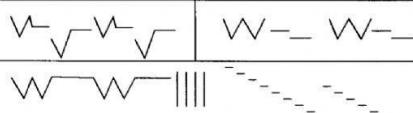


Romantic music VII

Exercise 1: Pl. Tchaikovsky is a Russian composer of the 19th century. Swan Lake is one of his compositions for ballet. The plot tells the story of a girl turned into a swan. When the play was released in 1877, it seems that it did not have much success, since the sets and costumes were a disaster. However, Tchaikovsky's music possesses such a brilliant and well thought out orchestration that very soon this work became famous.

- Pay attention to the **structure** first. This piece has three sections. Listen to the opening section and write the letters corresponding to the themes in the empty boxes.

Initial section	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> oboe...				
Central section					
Final	based on excerpts from theme A				

- Listen to the start again. Now look at the **timbral** aspect and answer the questions.

- The first time the melody "a" appears, it is played by an oboe. The oboe is an instrument of the family of

- Write in the corresponding place which instrument plays the melody "b".
- Write in the 3rd and 4th boxes which instrumental family is in charge of interpreting the melody.

- Look at the **dynamics**. Tchaikovsky is a romantic composer, and in romanticism, the use of dynamics is highly developed. Mark with a tick on the score the crescendo at the point where you hear it (be careful: two more have been used to mislead).

- Now look at the **rhythmic part**.

- What time signature does the piece have?

- The movement is.

- Rhythmically read the themes "a" and "b". Look at the dotted crotchets.

- Observe various **melodic aspects**.

- Look at important melodic aspects, such as the last note of the score, or the high points, represented by the highest sounds. You will see that they all coincide in a single sound, which is going to be the tonic or the most important note of this piece. Which?

- And the **harmony**? Listen to the voices that are hidden behind the main melody.

- What instruments accompany the oboe at the beginning?

- The **character** of the middle section is: **CHEERFUL** **DRAMATIC** **SWEET**



(Orquesta)

De **B** al **Puente**

y Puente

7

rit.

accel.

ALLEGRO

dim.

6