

Revision

This contains summaries of the information given in the course, for easy learning. It covers terms relating to tempo, dynamics and mood; ornaments; compositional devices; score reading; harmony; technique; and the four 'periods' (Baroque, Classical, Romantic and Modern). Below are some examples.

3. SWEETLY

- a) *dolce* (*dol.*) sweet
- b) *douce* (F) sweet
- c) *süß* (G) sweet

11. GENERAL

- a) *l'istesso tempo* at the same speed
- b) *lunga pausa* long pause
- c) *sans ralentir* (F) without slowing
- d) *tempo comodo* at an easy speed

Turns usually begin on the written note, unless the turn is written after the written note.



- b) *Inverted Pedal*: the pedal note is not at the bottom. (It may be in the middle or at the top of the texture.)
- c) *Inner Pedal*: the pedal note is neither at the top or the bottom of the texture, but in between the two.
- d) *Double Pedal*: This involves two different notes (usually the tonic and dominant). It is often called a

3. REEDS

Clarinets and saxophones have one reed
 Oboes, cor anglais and bassoons have two reeds
Instruments with two reeds produce more overtones so have a more distinctive sound than flutes and clarinets, which sound more like a pipe organ.

6. MUSIC TO LISTEN TO:

Below are famous works by Handel and Bach. To get an idea of their style, you can download scores of these works from imslp.org and listen to them on Youtube.

4. WHO PLAYS?

- a) *a2* or *zu 2* played by 2 players
- b) solo played by 1 player
- c) *div(isi)* played in parts
- d) unison played by all

If a composer wants only one of a pair of instrumentalists to play, he will write 1 over the music. So 1 over the oboe part means "The

- a) The *Badinerie* from Bach's *Orchestral Suite no.2* in B minor has a playful solo for flute.
- b) Handel wrote the anthem *Zadok the Priest* for the coronation of King George I in 1727.
- c) Bach wrote 15 *Two-Part Inventions* for key-

b) Mature Classical

Haydn	Austria	1732-1809
Clementi	Italy, England	1752-1832
Mozart	Austria	1756-1791
Beethoven	Germany, Austria	1770-1827

Clementi made pianos, and wrote piano sonatas and sonatinas in Classical style

3. TYPES OF CHORD

- a) primary triads I, IV, V
- b) secondary triads II, VI
- c) diminished chords min.3rd, dim.5th
- d) augmented chords maj.3rd, aug.5th
- e) dominant sevenths V7
- f) secondary sevenths especially II7

Chord III was seldom used in the Classical Period. In a minor key it is an augmented chord.

4. FEATURES OF ROMANTIC MUSIC

- a) **melodies are often long and flowing**
- b) **phrases are often irregular**
- c) **complex rhythm, especially after 1860**
- d) **harmonies are often chromatic**

4. SLURS

- a) Wind instruments: tongue at the beginning of each slur
- b) String instruments: change bow direction at the beginning of each slur
In the eighteenth century, notes were to be played detached unless they were slurred.

2. INFLUENCE OF JAZZ (from 1915)

a) Features of the style:

- syncopated rhythms (e.g. off-beat accents)
- clear articulation (staccato, accents, slurs)
- notes of melodic decoration (e.g. auxiliaries)
- chordal textures, often "oom-pah(-pah)"
- chord extensions (e.g. 9th and 13th chords)
- "licks" (motifs) to fill gaps in the melody

b) Important composers:

Debussy	France	1862-1918
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