Student Study Outline

Chapter 30 Genre and Form in Classical Music

1. New Instrumental Genres
	1. Classical composers produced three types of new instrumental music, the symphony, the string quartet and the sonata. Describe each.
		1. How are these genres similar?
		2. How are they different?
2. Sonata Form
	1. What is the difference between a sonata and sonata form?
	2. What does it mean to modulate keys?
	3. What are the three basic parts of sonata form, and what happens in each part?
	4. How does sonata form compare with a dramatic play or film?
3. The Sonata Form in Action
	1. Composers added a stately \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before the exposition that prepared the listener for the rest of the movement, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ after the recapitulation that brought the movement to conclusion.
	2. Listening Map: *A Little Night Music (Eine kleine Nachtmusik)*, First Movement, Allegro, (1787) by Mozart
		1. What is a serenade?
		2. How does this work exemplify sonata form?
4. Theme and Variations Form
	1. What is theme and variations form?
	2. Listening Map: Symphony No. 94 in G major *(Surprise),* Second Movement *(Andante),* (1791) by Haydn
		1. How many variations are there in this piece?
		2. How does this movement end?

1. Minuet and Trio
	1. What is a minuet?
		1. What is the overarching form of a minuet?
	2. Listening Map: *Eine kleine Nachtmusik*, K. 525, Third Movement (*Allegretto*) (1787) by Mozart
		1. How is this work a model of Classical symmetry?
		2. How does Mozart create musical contrast between the minuet and trio?
2. Rondo Form
	1. What is a rondo?
		1. The main theme of a rondo is known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
		2. Contrasting sections are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	2. Listening Map: Piano Sonata in C minor, Op. 13 (*Pathétique*), Third Movement (*Allegro*) (1798) by Beethoven
		1. How many different melodic sections are present in this rondo?
		2. How does this movement end?