

# PiXL Independence:

## Music – Student Booklet

### KS5

## A Level Baroque Music

### Contents:

- I. Multiple Choice Questions – 10 credits per quiz
- II. Skills Audit – 20 credits each
- III. Wider Listening and Tasks – 50 credits each
- IV. Essay Style Questions – 100 credits each
- V. Wider Study Tasks – 150 credits each

## I. Multiple Choice Questions - 10 credits per quiz

### Quiz 1 – Stylistic features

1. Which of these is a type of ornament?
  - a. Glissando
  - b. Mordent
  - c. Pizzicato
  - d. Echappe
  
2. Which of the following is a type of ornament?
  - a. Trill
  - b. Staccato
  - c. Slur
  - d. Turn
  
3. Which of the following is a tonic pedal in D major?
  - a. E
  - b. F#
  - c. D
  - d. A
  
4. Which of the following is a dominant pedal in A major?
  - a. A
  - b. C#
  - c. D
  - d. E
  
5. Which of the following is the structure binary form?
  - a. ABA
  - b. AB
  - c. ABCBA
  - d. ABCBA
  
6. Which of the following is the structure ternary form?
  - a. ABA
  - b. AB
  - c. ABCBA
  - d. ABCBA

7. Which of the following chord progressions contains the circle of fifths?
- Am, F, G, Em, F, Dm, E, Am
  - Am, Dm, G, C, F, Bdim, E, Am
  - C, F, Dm, G, E, Am
  - C, Am, F, Dm, G, F
8. What is equal temperament?
- A tuning system where the octave is split into 12 equal intervals
  - A tuning system where each note is tuned according to the harmonic series of the fundamental
  - A method of composition where each instrument has the same quantity of notes
  - A direction for all performer to play together
9. Which of the following would be the suspended note in a 4-3 suspension on a G chord?
- G
  - B
  - C
  - D
10. Which of the following would the suspended note in a 6-5 suspension on a E chord?
- E
  - B
  - C#
  - G#
11. Which of the following would the suspended note in a 9-8 suspension on a Bb chord?
- Bb
  - F
  - A
  - C
12. What is figured bass?
- A form of notation that uses numbers written below a bass line. The numbers direct the performer which chord to play.
  - Notation that is written on the bass clef
  - A bass line that moves every crotchet
  - A bass stringed instrument that is plucked

13. What does the figured bass 6 mean?
- Chord in root position
  - Chord in first inversion
  - Chord in second inversion
  - Chord in third inversion
14. What does the figures bass 6 4 mean?
- Chord in root position
  - Chord in first inversion
  - Chord in second inversion
  - Chord in third inversion
15. Which of the following would be a passing 6/4 chord progression?
- Ic-V-I
  - iic-IV-V
  - I-ii-iii
  - I-Vc-Ib
16. Which of the following is a phrygian cadence?
- IVb-V in a major key
  - ivb-V in a minor key
  - V-i in a minor key
  - Vi-V in any key
17. What chord would you finish with if you used a Tierce de Picardie in the key of G minor?
- D major
  - G minor
  - G major
  - D minor
18. Which of the following are closely related keys to C major?
- A minor
  - F major
  - E major
  - D major

19. Which of the following are closely related keys to A major?

- a. B major
- b. C major
- c. C minor
- d. E major

20. What time signature is a sarabande in?

- a. 2/4
- b. 4/4
- c. 3/4
- d. 6/8

## Quiz 2 – Facts

1. Which of the following were composers in the Baroque period?
  - a. Beethoven
  - b. J.S. Bach
  - c. C.P.E Bach
  - d. Gluck
  
2. Which of the following were composers in the Baroque period?
  - a. Purcell
  - b. Mahler
  - c. Haydn
  - d. Telemann
  
3. Which composer had the nickname 'The Red Priest'?
  - a. Wagner
  - b. Handel
  - c. Vivaldi
  - d. Scarlatti
  
4. Which city did Vivaldi live in?
  - a. Verona
  - b. Milan
  - c. Vienna
  - d. Venice
  
5. How does a harpsichord create sound?
  - a. A string is hit with a hammer
  - b. A string has a bow dragged across it
  - c. A string is plucked
  - d. A pipe has air blown through it
  
6. What is a theorbo?
  - a. A large plucked instrument in the lute family
  - b. A very small instrument in the lute family
  - c. A small recorder that has a very high register
  - d. A brass instrument that has a very low register

7. Who wrote the 'Well Tempered Clavier'?
- Bach
  - Rossini
  - Verdi
  - Vivaldi
8. What is a lute?
- A plucked string instrument that is similar to a guitar
  - A bowed string instrument that is similar to a violin
  - A plucked string instrument that is similar to a harp
  - A brass instrument that has a very high register
9. What is an oratorio?
- A large-scale orchestral work with soloists
  - A large-scale work for orchestra, choir and soloists, usually of a secular nature
  - A large-scale work for orchestra, choir and soloists, usually of a sacred nature
  - A work for a small ensemble, usually lasting for three movements
10. How does an organ create sound?
- By air moving through pipes
  - By air moving across the end of a pipe
  - By a hammer striking a pipe
  - By a series of strings being plucked
11. Which dates did the baroque period roughly span?
- 1650-1800
  - 1700-1850
  - 1600-1750
  - 1550-1700
12. Which of the following instruments were not used in the Baroque period?
- Recorder
  - Natural trumpet
  - Violin
  - Clarinet
13. Which of the following instruments were used in the Baroque period?
- Tuba
  - Saxophone
  - Piccolo
  - Oboe

14. Who wrote the Brandenburg concertos?
- Monteverdi
  - Bach
  - Corelli
  - Telemann
15. Who wrote the 'Water music' for King George I's request for a concert on the River Thames?
- Monteverdi
  - Bach
  - Handel
  - Telemann
16. What is opera seria?
- A style of opera that was often comical regarding the subject matter
  - A style of opera with no acting or costumes
  - A series of operas that are performed over a series of nights
  - A style of opera that was 'serious' regarding the subject matter
17. What is opera buffa?
- A style of opera that was often comical regarding the subject matter
  - A style of opera with no acting or costumes
  - A series of operas that are performed over a series of nights
  - A style of opera that was 'serious' regarding the subject matter
18. From which instrument did someone lead or conduct an ensemble in the baroque period?
- Flute
  - Violin
  - Harpsichord
  - Natural trumpet
19. Which of the following was not part of a dance suite from the baroque period?
- Gigue
  - Gavotte
  - Courante
  - Hornpipe



20. Which time signature did a bourree commonly make use of?

- a. 4/4
- b. 3/4
- c. 6/8
- d. 3/2

### Quiz 3 – Definitions

1. What is the definition for a harmonic pedal?
  - a. A direction for the performer to play smoothly
  - b. A held or sustained note in the bass
  - c. When the root of each chord is played in the bass
  - d. A melodic idea that repeats multiple times
  
2. What is the definition for a harmonic sequence?
  - a. A chord sequence that is repeated at a higher or lower pitch
  - b. A repeating chord sequence
  - c. A chord that is repeated for an extended period of time
  - d. A chord progression that changes chord every beat
  
3. Which of the following best describes ornamentation?
  - a. A term that describes the movement of a melody that follows a particular scale
  - b. A term used when voices sing without instrumental accompaniment
  - c. Items that are added to notes to decorate and embellish the melody line
  - d. Where a chord progression or melody is frequently repeated
  
4. Which of the following best describes a trill?
  - a. A single rapid alternation between two adjacent notes
  - b. A type of ornament where the melody revolves around the written note using the notes both above and below the written note
  - c. A long and sustained note in the melody
  - d. A constant rapid alternation between two adjacent notes
  
5. Which of the following best describes a mordent?
  - a. A single rapid alternation between two adjacent notes
  - b. A type of ornament where the melody revolves around the written note using the notes both above and below the written note
  - c. A long and sustained note in the melody
  - d. A constant rapid alternation between two adjacent notes
  
6. Which of the following best describes a turn?
  - a. A single rapid alternation between two adjacent notes
  - b. A type of ornament where the melody revolves around the written note using the notes both above and below the written note
  - c. A long and sustained note in the melody
  - d. A constant rapid alternation between two adjacent notes

7. Which of the following best describes the term terraced dynamics?
  - a. When there is a gradual increase in dynamics from quiet to loud
  - b. When the volume shift from quiet to loud and back again without gradual crescendos and decrescendos
  - c. When there is a gradual decrease in dynamics from loud to quiet
  - d. When there is no contrast in dynamics for the entire piece
  
8. Which of the following best describes the term intervallic augmentation?
  - a. When the distance between two notes becomes shorter
  - b. When the time values of notes become lengthened
  - c. When the time values of notes become shortened
  - d. When the distance between two notes becomes larger
  
9. Which of the following best describes the term continuo?
  - a. A continuous accompaniment providing a strong bass line
  - b. A melodic idea that continuously repeats
  - c. An accompaniment that plays only on the first beat of each bar
  - d. A continuous note that is held in the bass
  
10. Which of the following best describes the term melisma?
  - a. When a single note is sung to each syllable
  - b. When multiple notes are sung to a single syllable
  - c. A melodic idea that is repeated, starting on a different note each time
  - d. A melody that makes use of long phrases
  
11. Which of the following best describes the term fragmentation?
  - a. The lengthening of time values of notes
  - b. The shortening of time values of notes
  - c. When the distance between two notes becomes larger
  - d. The breaking of a musical idea into smaller segments
  
12. Which of the following best describes the term contrapuntal?
  - a. A texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself
  - b. A large gap in terms of pitch between two notes
  - c. A texture where there are two or more independent melody lines
  - d. A texture where two independent parts play alternate musical phrases

13. Which of the following best describes a fugal texture?
- A texture where a melody is played at the same time as a decorated version of itself
  - A complex texture, where in the opening, a subject is stated in the tonic key before another imitates it in the dominant
  - A texture where two independent parts play alternate musical phrases
  - A large gap in terms of pitch between two notes
14. What is a passing 6/4 chord progression?
- When a first inversion chord is used to pass from a chord and an inverted version of itself
  - When a root position chord is used to pass from a chord and an inverted version of itself
  - When a second inversion chord is used to pass from a chord to a different chord
  - When a second inversion chord is used to pass from a chord and an inverted version of itself
15. Which of the following best describes a Tierce de Picardie?
- A perfect cadence in a minor key that suddenly ends on a major tonic chord
  - A perfect cadence in a minor key
  - A perfect cadence in a major key
  - A perfect cadence in a major key that suddenly ends on a minor tonic chord
16. Which of the following best describes the term modulation?
- When a piece of music does not change key for the entire piece
  - Means for a piece of music to change key and have a new tonal centre
  - A direction for the performer to gradually increase the tempo of a piece of music
  - When a melody is adapted to work over a new chord progression
17. Which of the following best describes a rounded binary form?
- A structure with an A and B section
  - A structure with a recurring main section in between contrasting episodes
  - A structure with an A and B section, where the B section ends with material from the opening A section
  - A symmetrical structure where after a central section, sections return in reverse order

18. What is concerto grosso?

- a. A type of chamber music with a small ensemble
- b. A type of orchestral music with a single soloist being accompanied by an orchestra
- c. A choral work which is sung a cappella
- d. A type of orchestral music with a group of soloists being accompanied by an orchestra

19. What is a ripieno?

- a. The name of the instruments that accompany the soloists in a concerto in the baroque period
- b. The same of the soloists in a concerto grosso
- c. A direction for the performer to gradually slow down
- d. A type of accent

20. Which of the following best describes ritornello form?

- a. A structure with an A and B section
- b. A structure with a recurring main section in between contrasting episodes
- c. A structure with an A and B section, where the B section ends with material from the opening A section
- d. A symmetrical structure where after a central section, sections return in reverse order

## II. Skills Audit

20 credits.

### Listening and Appraising

The purpose of this self-evaluation is to reflect on what you have achieved so far and become clear about the most effective use of your time in your Key Stage 5 Music studies. Make sure you refer to the precise requirements of your A Level specification. You may find it helpful to discuss your answers with your classmates or teacher.

1. On a scale of 1-10, how much experience do you feel you have of listening to a wide range of musical styles, genres and traditions?

No experience					Extensive experience				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. On a scale of 1-10, how often do you listen to music you have never heard before from the baroque period?

Never									Daily
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

3. On a scale of 1-10, how well developed is your ability to identify when a piece of music was written, or who the composer was, just by listening to it?

Undeveloped					Very well developed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. On a scale of 1-10, how developed is your knowledge of orchestral timbres from the baroque period (instruments of the orchestra, the families that they belong to and recognising them by their sound).

Undeveloped					Very well developed				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

5. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying structures from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

6. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of dynamics, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

7. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of articulation, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

8. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of textures, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

9. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of melodic techniques, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all					Very confident				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

10. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of techniques relating to rhythm and metre, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

11. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying a range of harmonic techniques, using appropriate terminology from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

12. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with aurally identifying the tonality of a piece of music and any modulations from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

13. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with melodic dictation (writing down pitches by ear) from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

14. On a scale of 1-10, how confident are you with rhythmic dictation (writing down rhythms by ear) from unfamiliar excerpts of baroque music?

Not confident at all								Very confident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10



### III. Wider Listening and Tasks

*50 credits per task.*

These are recommended listening excerpts to become more familiar with music from the baroque period, although it is not exhaustive and the more music that you can listen to from these composers and more, the more confident you will become with analysing music from this genre.

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZwVW1ttVhuQ>

Listen to the whole of Bach's 'St. Matthew's Passion'. You can use the link above or find another. Analyse the music and make notes on the following:

- How each movement is different
- How each of the musical elements have been used
- How this is typical of the baroque period

2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NCPM8DEsvmc>

Listen to Bach's Brandenburg concertos. You can use the link above or find another recording. Analyse the music and comment on the following:

- How Bach was able to create contrast
- How he made use of the musical elements
- How this differs from 'St. Matthew's Passion'

3. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JH3T6YwwU9s>

Listen to Handel's 'Messiah'. You can use the link above or find another recording. Write a list of features that were used in the composition and make a note of when they occurred so that you are able to revisit it for revision. Be sure to identify the following:

- Melisma
- Circle of fifths
- Ornamentation
- Sequences

4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VovHmfHzkM4>

Listen to the above concerti grossi by Scarlatti. You can use the link above or find another recording of your choosing. Analyse the music and write down the following:

- Stylistic features that have been used
- The interaction between the different instruments

5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v41BtvHa0Mk>

Listen to some sonatas by Purcell. You can use the link above or find some other recordings. Analyse the music and comment on the following:

- How the musical elements have been used
- How Purcell's sonatas differ from concertos that were composed in the baroque period

6. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2MIR4HZW10>

Listen to these violin concertos by Vivaldi. You can use the link above or find other recording of his concertos. Analyse the music and make notes on when the following features occur:

- Suspension
- Pedal
- Sequence
- Circle of fifths
- Octaves

See how many more techniques you can comment and make a note of the time that they happen in the recording.

7. <https://youtu.be/3b9hYyEL6sU>

Listen to the concerti grossi by Corelli in the link above. Make notes on how Corelli used the musical elements in a way that was typical of music in the baroque period, and also comment on features that he commonly uses in his compositions. You should create an elements table to organise these features effectively.

## IV. Essay Style Questions

*100 credits each*

1. Explain how Vivaldi used the musical elements in order to represent the different seasons of spring, summer, autumn and winter in 'The Four Seasons'.
2. Which composers were influential in bringing in the classical period? Use musical examples to justify your argument.
3. In which ways did music reflect features of the art and architecture of the time? Give musical examples where appropriate.
4. How did religion influence the music that was composed during the baroque period?
5. Explore how music from the baroque period has influenced jazz and popular music.
6. Name one baroque composer that contributed to the development of music in the baroque period. Refer to musical examples to justify your answer.
7. What does it mean to perform music from the baroque period authentically? Should performers strive to do this?
8. Why was there often less detail on the score of music from the baroque period? What role did dynamics play in music in the baroque period?
9. Discuss the instrumentation in the baroque period and how this changed over time. Mention the differences between the instruments and how they are today, and how this influenced the music that was composed at the time.
10. Explain the dance suite of the baroque period and how the musical elements were used in the different dances that they contained.

## V. Wider Study Tasks

Composition/Harmonic analysis/Listening/Aural training/Score reading

*150 credits per task.*

### 1. Composing

Compose an opening section of a piece of music in a baroque style. You can choose which instruments you choose to compose for and what kind of composition it is.

You may wish to consider the following:

- The range of the instrument(s) that you are composing for
- An appropriate key signature that would be used
- Possible stylistic features to be included e.g. sequences, circle of fifths, ornamentation, etc.

Play your composition to someone else so that they can comment on how successful it is for a composition in the style of the baroque period.

### 2. Harmonic analysis

Look at the score from one of Bach's chorales. Analyse it harmonically by writing roman numerals underneath each chord.

If you are not confident in doing this, then you may wish to consider the following:

- Work out what key signature the piece is in
- Write out a chord chart in that key and its related keys
- Look at each chord in turn and compare the notes in it to the chord charts to see which chord it is
- Make a note of where the modulations occur
- Make sure that you also check for inversions

### 3. Listening

Find a recording of a piece of baroque music that you are not currently familiar with. Write out an elements table similar to the one below and comment on how the musical elements have been used. Try and find examples of each technique and write down the time where they occur.

Dynamics/Articulation	
Rhythm/Metre	
Texture	
Structure	
Melody	
Instrumentation/Sonority	
Tonality	
Harmony	

### 4. Aural training

Listen to the opening of 'Spring' from 'The Four Seasons' by Vivaldi. Work out the melody by ear (you may find it easier to play the melody on your instrument to do this) and then notate it.

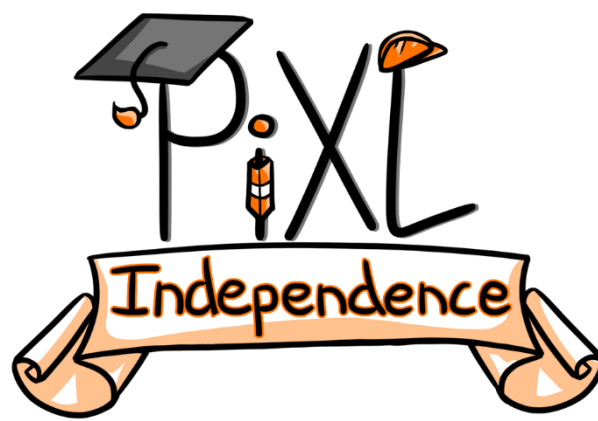
You should also work out the chords that are played during the section and also score that out.

You should then find the score online and compare what you have written to the score and note any differences between them.

### 5. Score reading

Find a piece of music from the baroque period that you are not currently familiar with. Find the score of it on: [http://imslp.org/wiki/Main\\_Page](http://imslp.org/wiki/Main_Page)

You should then follow the score whilst listening to a recording of the piece. Annotate the score and comment on how the musical elements have been used. Try and comment on each of the musical elements to show a broad understanding of the composition.



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