

WHO is making the music?

Aria	Solo opera singer, accompanied by an orchestra.
Chamber Music*	Ensemble of 2-8 players. One instrumentalist per part.
Concerto	Solo instrumentalist, accompanied by an orchestra.
Concerto Grosso	Group of soloists, accompanied by an orchestra.
Opera*	Similar to an oratorio with the addition of costumes, scenery, and action.
Oratorio*	Singing and orchestra pieces organized to a multi-movement narrative.
Orchestra*	Strings, wind, and/or percussion instruments, usually 2+ players per part.
Quartet	Four instrumentalists. (or 4 accompanied singers)
Solo	One instrumentalist. (or 1 accompanied singer)
Song	A non-opera/oratorio singing piece, usually accompanied.
Trio	Three instrumentalists. (or 3 accompanied singers)

WHAT kind of piece are they playing?

Binary form*	A way of organizing themes: AABB (See also Sonata form)
Dances	Music to accompany group dances. (minuet, allemande, etc.)
Fugue	A "round", but with instruments, not sung.
March	A piece with a strong, consistent tempo that a group could "march" to.
Minuet	A popular dance.
Nocturne*	Night piece, originally associated with the Liturgy of the Hours
Prelude	Introduces the main themes to a piece.
Rhapsody	1 movement work with spontaneous changes in color, mood, tonality
Rondo form*	A way of organizing themes: ABA, ABACA, then ABACABA
Sonata	1) A 3-movement composition. The first is in "sonata" form. 2) May also refer to a single movement in sonata form.
Sonata form*	A way of organizing binary themes: A & B themes appear in different keys, they chase each other around, they resolve as friends in the same key.
Sonatina	A short sonata. Three movements, but not long ones.
Suite	A group of dances.
Symphony	1) A multi-movement orchestral composition. 2) In an oratorio, it just means an "instruments only" piece.
Ternary form*	A way of organizing themes: ABA. Often called "song form."
Theme	Melody
Tocatta	One keyboardist. Usually a "show off" piece.
Variations	Altered melody versions: tempo, timbre, etc.

*not in the syllabus, but helpful to understand.

There are five eras: Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Impressionistic, Contemporary. We aren't putting the last two on the chart. Debussy is your "Impressionist"; Joplin and Gorecki are "Contemporary."

Bach's "Well Tempered Clavier, Prelude in C Major".	solo keyboard, prelude, fugue
Bach's "Tocatta and Fugue in D Minor".	solo keyboard, tocatta, fugue
Bach's "Brandenburg Concerto in F Major (No 2)".	concerto grosso (group of soloists)
Bach's "Sinfonia in G".	symphony (in Xmas Oratorio)
Bach's" Cello Suite No 1".	solo cello, suite, dances
Scarlatti "Sonata" for keyboard.	solo keyboard, sonata(1 movement)
Scarlatti "Tocatta for Harpsichord in G minor".	solo keyboard, tocatta
Vivaldi's " Trio in G Minor"	trio, sonata (3 movements)
Vivaldi's "Four Seasons."	violin concertos
Handel's"The Arrival of the Queen of Sheba".	symphony (Solomon Oratorio)
Handel's "Lascia ch'io Pianga" from Rinaldo.	aria
Handel's "Concerto Grosso in A Minor".	concerto grosso
Haydn's "String Quartet in C". No. 3	quartet, sonata
Clementi's "Sonatina in C Major" .	solo keyboard, sonatina
Mozart "Papageno Aria" from "Magic Flute".	aria
Mozart's Turkish March (Rondo).	solo keyboard
Mozart's "Piano Sonata in C".	solo keyboard, sonata
Beethoven's " Piano Sonata no. 8 in C Minor".	solo keyboard, sonata
Beethoven's "Minuet in G".	solo piano, dance, minuet
Puccinni's "Flower Duet".	????*
Chopin "Nocturne Opus 9, No. 2".	solo piano
Rachmaninoff's "Rhapsody on a theme by Paganini".	theme and variations**
Dvorak"Slavonic Dances".	dances
Granados "Andalusia".	solo piano, dance

*Duet isn't an option. It's not an aria. "Song" isn't an appropriate term for opera. I dunno folks.

**Kinda. A rhapsody is even wider variation than a standard theme and variation piece. This piece is also a “concertante.” It’s similar to a concerto, but the soloist (pianist in this case) is less prominent.