - d. allemande
7. How many volumes of *Clavierübungen* did Bach publish?
8. Identify two major structural elements of a classical fantasia for piano.
9. Identify two major features of a Scarlatti keyboard sonata.
10. At middle C, which pipe is longer, a bourdon or a flute harmonique?
11. With what American organ-building firm was G. Donald Harrison associated?
12. Name three important nineteenth-century American organ builders.

13. How many organ symphonies were composed by Charles-Marie Widor?
14. Name two composers of twentieth-century organ concertos.
15. What is a typical registration for a *Grand Jeu*?
16. What does the term “en taille” mean?
17. Name a composer associated with the *Empfindsamer Stil*.
18. Name the work, in fourteen movements, improvised by Marcel Dupré to poems by Paul Claudel.
19. Name the student of Marcel Dupré who gave several successful concert tours in the United States in the 1950s, and became organist titulaire of the Madeleine in Paris before a premature death in 1968.
20. Name the woman who died in 1979 at 92, studied organ with Widor, and taught many prominent composers, including Aaron Copland, Walter Piston, and Virgil Thomson.
21. Name two ballets by Igor Stravinsky.
22. Name two movements of a typical Baroque keyboard suite.
23. Name the technique, sometimes used in chorale preludes or choral settings of hymn tunes, wherein the theme, or motifs from it, form the basis of the accompanying material as well.
24. Name the author of *L'art du facteur d'orgues*.
25. Name the author of *Spiegel der Orgelmacher und Organisten*.