Exam 3 Review – October 27th

1. Theme and motive.
2. Sequence in music.
3. Improvisation.
4. Variations – what elements are changed? Hint: harmony is one (chords).
5. Instruments of the string quartet.
6. Who played a key role in the development of the string quartet?
7. Who is called the “Father of the Symphony?”
8. Which forms have a “Multi-movement” structure? Hint: the overture is not one of them.
9. Minuet and Trio – Originally a dance form, but became stylized in the Classical Era. What is the formal structure? How many main parts are there?
10. Theme and Variations – what can a composer do to change each variation?
11. String Quartet – what are the instruments? Pretty much all of the Classical Era composers wrote in this genre.
12. Who did Joseph Haydn work for most of his life? He had his own orchestra to compose for.
13. What were the roots of the Classical Era Symphony?
14. What is a “Rocket Theme?”
15. How many symphonies did Haydn compose?
16. What section is the nucleus of the symphony?
17. How many movements does a typical symphony have?
18. What was Haydn’s nickname?
19. Why was Haydn’s Symphony No. 100 called the Military Symphony?
20. Read about Eine kleine Nachtmusik on page 156. What form is the first movement in?
21. What is Sonata Form? How many main sections does it have?
22. What section in a Sonata Form movement has the most drama and variation?
23. What form is the first movement of Mozart’s Eine kleine Nachtmusik in?
24. How would you characterize the opening movement of Eine kleine Nachtmusik? Read page 156.
25. What did Mozart play?
26. Who was a child prodigy and is still considered one of the most gifted composers of all time?
27. What composer rebelled against the patronage system?
28. Did Mozart finish his famous requiem? If not, why?
29. What is a Minuet and Trio? How would you diagram with letters the overall structure? In other words, how many parts are there?
30. What is the purpose of a concerto?
31. What is a cadenza?
32. Who typically starts a concerto, the orchestra or soloist?
33. What instrument did Beethoven play?
34. How did Beethoven support himself?
35. What tragic ailment did Beethoven suffer from?
36. How many symphonies did Beethoven compose and which one is his most famous?
37. Listen to Beethoven's “Moonlight Sonata” and read the Listening Guide on page 165. What are the characteristics of the piece? For example, the melody is very much a singing melody. The accompaniment consists of broken chords.
38. Which composer bridged the gap between the Classical Era and the next generation of musicians in the Romantic Era?
39. What Beethoven symphony ushered in the new Romantic era?
40. What Beethoven symphony contains the choir (“Ode to Joy”) and is often referred to as the choral symphony?
41. How does Beethoven's 5th symphony begin?

Listening –

Make sure you can identify the pieces that have “Listening Guides.”