

CHAPTER 9: BAROQUE INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC STUDY GUIDE

Listening Section

Identify examples by title, composer and the genre. Choices include:

- Concerto (is it ritornello form or variation form)
- Concerto grosso
- Dance Suite (you do not need to identify kind of dance)
- Fugue
- Theme and Variation

Short Answers

Topics covered:

- Why did instrumental music become more significant?
- Concerto & Concerto Grosso
 - What is the difference between those two terms?
 - Movement (define)
 - Ritornello form – briefly describe
 - Example – Vivaldi’s *Concerto in G, “La stravaganza”*, 1st movement
 - Variation form – uses basso ostinato; melody introduced then varied
 - Example – Vivaldi’s *Concerto in G, “La stravaganza”*, 2nd movement
 - Concerto Grosso example – Bach’s *Brandenburg Concerto No. 5*, 1st movement
 - What is a cadenza?
 - Other concerto examples – Vivaldi’s *The Four Seasons*
- Fugue
 - Define
 - What is a subject? A countersubject?
 - What happens in the exposition?
 - How does an episode sound different from the exposition?
 - Define stretto
 - Example – Bach’s *Fugue in C-sharp* (from “The Well-Tempered Clavier”), *Tocatta and fugue in D minor*
- Dance Suite
 - What is a suite?
 - With what do they always end?
 - Be able to name some Baroque dances, their usual meter and tempo
 - What form is used in all dances?
 - What is a French overture?
 - Telemann’s *Suite in A minor for recorder and strings - Overture*
 - Example – Bach’s *Orchestral Suite No. 3 in D*
 - *Air*
 - *Gavotte*
- Other Variation Example – Bach’s *Goldberg Variations*