

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

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

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

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- 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**

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- 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***

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- 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**

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- 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. 140)
- 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”**

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

**Handel: Messiah: Hallelujah Chorus**

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