

Chapter 27 Assignment 1

For each example, draw a map of the form. Is each a simple binary form or rounded binary form?

The image displays the musical score for Franz Joseph Haydn's "Menuet No. 3 in G Major" from the *Menuets for String Orchestra, Hob. IX:11* (1792). The score is written for piano and is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of three systems of music. The first system contains measures 1 through 6. The second system contains measures 7 through 13 and includes a first and second ending bracketed together. The third system contains measures 14 through 20 and also includes a first and second ending bracketed together. The notation features various musical elements such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and triplets, indicated by a '3' over the notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the second ending in the third system.

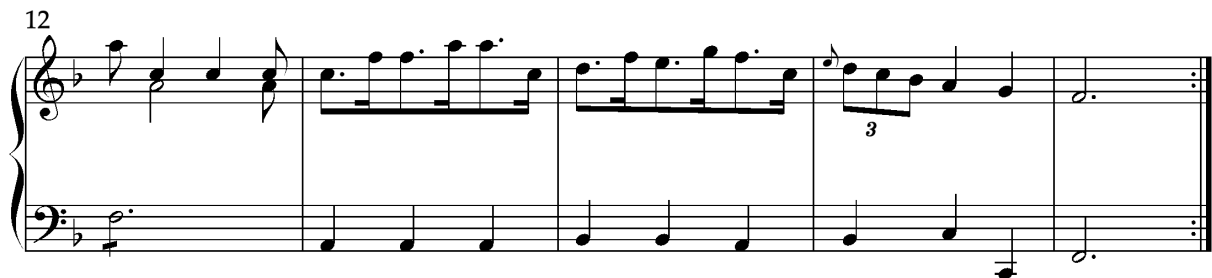
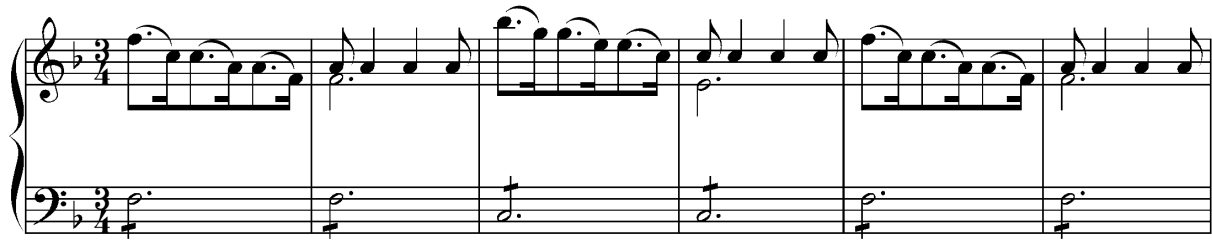
Example 1. Franz Joseph Haydn, “Menuet No. 3 in G Major” from *Menuets for String Orchestra, Hob. IX:11* (1792).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OquMPE1nHSU>



Example 2. Johann Jakob Froberger, “Courante” from *7 Harpsichord Pieces from the Bauyn Manuscript* (ca. 1660).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UH6fQcOiXYM>



Example 3. Ignatius Sancho, “Menuet No. 4 in F Major” from *Minuets for the Violin, Mandolin, Flute, and Harpsichord, Book 2* (ca. 1779).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p2_VIB2uLU

Example 4. Maria Szymanowska, “Minuet No. 1 in A Minor” from *Six Menuets pour le pianoforte* (1819).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PXSDPG8-33E>

Chapter 27 Assignment 2

Draw a map of the sonata form for each of the following examples.

Example 1. W.A. Mozart, *Serenade No. 13 for Strings in G Major* (“*Eine kleine Nachtmusik*”), K. 525, I (1787).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UhPBT0dA_oA

Example 2. Muzio Clementi, *Sonatina in C Major, Op. 36, No. 1*, I (1797).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DVclZvxING4>

Example 3. Felix Mendelssohn, *String Quartet No. 4 In E Minor, Op. 44, No. 2*, I (1837).

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

Chapter 27 Assignment 3

Draw a map of the sonata form for each of the following examples. How does each deviate from the prototype?

Example 1. Marianna Martines, *Keyboard Sonata in A Major*, I (1765).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ypnJW5X9X8o>

Example 2. W.A. Mozart, *Piano Sonata No. 17 in Bb Major*, K. 570, I (1789).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Qqjj16tbxtc>

Example 3. Ludwig Van Beethoven, *Piano Sonata No. 8 in C Minor*, Op. 13, I (1797-98).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kqvBJc9IovI>

Example 4. Sergei Prokofiev, *Symphony No. 1 in D Major*, Op. 25, I (1916).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WLT55kPIFCo>

Example 5. Marion Bauer, *Sonata for Viola (or Clarinet) and Piano*, Op. 22, I (1932).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fzmChztnn_g

Chapter 27 Assignment 4

1. Make a formal diagram of each of the following examples, showing cadences, phrases, phrase groups, and the 32-bar song form structure.

The musical score for "Bouncing with Bud" is a 32-bar piece in B-flat major, 4/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes first and second endings, triplets, and a final cadence. The chords are as follows:

- Bar 1: Bbmaj7
- Bar 2: Bbmaj7
- Bar 3: B7(b5)
- Bar 4: Bbmaj7
- Bar 5: Bbmaj7
- Bar 6: Gm7
- Bar 7: Cm7
- Bar 8: Ab7
- Bar 9: Dm7
- Bar 10: G7
- Bar 11: Cm7
- Bar 12: D7
- Bar 13: Gm
- Bar 14: C#o
- Bar 15: Cm7
- Bar 16: F7
- Bar 17: Bbmaj7
- Bar 18: B7
- Bar 19: Bbmaj7
- Bar 20: Gm
- Bar 21: A#7
- Bar 22: D+7
- Bar 23: Gm
- Bar 24: Cm7
- Bar 25: Ab7
- Bar 26: G7
- Bar 27: Gb7
- Bar 28: Cm7
- Bar 29: F+7
- Bar 30: Bbmaj7
- Bar 31: Gm7
- Bar 32: Cm7
- Bar 33: Ab7

Example 1. Bud Powell and Walter Gilbert Fuller, “Bouncing with Bud” (1946).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jP1PhmCDTM>

You know Dash er and Danc-er and Pranc-er and Vix-en, Com-et and Cu pid and Don-ner and Blitz-en, but do you re - call the most

fa-mous rein-deer of all? Ru-dolph the red-nosed rein-deer had a ve - ry shi - ny nose, and if you e - ver saw it, All of the o - ther rein-deer used to laugh and call him names, they ne - ver let poor Ru-dolph

you would e-ven say it glows. play in a-ny rein-deergames. The one fog-gy Christ-mas Eve, San-ta came to say: Ru-dolph with your

nose so bright, won't you guide my sleigh to - night? Then all the rein - deer loved him

and they shout-ed out with glee: Ru-dolph the red - nosed rein - deer, you'll go down in his - to - ry.

Example 2. Johnny Marks, “Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer” (1939).

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bMletImQ_cs

Moderately

Chords: Gm7, C13, Ebmaj9, D7(#9), Cm11, F13(b9), Bbmaj7, Am7(b5), D7, Ab13(#11), Am7(b5), D7(b9), C13(#11).

Example 3. David Torres, “Pan Dulce” (1987).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=46lidxFWguM>

2. Without a score, listen to the following examples and map out the 32-bar song form.

Example 4. Barbara Belle, Anita Leonard, Louis Prima, and Stan Rhodes, “A Sunday Kind of Love” (1946).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kl0DehwApzE>

Example 5. Alex Kramer, Mack David, and Joan Whitney, “Candy” (1944).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-jR7pXsF7wI&list=PLUJ7V33M1wR0s7ATCnTxMVDkSLD8LtbuD>

Chapter 27 Assignment 5

1. Make a formal diagram of each of the following examples, showing cadences, phrases, phrase groups, and the 32-bar song form structure. How does each deviate from the prototype of this form?

The musical score for "Autumn Leaves" is presented in four systems, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The lyrics are written below the notes, and the chords are indicated above the staff.

System 1 (Bars 1-8):

- Chords: Am⁷, D⁷, G^{maj7}, C^{maj7}, F#m^{7(b5)}, B⁷, Em, Am⁷
- Lyrics: The fall-ing leaves____ drift by the win - dow,____ the Au-tumn Leaves____ of red and gold. I see your lips,____

System 2 (Bars 9-16):

- Chords: D⁷, G^{maj7}, C^{maj7}, F#m^{7(b5)}, B⁷, Em, Am, Em, F#m^{7(b5)}, B⁷
- Lyrics: ____ the sum-mer kiss - es, the sun-burned hands,____ I used to hold. Since you went a- way____ the days grow

System 3 (Bars 17-24):

- Chords: Em, Am⁷, D⁷, G^{maj7}, E⁷, F#m^{7(b5)}
- Lyrics: long,____ and soon I'll hear____ old win - ter's song.____ But I miss you most of

System 4 (Bars 25-32):

- Chords: B⁷, Em, Em/D, C#m^{7(b5)}, C^{maj7}, F#m^{7(b5)}, B⁷, Em, Am, Em
- Lyrics: all my dar - ling, when Au - tumn Leaves start to fall.____

Example 1. Joseph Kosma, Jacques Prevert, and Johnny Mercer, "Autumn Leaves (Les feuilles mortes)" (1945).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVedK1VUfLM>

Db Db(sus4) Db Dbmaj7 Db Gbmaj7 Ab7/Db
 Is-n't it rich? Are we a pair? Me here at last on the ground, you in mid - air. Send in the clowns.

8 Db Db(sus4) Db Dbmaj7 Db Gbmaj7
 Is-n't it bliss? Don't you approve? One who keeps tear-ing a-round, one who can't move. Where are the

13 Ab7/Db Db Fm Cm7 Fm Cm7 Fm
 clowns? Send in the clowns. Just when I stopped o-pen-ing doors, fi-nal-ly know-ing the one that I want-ed was

18 Bbm7 F/Bb Bbm7/Ab Eb/G Gb6 F(sus4) Ebm7(b5) Fm/Ab Ab(sus4) Dbmaj9
 yours, mak-ing my en-trance a-gain with my u-su-al flair, sure of my lines, no one is there.

23 Db Db(sus4) Db Dbmaj7 Db
 Don't you love farce? My fault, I fear. I thought that you'd want what I want...Sor-ry, my

27 Gbmaj7 Ab7/Db Ab7/Db Db
 dear. But where are the clowns? Quick, send in the clowns. Don't both-er, they're here.

Example 2. Stephen Sondheim, “Send in the Clowns” from *A Little Night Music*, mm. 3-30 (1973).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g8DxzFXKDIg>

Fast Swing (♩ = 256)

5 $B\flat^6$ $Fm^7(b5)$ $B\flat^7$ $E\flat^6$ $B\flat^6$

10 Dm^7 G^7 $Cm^7(b5)$ F^7 F^7 $B\flat^6$

15 D^7 G^7 C^7

20 F^7 $B\flat^6$ Gm^7 Cm^7 $F^7(b9)$

25 $B\flat^6$ $Fm^7(b5)$ $B\flat^7$ $E\flat^6$

29 $B\flat^6$ Dm^7 G^7 $Cm^7(b5)$ F^7 $B\flat^6$

Example 3. Ornette Coleman, “Bird Food” (1961).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=imBHUYWJR0o>

2. Without a score, listen to the following examples and map out the 32-bar song form. How does each deviate from the prototype of this form?

Example 4. Annie Ross and Wardell Gray, “Twisted” (1952).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bhjOpm-KL-A>

Example 5. Felice and Boudleaux Bryant, “All I Have To Do Is Dream” (1958).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbU3zdAgIX8>