Romantic music VIII



The story of ***Romeo and Juliet*** has served as a source of inspiration for different composers, who have created both vocal and instrumental scores. This is the case of Piotr Ilich Tchaikovsky who, in 1886, premiered the definitive version for orchestra of this work. The fragment that you are going to listen to belongs to the final part of Romeo and Juliet where the main themes of the work appear. **Love**, which consists of two parts: tenderness and passion; that of the **hatred** between Capulets and Montagues; and that of **Brother Lorenzo** that is heard alternately with the previous one.

Exercise 1: After following the musicogram answer the following questions:

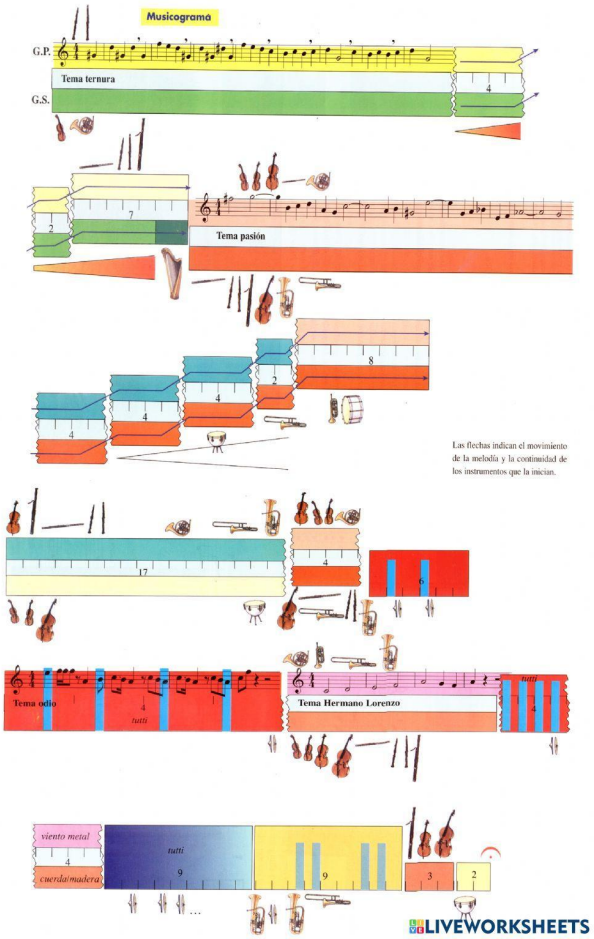
- What is the time signature of this work?
- With what intensity does the orchestra start playing?
- What accidental does the first G of the score have?
- What effect does this accidental have?
- The two great crescendos that exist in the audition, how are they achieved?
- Choose an adjective from each column that defines the character of each of the topics:

Tenderness			
Passion			
Hatred + Brother Lorenzo			

- What do the hits of the cymbals that Tchaikovsky has included in the theme of hate represent? (tick the answer you think is correct).

Shots from revolvers Clash of swords Death of those who fight

- In the theme of passion, what brass instrument appears in the melody?
- And woodwind?
- What string instrument appears just before the passion theme (under the green line)?
- To which subgroup of the string does it belong?
- What percussion instruments appear in the third line?
- With what musical sign is the crescendo represented in that same line?
- On the theme of hatred and brother Lorenzo, what instruments predominate in the melody, to give the music more intensity?
- The instruments with which the work ends have a register:
- What is the last percussion instrument playing?



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