# BAROQUE EXAM

NAME ..... SURNAME .....

GROUP ..... DATE .....

**1. Write the concept about the opera which matches with its definition**

_____: halfway between spoken word and singing. It facilitates the advance of the plot.

_____: melodic part sung by a soloist. It serves to express emotions and to show off the skills of the soloist.

_____: it is the introduction to the opera.

The_____were famous male singers generally from the poorer classes chosen for the beauty of their voices. They were castrated before puberty to preserve their child's voices, but with all the lung capacity of an adult male.

_____ decides to revive Greek classical theatre, which was a combination of poetry, music and dance.

## 2. True of false. Rewrite the false sentences.

-Contrast: between instrumental and vocal groups, different timbres or tempos and from a movement to another drastic changes.

-Vocal polyphony became predominant

-Instrumental music became autonomous from vocal forms.

-Virtuosity.The basso continuo.

-Orchestra based on woodwind instruments.

-Music became autonomous from vocal forms.

-The birth of the opera and the orchestra.

-The printing press encouraged the circulation of written music.

**3. Listening. Parts of the opera. Place in order you have listened to.**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Aria | First: |
| B. Recitative | Second: |
| C. Chorus | Third: |
| D. Overture | Fourth: |

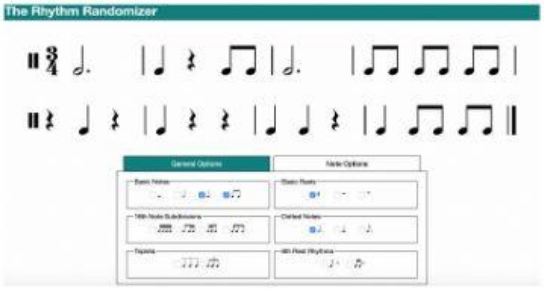
**4. Classify this musical forms in vocal or instrumental, profane or religious: oratorio,**

**allemande, motete, villancico, concerto grosso, opera motet**

**5. Brandemburg' Concerts. Which are the soloists?**

**First_____ Second_____ Third_____ Fourth_____**

**6.Variation/Contrast/Repetition THEME**




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## 7.Fill in the gaps.

| Zarzuela | Passion | Oratorio | Cantata |
|---|---|---|---|

**PIECE: _____**

It is considered as the equivalent of the opera but in the religious context, so the main differences keeping it from being mistaken by an opera are the theme, which is always religious and the lack of stage action (the singers don't act; only sing) or dances. Its purpose was to offer sacred themes for performance when the sacred calendar didn't allow the performance of operas.

**PIECE: _____**

This is the Spanish version of the opera.
Although the interest of the Spanish audience in Italian opera and its national imitations, this other genre keeps some differences with the original opera as the language of the libretto, always in Spanish or the mixture of singing and speaking (there are not recitatives, but spoken dialoges).

**PIECE: _____**

The word itself means "sung". It may be written for either a religious text or a profane theme and was greatly developed in the Lutheran church. It could consist of choirs, arias, recitatives and so on, almost always accompanied by an orchestra.
Johannes Sebastian Bach composed over 200 religious ones.

**PIECE: _____**

It consisted of a liturgical drama in which the passion and death of Christ was related according to the Bible. They were usually played during eastern in Germany and other Central European countries, being not so commonly performed in Mediterranean countries.

## 8.Complete:

| Suite | Concert | Sonata | Trio sonata | Fugue |
|---|---|---|---|---|

_____ → Composition for orchestra in which the most characteristic feature is the contrast between the whole ensemble (tutti) and a soloist or a group of soloists. It is structured in contrasting movements

_____ → Musical piece consisting of various contrasting dances. It can be played by an orchestra or any other ensemble or soloist.

_____ → The name itself means instrumental music as opposed to the cantata and it can be played by a single instrument or a small group of instruments (chamber ensemble). It is a four contrasting movements piece

_____ → Polyphonic composition in only one movement, mostly performed by a solo instrument as a clavichord or an organ.

_____ → Kind of sonata played by basso continuo and two melodic instruments, which makes four instruments in total.

## 9. Underline the Baroque composers.

**Victoria** **Purcell** **Haendel**

**J.S. Bach** **Perotin**

**Vivaldi**

**Monteverdi** **Palestrina** **Pachelbel**

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