

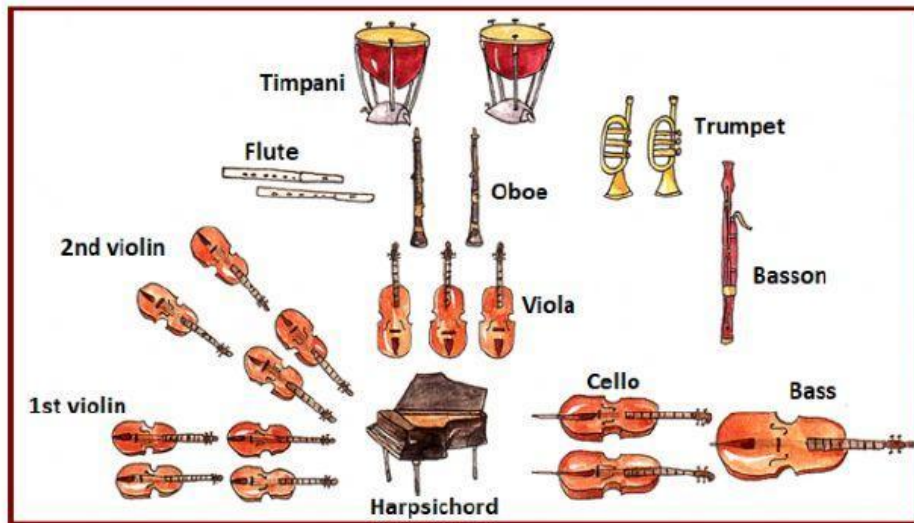
Unit 4 Music History

Music in the Baroque (III)

Name and surname:

Course and group:

Exercise 1: Look at this image with the orchestral template and indicate whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F):



☐	The orchestra in the Baroque has between 25 and 35 musicians.	☐	In the baroque orchestra we always find the figure of the conductor.
☐	We can affirm that the birth of the orchestra occurs at the beginning of the 17th century.	☐	In the baroque orchestra there are many more stringed instruments than wind instruments.
☐	In the orchestra we find instruments such as the clarinet or the horn.	☐	The key instrument that is played in the orchestra is the piano.

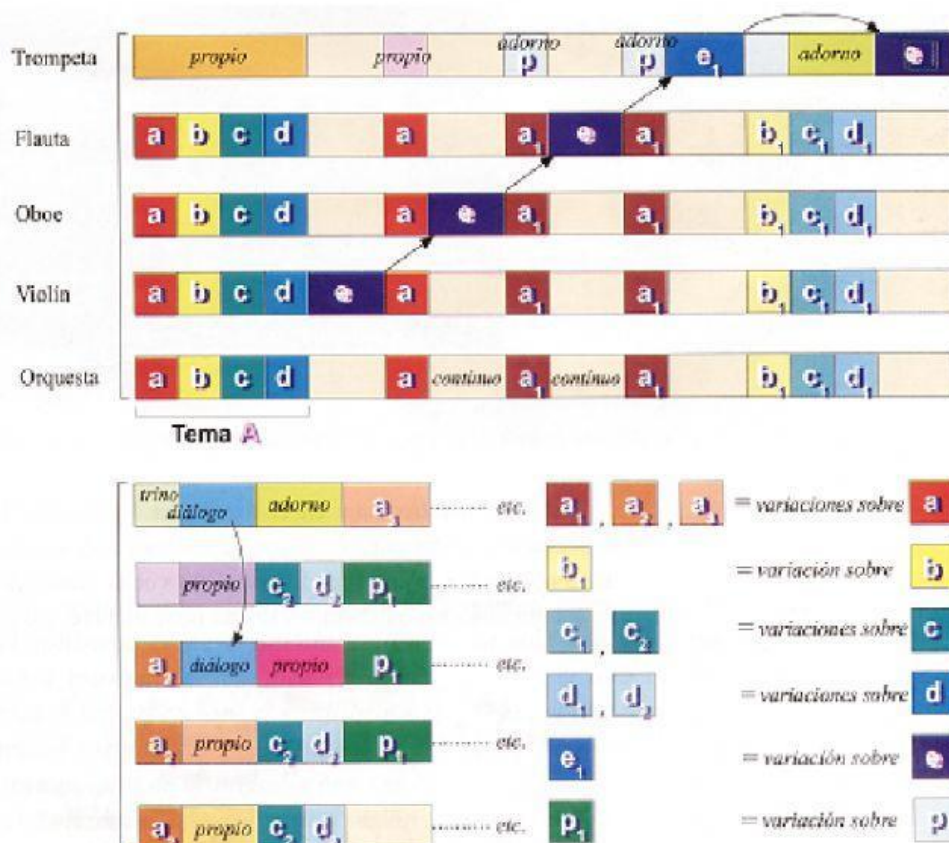
Exercise 2: Look at the illustration and identify the instruments. Mark with a tick the instruments that you can appreciate.

☐	Harpsichord	☐	Basson
☐	Flute	☐	Horn
☐	Timpani	☐	Celo
☐	Oboe	☐	Violin
☐	Sackbut	☐	Bass



Exercise 3: We are going to see some examples of baroque instrumental music. Our first audition will be of a concert by a composer that should already sound familiar to you. Of course, we are talking about Johann Sebastian Bach.

1. This is the musicogram from the beginning of the **Brandenburg Concert No. 2**. Theme A, on which the entire movement is based, is divided into four parts of two bars each.



2. Regarding the piece you just heard, is it a grosso concert or a solo concert?
3. In general, what texture predominates in the movement that you have heard?
4. What instrument(s) does the concertmaster make up in this concert?
5. Mark with a tick the most appropriate characteristics for this concert.

Tonality	
major	☐
minor	☐

Tempo	
adagio	☐
allegro	☐

Time signature	
3/4	☐
4/4	☐



Exercise 4: In the previous audition you have heard one of the movements that make up a suite, composed by J.S. Bach. Now you are going to listen to another one, this time composed by Georg Friedrich Haendel. It is one of the **Minuets** of his work **The Real Fireworks**. As you listen to it, answer the following questions.



1. In what meter is this work composed? What is the tempo?
2. Is the tonality major or minor? What key signature does he have?
3. What figure predominates on the bass line? And in the upper two?

Although it is performed by a string orchestra, when the repeated phrase highlights a wind instrument. What is it about?

4. What is the structure of this piece? How many bars does each phrase have?
5. What is a minuet?

Exercise 5: We continue with a concert, that is, a work composed for solo instrument (or small instrumental group) with orchestral accompaniment. In this case it is the **Concert for organ and orchestra** by G.F. Handel.

1. Take a look at this score. It's the bass line of the piece you'll hear next.



2. Listen to the first repetitions following the score. Then he listens again, paying attention to the first four repetitions and writes who plays each role: the organ, the orchestra, both... or neither.

Top melody		Top melody		Top melody		Top melody	
Bass line		Bass line		Bass line		Bass line	

Exercise 6: Next you are going to listen to a fragment of each of the Four Seasons by Antonio Vivaldi. These works are an example of descriptive music, since each one of them tries to represent, through sounds, the atmosphere of each of the seasons of the year. Below is the text that serves to describe each concert. Number each text according to the order of appearance of its corresponding concert.

ANTONIO VIVALDI



THE FOUR SEASONS



Spring (1st mov)

(Spring awakening)

Spring is coming and the birds greet it with their joyous song.



Summer (3rd mov)

(Summer storm)

Thunder strikes the sky and hail truncates the ears of the haughty wheat.



Autumn (2nd mov)

(The drunks asleep)

The air provides pleasure and the autumn, which invites you to enjoy the beauty of a sweet dream.



Winter (1st mov)

(The cold)

An icy chill in the snow at the severe blow of the terrible wind. You have to run to mitigate the cold while your teeth chatter incessantly.