
Bach: *Brandenburg Concerto No. 5* in D Major; first movement: *Allegro*

p. 109

- How do dynamics change during the this movement? What kinds of dynamic effects are used?

Bach: Organ Fugue in G Minor (*Little Fugue*)

p. 113

- Describe several ways in which this *fugue* differs from a *round*. (For example, think of the round, "Row, Row, Row Your Boat"). Describe and contrast features and characteristics of the two forms.

Monteverdi: *Tu se' morta* from *Orfeo*, Act II

p. 120

- List three examples of word painting in this example. What are the *musical features* that make them qualify as word painting? Can you hear them when you listen to the recording?
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.

Purcell: "Dido's Lament" from *Dido and Aeneas*

p. 123

- Describe several ways in which the ***accompanying instrumental music*** for the **recitative** at the beginning is different from the ***accompanying music*** in the later **aria** section.

Vivaldi: *La Primavera (Spring)*, Concerto for Violin and String Orchestra, Op. 8, No. 1, from *The Four Seasons*, first movement: Allegro

p. 127

- The piece “opens with an energetic orchestral ritornello depicting the arrival of spring.” What **musical** characteristics suggest spring to you?

**Bach: Cantata No. 140: *Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme*
Fourth movement, Chorale (Tenor): *Zion hört die Wächter singen***

- p. 135 (listening guide p. 135)
- Do you think that the movement have more in common with an *aria* or with a *recitative*? Describe musical features that explain your point of view. (*The movement is **not** an aria and **not** a recitative – this question asks you to **compare** this movement to these other two forms.*)

Handel: Messiah: “Ev’ry Valley Shall Be Exalted”

pp. 142

- What *musical* characteristics of this example indicate that it is an *aria*? How is it different from a recitative?

Handel: Messiah: Hallelujah Chorus

pp. 145

What do you think is notable about Handel's use of texture in this piece?"