

NAME:

Retake Knowledge test CTS 1, Chapter 18, 19, 22, 23 AHWM

Amount of point for each question in the margin (total 205: with 55% = 112,75 you pass)

pt.	+/-	Are the following statements true (+) or not true (-) zijn
1		1 "Character pieces" were composed by Couperin.
1		2 Mozart was the father of the string quartet.
1		3 The classical symphony is a typical French invention.
1		4 Sammartini provides with his sinfonias the basis for what later becomes the classical symphony.
1		5 Music in France was rather centralized.
1		6 Dresden is the home city of the classical symphony orchestra
1		7 Bach was a Calvinist
1		8 Händel composed hardly operas
1		9 In contrast to Händel Bach never disappeared from the concert repertoire
1		10 Mozart ended his career in Salzburg.
1		11 In 18th century music it's normal to modulate from major to the dominant and back.
1		12 In 18th century music it's normal to modulate from minor to the subdominant and back
1		13 In 18th century music it's normal to modulate from minor to the relative major and back
1		14 In 18th century music it's normal to modulate from major to the relative minor and back
1		15 Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach wrote a book about playing the violin.
1		16 Bach almost never used material by other composers.
1		17 Johann Christian Bach influenced Mozart with his piano concertos
1		18 In the development section of the sonata form there is tonal instability as a result of the use of chromaticism, non related keys and constant modulation.
1		19 In his job Vivaldi had to compose, teach, and perform at concerts
1		20 Vivaldi worked for the greater part in Naples
10		21 The 18th century is a century with several major changes in society that influenced music. Which three major changes are there and what is their influence on music?
10		22 a. Name three important german language baroque composers b. Name three important French baroque composers c. Name three important Italian baroque composers d. Name an important British baroque composer
20		23 The binary form is an important form scheme in baroque music a. Give the names and the schemes of the three forms and describe essential characteristics b. Which of the three is the most close to classical sonata form and why?
10		24 a. Who was the "inventor" of ritornello form? b. In what kind of compositions were the principles of this frm mostly used?
20		25 Describe sonata form (not sonata!) in detail. Pay attention to the following topics <ul style="list-style-type: none">• form sections• themes en motives• used keys en harmonies
15		26 a. Who are the three composers of the so called (First) Viennese School? b. What is a cadence?

- c. What are possible functions of a cadence (what are possible purposes)?
- 10 27 a. What is a sequence?
b. A sequence is often used to achieve a
- 10 28 a. In which book are tonal functions elaborately discussed?
b. Which other important key terms were introduced by the writer? Describe them shortly.
- 10 29 In the history book we can read that Haydn was closely connected to the so called Galant Style. How can we recognize that style?
- 10 30 Name the instrument groups and instruments of the "typical" early classical symphony orchestra. Take as a point of reference the year 1760 or there about.
- 10 31 a. What were for musicians the most important career possibilities in the 18th century?
b. What is a suite?
- 10 32 a. Why is "The Well Tempered Clavier" or "Das Wohltemperierte Clavier" by J.S. Bach so important?
b. What is the meaning of "well" or "wohl" in the title?
- 10 33 a. What were the most important activities of Händel besides composing?
b. What was (as a composer) his most important contribution/innovation?
- 10 34 a. What are the characteristics of the four movements in a typical Haydn symphony?
b. What is een recitative en which different types are there?
- 10 35 Give examples of church music compositions by Johann Sebastian Bach (3).