TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE - ATAR MUSIC

MUSIC ANALYSIS
Unit 1: Elements

Haydn 'Form' Questions

1.	The third movement of Haydn's trumpet concerto is in Sonata Allegro form
	TRUE

FALSE

2. The B theme is played twice by the trumpet soloist, firstly in Eb Major and then in Bb Major

TRUE

FALSE

- 3. Which of the following statements is true about Sonata Rondo form?
 - a) Sonata Rondo form has no relationship to Sonata Form.
 - b) Sonata Rondo forms have at least 5 distinct melodies.
 - c) Sonata Rondo forms have a "C" section that functions like the development of a sonata form.
 - d) The A theme is usually in the dominant when it returns later in the movement.

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Haydn 'Form' Answers

1. The third movement of Haydn's trumpet concerto is in Sonata Allegro form

TRUE - Sorry the answer is false. The form of this movement is Sonata Rondo form which is similar but has some different structures. There are a number of videos linked here which explain these two forms indepth.

FALSE - Correct!

2. The B theme is played twice by the trumpet soloist, firstly in Eb Major and then in Bb Major

TRUE - Sorry the answer is false. While the B theme is played twice by the trumpet soloist, the first playing is in Bb Major and then the second is in Eb Major - generally the "recap" section of a sonata rondo has the B theme in the tonic key.

FALSE - Correct!

3. Which of the following statements is true about Sonata Rondo form?

- a) Sonata Rondo form has no relationship to Sonata Form. Sorry the correct answer is C. Sonata Rondo has the A & B themes with the B theme staying in the tonic in the final section and roughly fits into the three part Exposition, Development and Recapitulation structure of Sonata Form.
- b) Sonata Rondo forms have at least 5 distinct melodies. Sorry the correct answer is C. Generally there are 3 main themes, A, B and C in a sonata rondo form (although there can be more). Often, C can even be a hybrid development of the A and B themes as well so there doesn't have to be 5 distinct themes.
- c) Sonata Rondo forms have a "C" section that functions like the development of a sonata form. Correct!
- d) The A theme is usually in the dominant when it returns later in the movement. Sorry the correct answer is C. The A theme is generally in the tonic for the whole movement. It is the B theme usually stays in the tonic later in the movement.