

Mozart, Oboe Quartet K 370, second movement

1. Each asterisk: * indicates an embellishment (non-chordal tone). Label them, for instance with these abbreviations: ps, us, (or arp.), p, n (or more precise: un, ln, in)
2. Label the cadences in the piece (PAC, IAC, HC, DC)
3. Give an outline of the overall form of the piece.

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Adagio

Oboe

Violin *p*

Viola *p*

Violoncello

notate the bass, and label the chords

notate the viola, and label the chords

notate the cello, and label the chords

To which key are we modulating here; where is the cadence; and which chord is the pivot in the modulation?

6

Notate the violin. Which cadence do you hear here?

to which key are we modulating here? How? Is this key short- or long-living?

11

notate the violin and the viola

16

notate the chord: one note in the violin, one note in the cello, two notes in the viola

notate the cello, and label the chords

20

I V7 VI (VII6/5)

25

notate the oboe

notate the cello

notate the cello

V6/5

30

Musical score for measures 30-33. The score is written for four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). Measure 30 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The top staff features a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a crescendo. The second staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a melodic line. The third staff has a forte (*f*) dynamic and a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff has a piano (*p*) dynamic and a simple bass line. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *tr*.

34

Musical score for measures 34-37. The score is written for four staves: Treble clef (top), Treble clef (second), Bass clef (third), and Bass clef (bottom). Measure 34 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The top staff features a melodic line with a trill (*tr*) and a crescendo. The second staff has a melodic line. The third staff has a rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff has a simple bass line. Dynamics include *p* and *tr*.