

# REVIEW LESSONS 11-19

1. Write counts for each of the following phrases, and place accents on the strong beats.

a. From *Invention No. 6* by J.S. Bach.

b. From *Mazurka, Op. 67, No. 4*, by Chopin.

c. From *Sonata, Op. 49, No. 1*, by Beethoven.

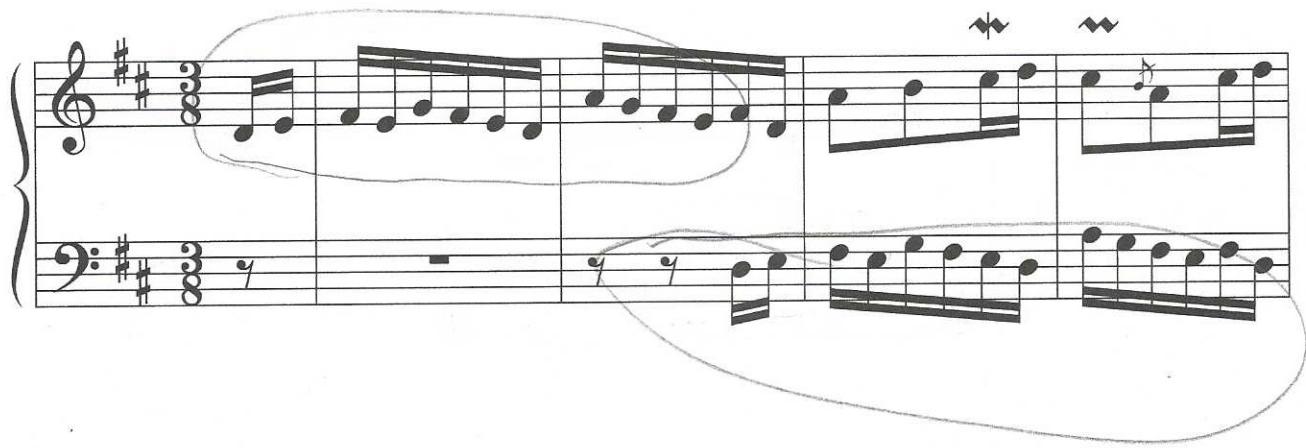
2. Define each of the following terms.

- a. atonality No Key
- b. bitonality Using two different keys at the same time
- c. canon Each voice imitates the first voice
- d. enharmonic Same note, different name C#, D♭
- e. parallel Major and minor Major and minor starting on the same note
- f. polytonality Many keys used at the same time
- g. relative Major and minor A major and its relative minor which is 3 half steps down
- h. *ritenuto* slower
- i. *scherzando* playfully
- j. syncopation a contradiction of the pulse
- k. *m.d.* mano destra, use right hand
- l. *m.s.* mano sinistra, use left hand

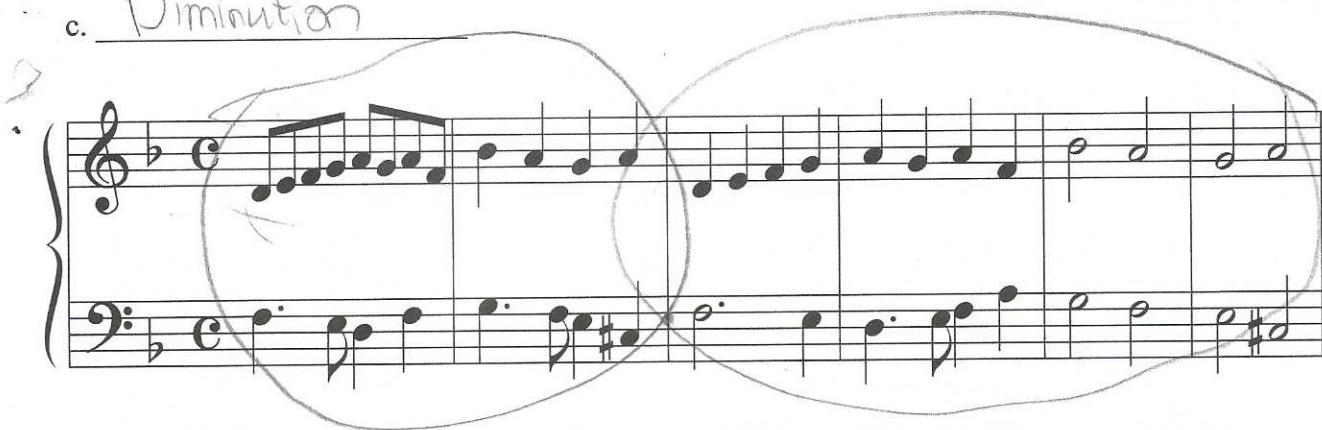
3. Circle the compositional technique used in each of the following phrases (repetition, sequence, imitation, pedal point, canon, augmentation, or diminution), and write the type of technique on the line above the music.

- a. From *Little Fugue* by Schumann. Sequence

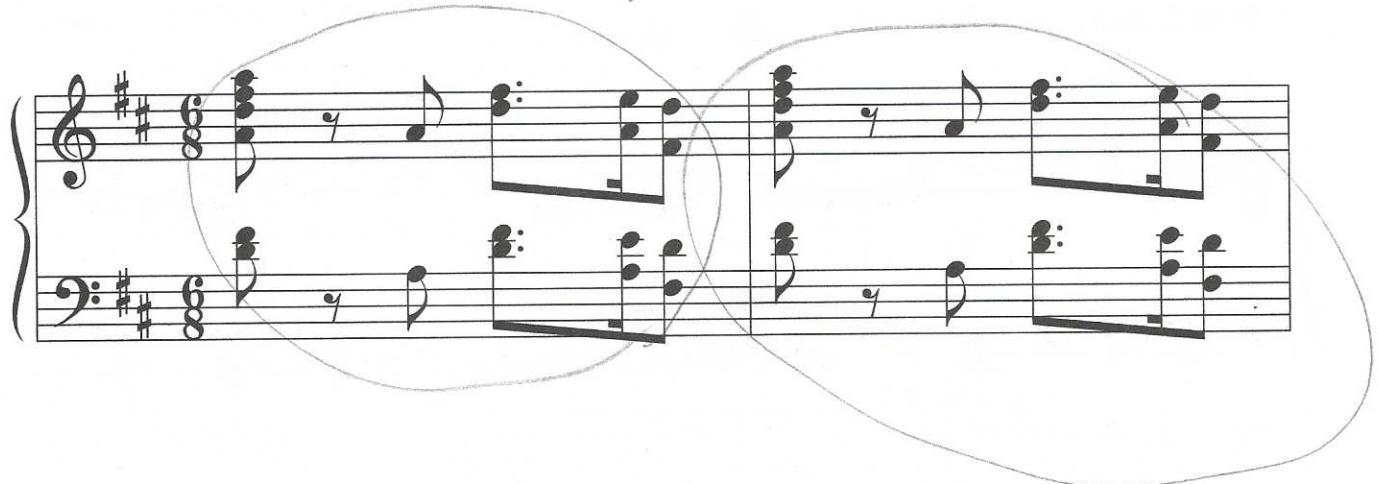
b. From *Invention No. 3* by J.S. Bach. Imitation



c. Diminution



d. From *Song of War* by Schumann. Repetition



e. From *Little Fugue* by Schumann. Sequence

f. Augmentation

4. Name the texture used in each of the following examples.

a. From *Little Fugue* by Schumann. Homophonic

b. From *Song of War* by Schumann. Polyphonic

5. Match the following characteristics with the most appropriate historical period.

a. Baroque

b. Classical

c. Romantic

d. 20th & 21st Centuries

- a use of ornamentation
- b Sonata and Sonatina forms developed
- c irregular and changing meters
- c lyric melodies
- b homophony texture predominates
- c programme music
- a polyphonic texture in which harmonies are determined by the combinations of each individual line
- n neo-classic style
- a dance suites
- a terraced dynamics
- b harmonic structure and cadence points clearly defined
- d atonality, bitonality, and polytonality
- b colorful harmonies (within Major and minor tonalities)
- a polyphonic texture (within Major and minor tonalities)
- b Alberti bass

6. Name the three sections of Sonata form (Sonata Allegro form)

Exposition      Development      Recapitulation

7. Define meter. grouping the beats into measures

8. Give the period, dates, and three important facts about the lives of these composers.

**Benjamin Britten:** 20-21st 1900-now

- He was the youngest among his sibling
- Started piano at age 5
- He attended the Royal College where he composed some pieces

**Muzio Clementi:** Classical 1750-1830

- Born in Italy
- He had a contest in Vienna with Mozart
- He published some of Beethoven's works

**John Field:** Romantic 1800-1864

= When he was ten, he began studying with Clementi

- By 17, he had already composed and performed his Concerto No. 1 and published 3 sonatas
- He is considered the inventor of Nocturnes

**Johann Philipp Kirnberger:** Baroque 1600-1750

- He worked for princess Anna of Prussia
- He wrote solos, chamber music, and vocal works
- He composed many theoretical works

**Carl Czerny:** Classical 1750-1830

- He studied with Beethoven
- He taught many famous musicians, Liszt, Thalberg, Kullak, and Heller

**Francis Poulenc:** 20-21st 1900-now

- He self-taught himself
- part of the Les Six
- He wrote a variety of music, song cycles, operas, concertos

### Felix Mendelssohn: Romantic 1830-1900

- composed many pieces in his mid-teens
- he was extremely interested in Bach's music
- he died at age 38

### Antonio Vivaldi: Baroque 1600-1750

- Antonio Vivaldi: Baroque 1600-1750
- Was a priest but before receiving his full priesthood, he had to quit due to an illness
  - He taught violin
  - He wrote about 500 concertos

### Anton Diabelli: Classical 1750-1830

- Anton Diabelli: Classical 1750-1830
- He moved to Vienna where he began teaching guitar and piano
  - His company, Diabelli and Company, published many of Schubert's works
  - He composed lots of pieces

### Stephen Heller: Romantic 1830-1900.

- Born in Hungary
- Went to Vienna to study with Czerny
- Moved to Paris and composed many songs until his death

### Igor Stravinsky: 20-21 1900 - now

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- he wrote in neo-classical style
  - he moved to LA in the 1940's
  - he then started exploring 12-tone writing

### Georg Philipp Telemann: Baroque

- he was studying law but switched to music
- he wrote lots of vocal works
- During his life, he was considered the leading German composer

9. Transpose the following phrase to the key of A Major. Write the transposition on the blank staff below the example.

Musical score for Exercise 9. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. The bottom staff is in G clef, 3/4 time, and B-flat major. The top staff has a trill instruction above the third note. The bottom staff has a 3 overline above the first measure.

Clementi: *Sonatina, Op. 36, No. 1*

Handwritten musical score for Exercise 9. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in G clef, 3/4 time, and A major. The bottom staff is in G clef, 3/4 time, and A major. The top staff has a trill instruction above the third note. The bottom staff has a 3 overline above the first measure.