



Sonority

String Techniques

Arco
Pizzicato

Vocal Techniques

Falsetto
Belt

Guitar Techniques

Slide
Hammer on
Pull off
Pitch bend

Articulations

Staccato
Slur
Accent

Tip:

*Sonority: describes how the instruments sound
Articulation: how the notes are played
Orchestration: how the instruments are used to play a particular part.*



Dynamics

Sforzando

Terraced dynamics

Tip:

If the question doesn't ask for an Italian term, write the dynamic in English.



Form

Cadenza

Drum fill

Break

Strophic



Rhythm & Metre

Anacrusis

Hemiola

Shuffle beat

Groove

Scotch snap

Augmentation

Diminution



Texture

A cappella

Imitative

Drones

Tip:

*Be careful to check which texture you are being asked about.
Vocal texture? Texture of the accompaniment?*



Harmony

Tièrce de Picardie

Power chords

Ground bass

Pedal note

Tip:

*Perfect cadences sound like the music could finish.
Imperfect cadences sound like more music is needed.*






Melody

Whole tone

Motif

Leitmotif

	Tonality	Harmony	Sonority	Melody	Rhythm	Texture	Dynamics
A Rondo	Starts in A major. 		Melody: light staccato / slurred. Accompaniment: string dominated.	Diatonic balanced mel. Mostly scalic. Begins with anacrusis.	Syncopation in violin.	Mostly melody and accomp.	Mostly p when the clarinet plays. Forte in the tuttis.
B First Episode	Changes to E major. 	Some chromatic harmony: Dom7 th +b9 Italian Aug 6 th .	To start: violins accompany. Later: flute + violin 1 have mel clarinet accomp.	Ornamentation. Semiquaver arpeggios.	Um-cha-cha accpomp in E major section.	Homophony between solo and accomp. Mel & accomp.	Sfp's are used to emphasise interesting harmony.
A¹ Rondo Theme Return		Ends with a dominant pedal in F# minor (relative minor).	Orchestral tutti after opening phrase.	As section A with sequences and chromatic movement to end	Melody mostly semiquavers. Hemiola towards end.	Homophonic tutti section.	
C Second Episode	Changes through mostly related keys.	Underpinned by tonic pedal to start. More chromatic.	Wind sustain notes of the chords. Virtuoso clarinet semiquaver runs.	More lyrical in D maj section. Contrasting clarinet registers.	Use of a pause to interrupt flow of melody in D maj section.		Sfp's are used to highlight dom 7 th +b9s. Dramatic loud sections.
A² Rondo Theme Return	Ends in A major. 	The music from Section C returns in A maj not D maj.	Chamber music feel when theme returns. Virtuoso clarinet. Tutti to finish.	Ornamentation in clarinet. Clarinet: forte arpeggios. Strings play tonic pedal.	Syncopated violin (from A). Hemiola makes the music feel like it is in 3/4.		Crescendo to finish.

Key:

Interesting / innovative

Typically classical features

Other important facts:

The tempo is an allegro. These feel lively and fast.

The clear metre is 6/8 - a compound time with 6 quavers in a bar, grouped in 3's. Emphasis is on the 1st and 4th quaver.

The instrumentation is 2 flutes, 2 bassoons, 2 horns in A, the solo clarinet in A, violin 1, violin 2, viola (2 parts), cello and double bass.

The clarinet is the solo instrument. It belongs to the woodwind family and is played with a reed. It is a transposing instrument and the notes it produces come out 3 semitones lower than read. It has a range of 4 octaves. The music was likely written for a Bassett clarinet which was slightly bigger and has an even larger range.