

# Music Appreciation Homework Assignment: Classical Period

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Section: \_\_\_\_\_

## I. Matching – Composers

\_\_\_\_\_ Joseph Haydn (1732-1809)

\_\_\_\_\_ Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756-1791)

\_\_\_\_\_ Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)

- A. An Austrian composer of the Classical period who was content to spend most of his life serving a wealthy aristocratic family and whose contract of employment shows that he was considered a skilled servant; he composed at least 104 symphonies
- B. An Austrian composer of the Classical period who wrote masterpieces in all the musical forms of his time and who tried his luck as a freelance musician in Vienna; he composed over 600 works including 41 symphonies
- C. A German composer of the Classical period whose most popular works are his nine symphonies and who began to feel the first symptoms of deafness at the age of 29 and who composed only one opera

## II. Matching – Types of Pieces

\_\_\_\_\_ sonata

\_\_\_\_\_ serenade or divertimento

\_\_\_\_\_ symphony

\_\_\_\_\_ concerto

\_\_\_\_\_ string quartet

- D. Composition for two violins, a viola, and a cello; usually consisting of four movements (*also*, the four instrumentalists themselves)
- E. An instrumental composition usually in several movements for one or two players
- F. An orchestral composition, usually in four movements, typically lasting between 20 and 45 minutes, exploiting the expanded range of tone color and dynamics of the orchestra
- G. Extended composition for instrumental soloist and orchestra, usually in three movements – fast, slow, fast
- H. An instrumental composition which is light in mood and usually meant for evening entertainment; often performed at a public concert

### III. Matching – Classical Forms – Match the Letter (or Term) Designation AND the Definition

<u>Letter (or Term) Designation</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Form</u>
_____	_____	Sonata
_____	_____	Theme and Variations
_____	_____	Minuet and Trio
_____	_____	Scherzo (and Trio)
_____	_____	Rondo
_____	_____	Sonata - Rondo

#### Letter (or Term) Designation (Note: One of these answers will be used twice.)

- I.  $A B A$
- J.  $A A' A'' A''' A''''$
- K.  $A B A C A$  or  $A B A C A B A$
- L.  $A B A$  – development –  $A B A$
- M. exposition – development – recapitulation – (coda)

#### Definition

- N. Compositional form that combines the repeating theme of rondo form with a development section similar to that in sonata form; often the form of the last movement in classical symphonies, string quartets, and sonatas
- O. Composition form consisting of three main sections and a concluding section: the first, where the themes are presented; the second where themes are treated in new ways; and the third, where the themes return; a concluding section often follows the third section; this form can be found in all movements of a larger work except the dance-related third movement
- P. Compositional form – derived from a dance – in three parts – often used as the third movement of classical symphonies, string quartets, and others works; it is in triple meter and usually in a moderate (*moderato* or *allegretto*) tempo; form preferred by Haydn and Mozart
- Q. Compositional form featuring a main theme which returns several times in alternation with other themes; often the form of the last movement in classical symphonies, string quartets, and sonatas
- R. Compositional form in which a basic musical idea is repeated over and over and is changed each time in melody, rhythm, harmony, dynamics, or tone color; used either as an independent piece or as one movement of a larger work; often the form of the second (slow) movement in classical symphonies, string quartets, and sonatas
- S. Compositional form in three parts, sometimes used as the third movement in symphonies, string quartets, and other works; usually in triple meter, with a fast (*allegro*) tempo; form preferred by Beethoven