

EXERCISE 33-2 Analysis with modulation

Study and listen to each Worksheet example. Then complete the following tasks for each:

- Identify the starting and ending keys.
- Determine the harmonic rhythm, and provide a Roman numeral analysis beneath the staff. Include a pivot chord to show where the modulations take place.
- Answer the question(s) regarding each excerpt.

Question for Worksheet example 33-1: What term best describes the relationship between the two keys in this excerpt? (Choices include relative, closely related but not relative, distantly related, parallel, and enharmonic.)

9

Orch.

p *f*

14

p *fp*

18

fp

Worksheet example 33-1. Orchestral reduction of Joseph Bologne, *Symphony in G major*, op. 11, no. 1, mm. 9–21

Note for Worksheet example 33-2: Don't get too caught up in chord inversion and position in this excerpt, as the cello part continually moves by step, thus changing chord inversion and infusing the texture with a lot of passing tones. It is more important to identify Roman numerals and pivot chord placement than to label chord inversion in this excerpt.

Questions for Worksheet example 33-2:

- 1) This piece modulates twice. What term best describes the relationship between the two key areas that are used in this excerpt?
- 2) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 3–4?
- 3) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 7–8?
- 4) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 11–12?
- 5) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 15–16?
- 6) What term(s) best describe the form of mm. 9–16?

The image shows a musical score for the Trio section of Haydn's String Quartet in D major, op. 20, no. 4, mvt. 3. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system is labeled 'Trio' and starts at measure 5. The second system starts at measure 9. The third system starts at measure 11. The cello part (bottom staff) is characterized by a continuous stepwise motion. The score is signed 'M. D. C.' at the bottom right.

Worksheet example 33-2. Haydn, String Quartet in D major, op. 20, no. 4, mvt. 3, trio section

Questions for Worksheet example 33-3:

- 1) What term best describes the relationship between the opening and ending keys?
- 2) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 7–8?
- 3) What kind of cadence occurs in mm. 11–12?
- 4) What term(s) best describe the form of this excerpt?

Frisch.

13. *p* Mein Lieb'

5 Herz ist im Hochland, mein Herz ist nicht hier; mein wohl, mein Hochland, mein heimscher Ort! die

9 *ritard.* Herz ist im Hochland, im Waldesrevier; Wiegeder Freiheit, des Mutes ist dort. *ritard.*

Worksheet example 33-3. Robert Schumann, *Myrthen*, op. 25, "Hochländers Abschied," mm. 1–12

Questions for Worksheet example 33-4:

- 1) What term best describes the relationship between the opening and ending keys of this excerpt?
- 2) What kind of cadence occurs in m. 4?
- 3) What kind of cadence occurs at the end of this excerpt?
- 4) Based on this cadence structure, what is the best term(s) to describe the form of the excerpt?

Allegretto (♩ = 92)

Pno. *mf*

KEY: ___: ___

4

Worksheet example 33-4. Cécile Chaminade, *Gavotte* from *Album des Enfants*, op. 123, mm. 1–8

Note for Worksheet example 33-5: Assume a harmonic rhythm of one chord per bar.

Question for Worksheet example 33-5: What term best describes the relationship between the two key areas of this example?

Andante

8

Solo Violin

Strings

p

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a Solo Violin staff and a Strings section (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The Solo Violin part starts at measure 8 with a melodic line that includes a trill-like figure. The Strings part provides harmonic support with chords and a steady bass line. The music features a key change from E minor to C major between measures 10 and 11.

Worksheet example 33-5. Antonio Vivaldi, Violin Concerto in E minor, RV 277 ("Il Favorito"), mvt. 2, mm. 8–15

Questions for Worksheet example 33-6:

- 1) What term best describes the relationship between the opening and ending keys of this excerpt?
- 2) Describe the root motion of the harmonic sequence that starts in m. 2.
- 3) Describe the root motion of the harmonic sequence that starts in m. 3.
- 4) Describe the root motion of the harmonic sequence that starts in m. 4.
- 5) What kind of non-chord tone is used in m. 1?
- 6) What kind of non-chord tone is used in mm. 4–5?

Worksheet example 33-6. J. S. Bach, *Well Tempered Clavier* Bk. 1, Prelude 6, mm. 1–6

Questions for Worksheet example 33-7:

- 1) What term best describes the relationship between the opening and ending keys?
- 2) What kind of cadence occurs in m. 2?
- 3) What kind of cadence occurs in m. 4?
- 4) What kind of cadence occurs in m. 6?
- 5) What kind of cadence occurs in m. 8?
- 6) What term(s) best describe the form of mm. 1–4?
- 7) What term(s) best describe the form of mm. 5–8?

The musical score is for the second movement of Ludwig van Beethoven's Piano Sonata no. 10, op. 14, no. 2. It is marked 'Andante' with a tempo of 88-92. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of two systems of music. The first system (mm. 1-4) begins with a piano (p) dynamic and includes fingering numbers (8, 5, 3, 1, 5, 4, 1). The second system (mm. 5-8) includes dynamics like 'sempre stacc.', 'cresc.', 'sf', and 'p', along with fingering numbers (1, 2, 1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 1, 4, 5, 2, 4, 3).

Worksheet example 33-7. Ludwig van Beethoven, Piano Sonata no. 10, op. 14, no. 2, mvt. 2, mm. 1–8

Note for Worksheet example 33-8: For this excerpt, there is no need to label all implied chords beneath the staff. Instead, simply identify the opening and ending keys, and identify the best place for a pivot chord and provide a label showing the function in both keys.

Questions for Worksheet example 33-8:

- 1) What term best describes the relationship between the opening and ending keys of this excerpt?
- 2) What kind of cadence occurs at the end of this excerpt?

The image displays two systems of musical notation for a piano piece. The first system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (F major) and a common time signature. The music begins with a whole rest in the bass and a half note F in the treble. The melody in the treble staff features eighth-note patterns with accents. The second system continues the piece, starting with a measure marked with a '6' above the treble staff. It concludes with a first ending bracket over two measures, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots. The bass staff in the second system has a half note F with an accent and a half note C with an accent and a '(b)' marking below it.

Worksheet example 33-8. Elisabeth Jacquet de La Guerre, Suite in F major, Allemande, mm. 1-7