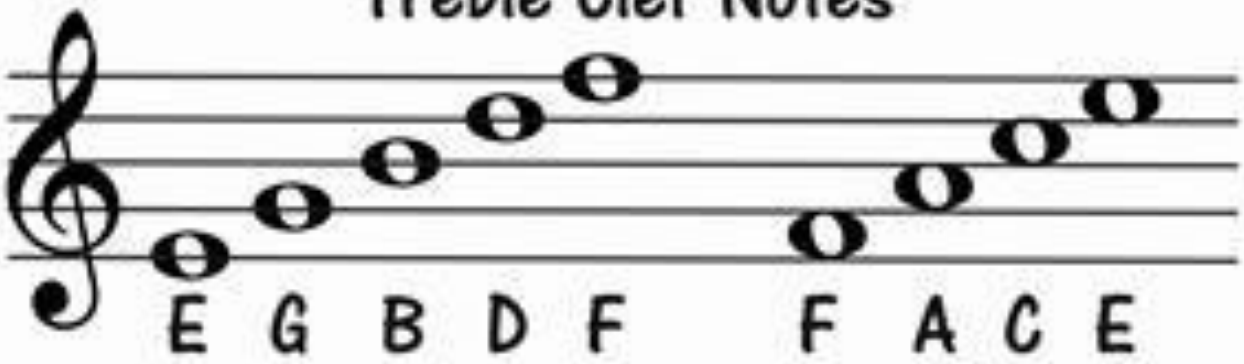
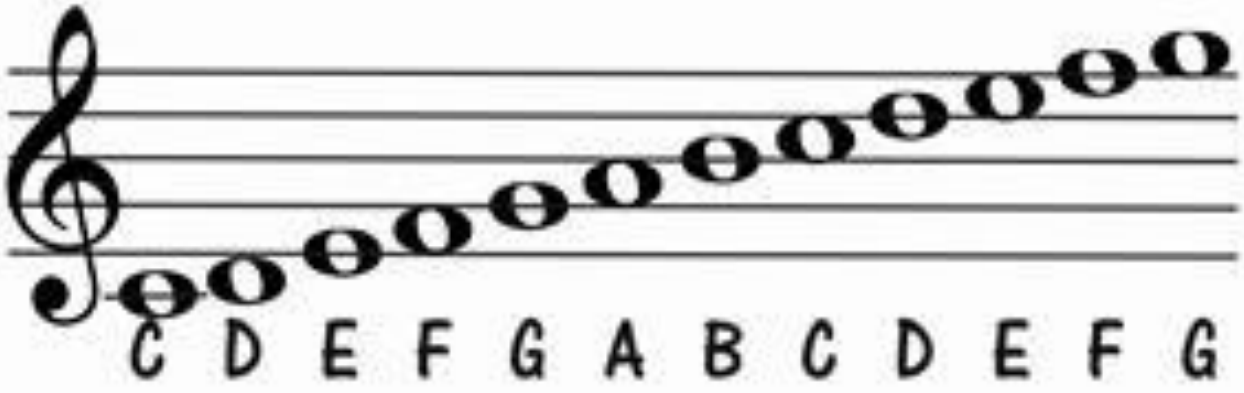
AHS
GCSE MUSIC

AOS 1
Beethoven: ‘Pathetique Sonata’

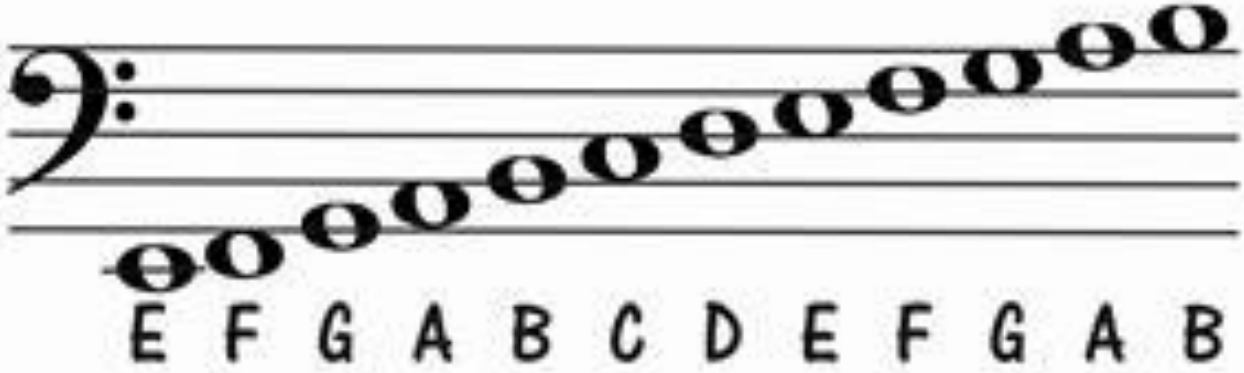
NAME:

Treble Clef Notes

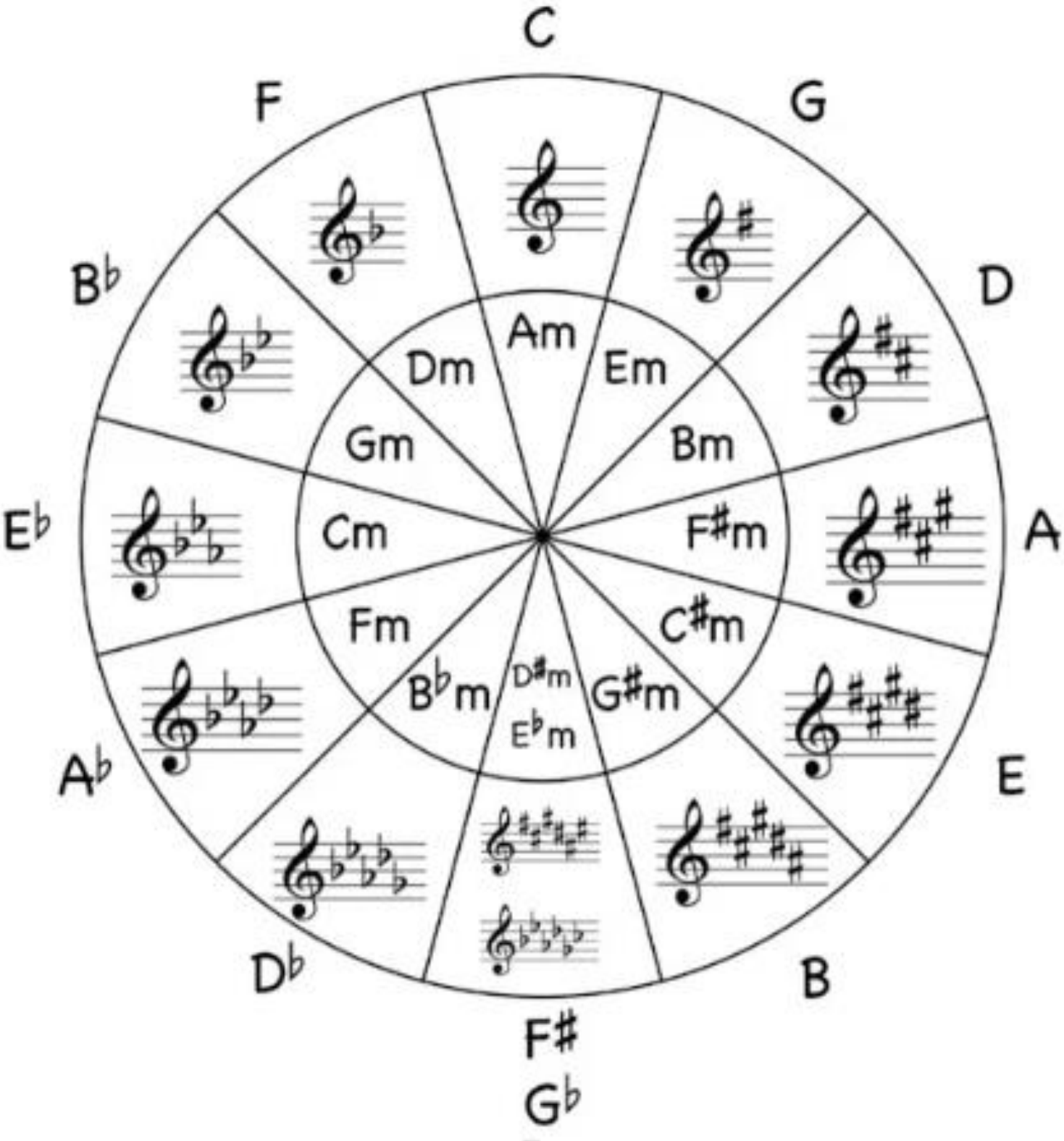




Bass Clef Notes



Father **C**harles **G**oes **D**own **A**nd **E**nds **B**attle

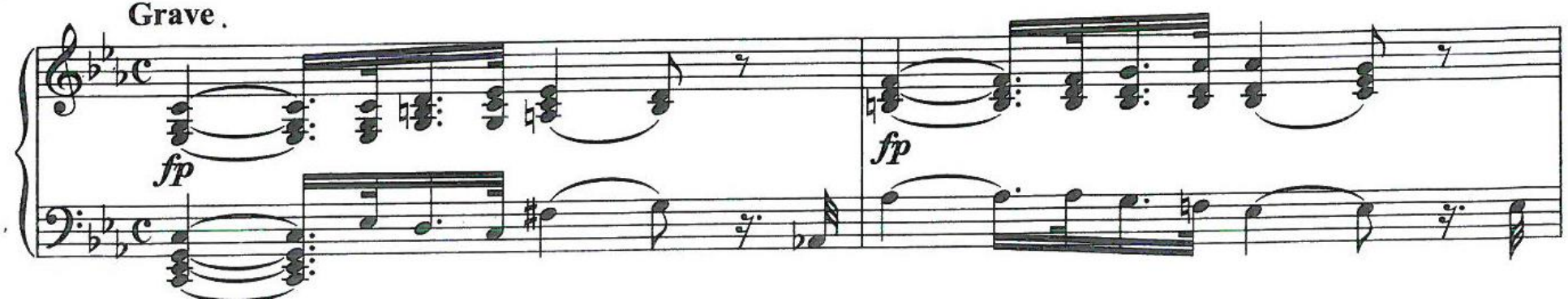


Battle **E**nds **A**nd **D**own **G**oes **C**harles **F**ather

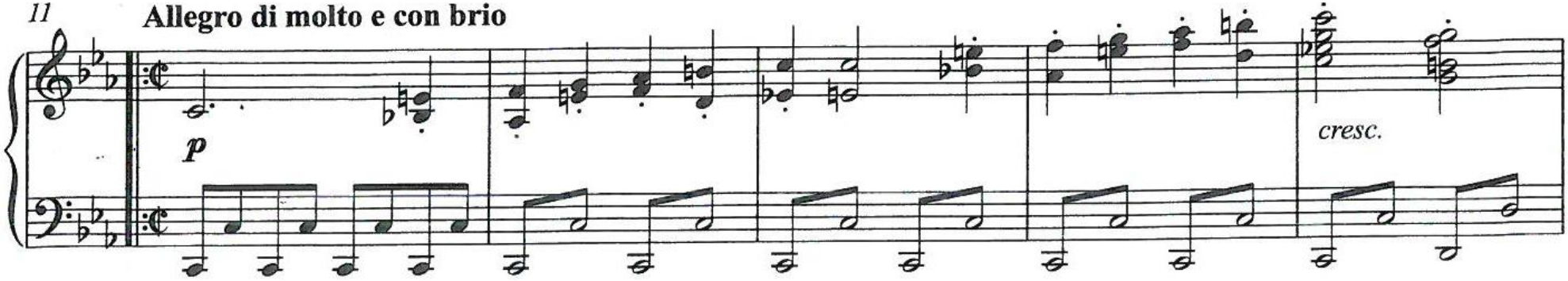
TERM	MEANING
Duration	
Dynamics	
Timbre/Sonority	
Pitch	
Tempo	
Texture	
Genre	
Rhythm	
Structure	
Melody	
Accompaniment	
Composer	
Era	
Harmony/Chords	
Tonality	
Ensemble	
Instrumentation	
Improvisation	
Time Signature/ metre	
Syncopation	

‘Pathetique’ Sonata - Main themes

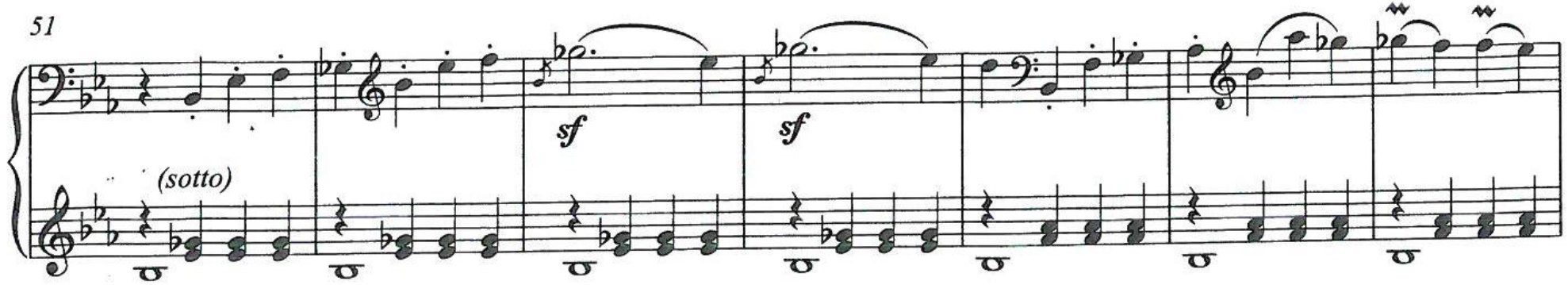
Intro theme (easier version = play just the top notes of the treble clef)



1st theme / subject (easier version = play just the top notes of the treble clef)



2nd theme / subject (notice the bass and treble clef symbols in the RH of piano)



Key terms

Alla Breve	
Grave	
Allegro di molto e con brio	
fp **-** fortepiano	
sf **-** sforzando	
Murky Bass	
Inverted pedal note	
Pedal note	
Contrary motion	
Exposition	
Development	
Recapitulation	
First subject	
Second subject	
Codetta	

Key terms

Dominant preparation	
Diminished 7th chords	
Discord/dissonance	
Rubato	
Sonata form	
Tonic	
Dominant	
Relative major/ minor	
Subdominant	
Bridge/ transition	
Intro	
Alberti bass	
Enharmonic	
Mordent	
Melodic sequence	

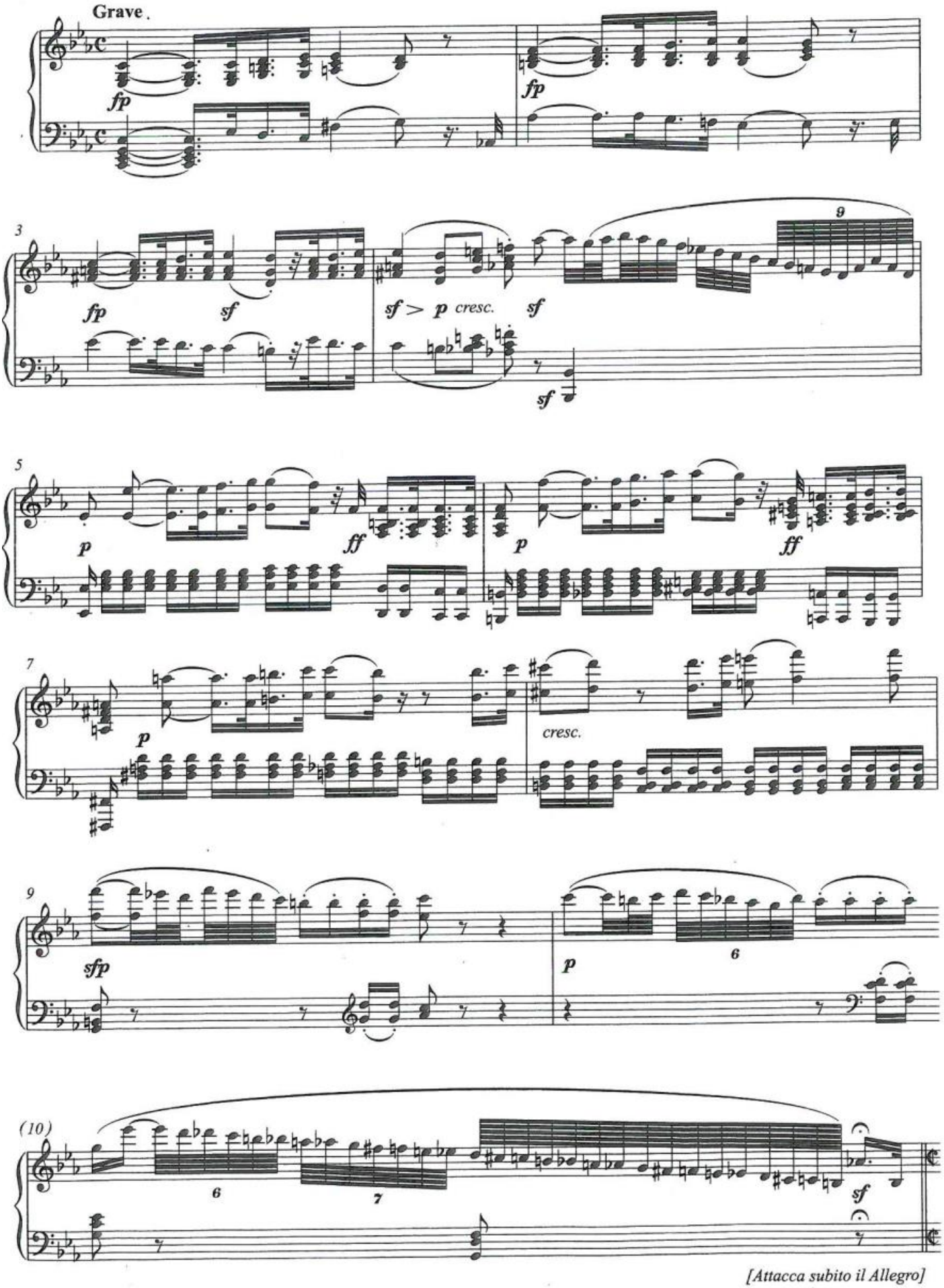
Compare the characteristics of different musical eras:

Baroque period 1600-1750	Classical period 1750-1825

Compare these keyboard instruments typical of each era:

Baroque period - HARPSICHORD	Classical period - PIANO

Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):


Grave.
fp
fp
3
fp
sf
sf > p cresc.
sf
9
sf
5
p
ff
p
ff
7
p
cresc.
9
sfp
p
6
(10)
6
7
sf
[Attacca subito il Allegro]

1st listening – as un-familiar listening

1. What is the instrumentation?

2. Describe the pitch range used.

3. Describe the dynamics.

4. What is the texture of the piece?

5. Describe the tonality.

6. What is the metre of the piece?

7. What does ***sfp*** mean?

8. What is the 1st chord?

9. Name the interval between the last 2 notes.

10. What does the symbol mean over the penultimate note mean?

11. Describe the melody in the last bar.

12. Do you like this piece, give a musical reason why.

Tempo/ Metre and Rhythm

- How many beats per bar is this?

- The metre during the introduction is **simple quadruple metre.** What does this mean?

- How many beats per bar is this?

- The metre during the main part of the piece is **simple duple metre (alla breve)**

- What tempo markings are in the score and where are they?

'Grave' =

Bars:

'Allegro di molto e con brio' =

Bars:

What rhythms features throughout the introduction?

What does this mean?

Texture:

- Describe the texture of the piece in the introduction:

- Does this change anywhere in the piece?

Dynamics:

- How are the dynamics different from the Bach piece?

- What do you think the following mean?

- ***fp = fortepiano*** =

- ***sf = sforzando*** =

Italian dictionary

Italian	Meaning	Bars
Piano		
pianissimo		
Forte		
fortissimo		
Crescendo		
diminuendo		
Sforzando		
mezzo		

Allegro		
Allegro di molto e con brio		
Attaca subito		
fermata		
Rubato		

Staccato		
legato		
portato		
marcarto		
rinforzando		

sopra		
sotto		

Ciao.	Hello.
Si.	Yes.
No.	No.
Per favore.	Please.
Grazie.	Thank you.
Prego.	You're welcome.
Mi scusi.	Excuse me.
Mi dispiace.	I am sorry.
Buon giorno.	Good morning.
Buona sera.	Good evening.
Buona notte.	Good night

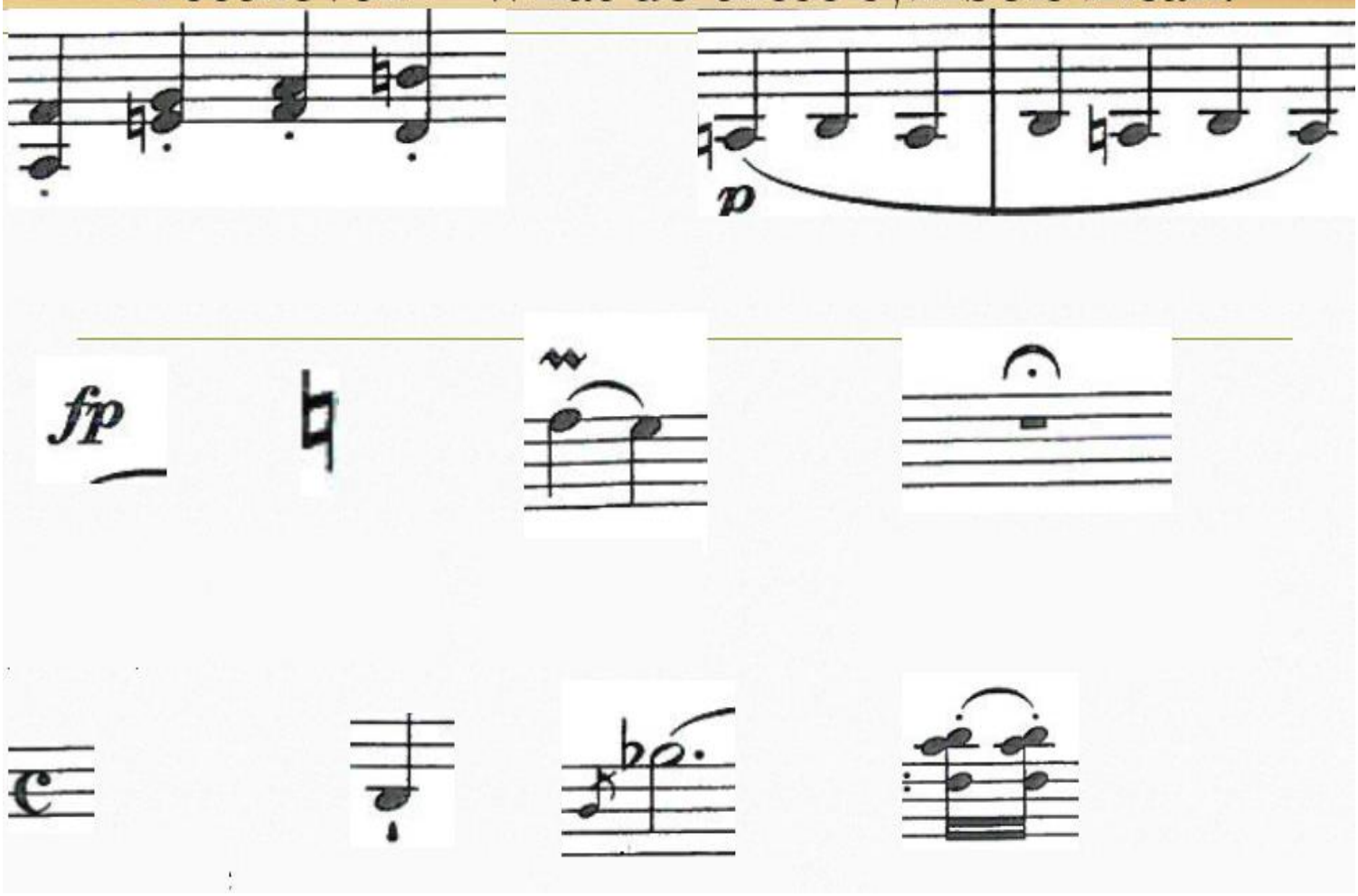
Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):

Melody:

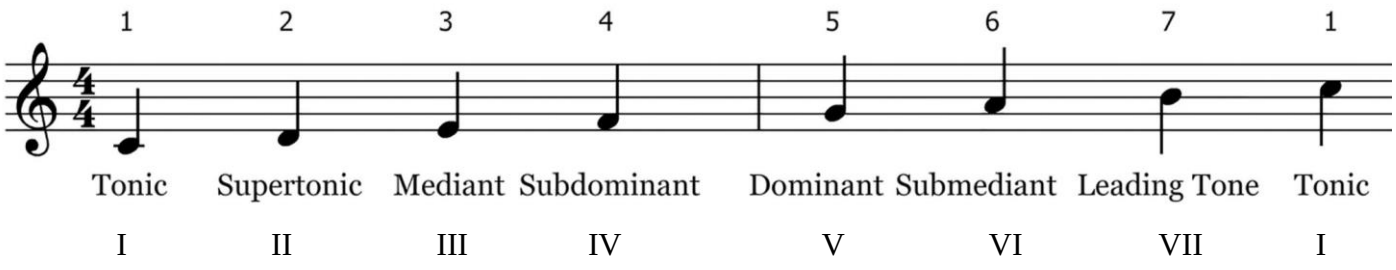
Which ornaments that we have seen before can you identify in this piece?

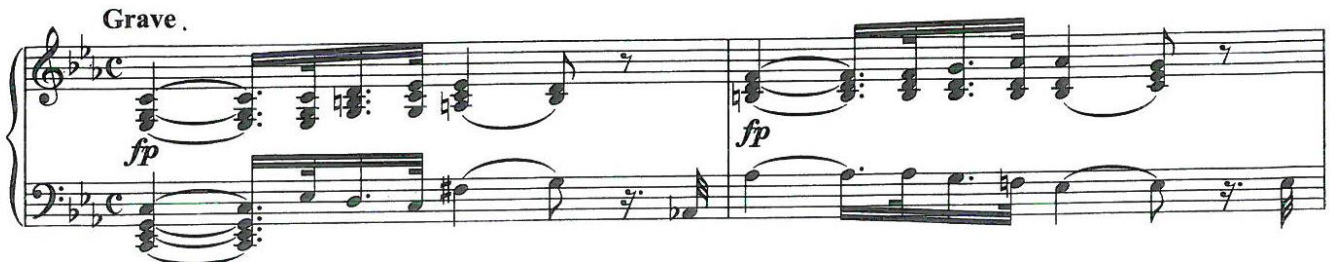
Melody term	Meaning	bar
Regular phrases		
Chromatic		
Scalic		
Sequence		
Contrary motion		
Arpeggios		
Rubato		
Chordal		
Voicing		
Sotto & sopra		
SILENCE		

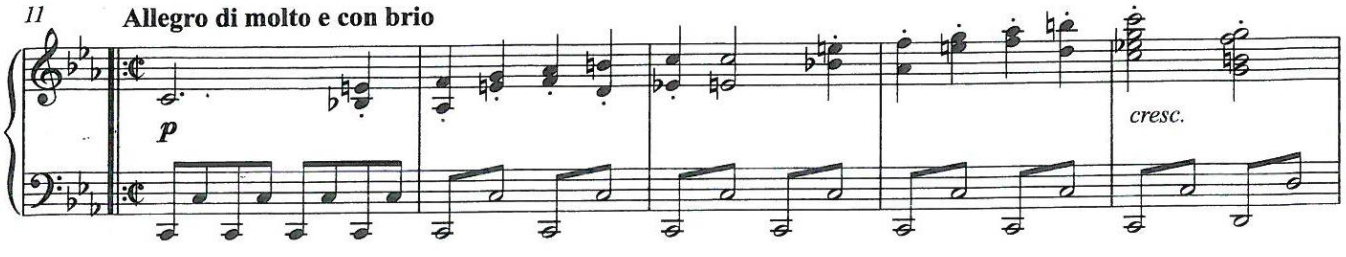
Beethoven – What do these symbols mean?

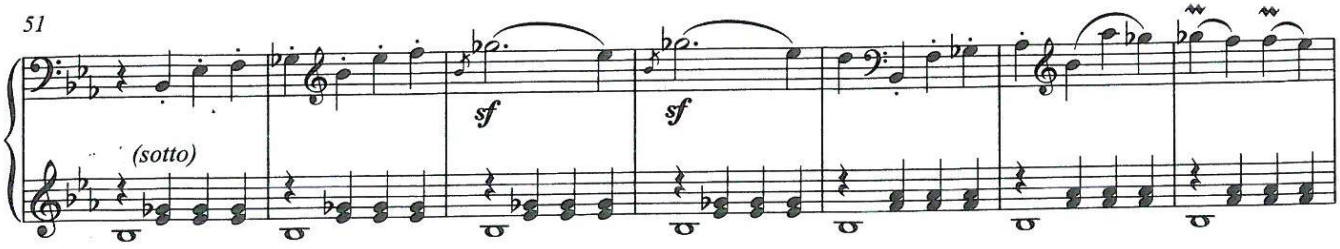


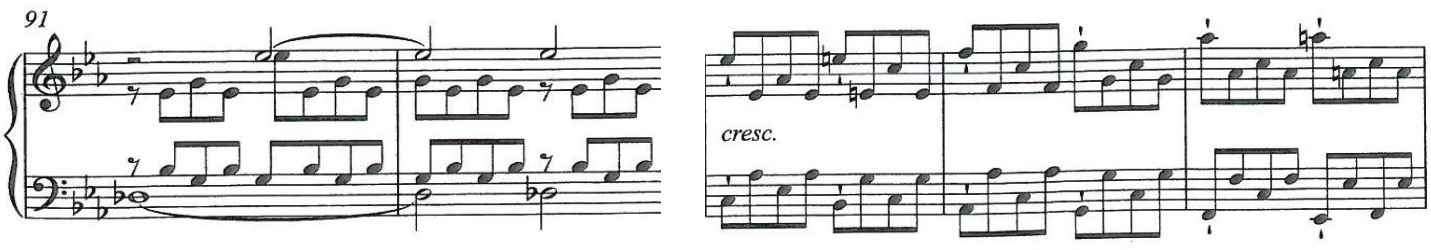
DEGREES OF THE SCALE




Grave.
fp
fp


11
Allegro di molto e con brio
p
cresc.


51
(sotto)
sf
sf


91
cresc.

Melody/Harmony:

As the melody is very chordal, some terms describing the melody, also describe harmony:

Term	Meaning	Bars
Chromatic		
Chordal		
Dissonance		
Alberti bass		
Pedal note		
Inverted pedal note		
Suspension/resolution		
Diminished		
Cadence		

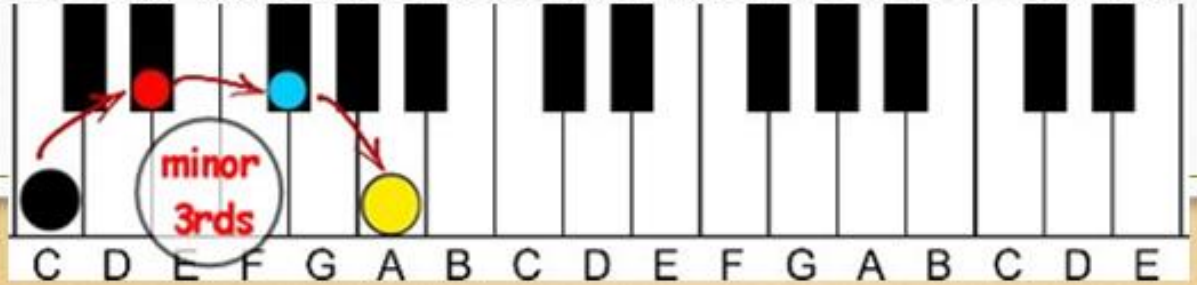
Harmony – Diminished Chords

MAJOR = happy Count 4, then 3 (ST)	minor = sad Count 3, then 4 (ST)	Diminished = (odd) Count 3, then 3 (ST)	**Diminished 7th** Count 3, then 3, then 3
C C E G	Cm C Eb G	Cdim C Eb Gb	Cdim7 C Eb Gb A
G	Gm	Gdim	Gdim7
			F#dim7
			Ab dim7
			Eb dim7
			Bdim7

Beethoven extends his harmony to include **diminished seventh chords.**

4 note chord, made of minor 3rd intervals. A minor third is 3 **semitones** between notes

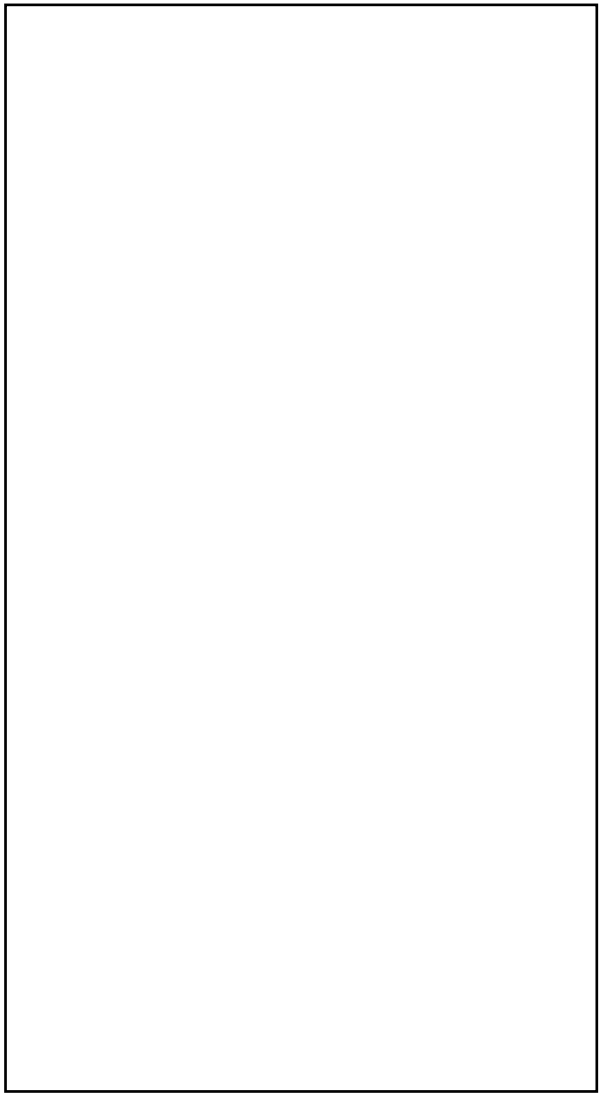
This makes it hard to tell what chord it is/what the **root note/tonic** is.

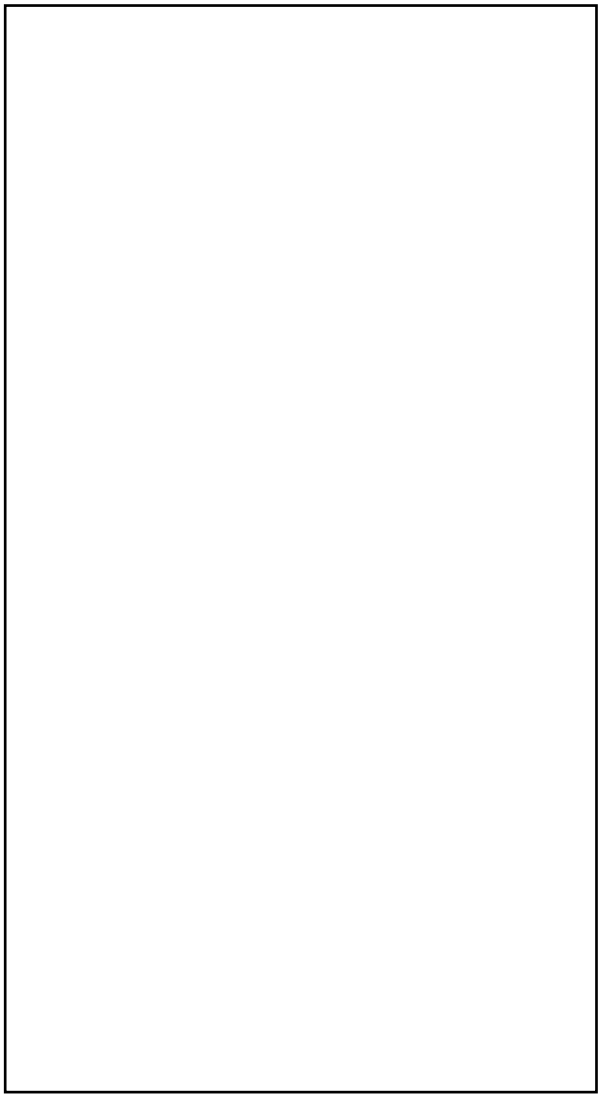


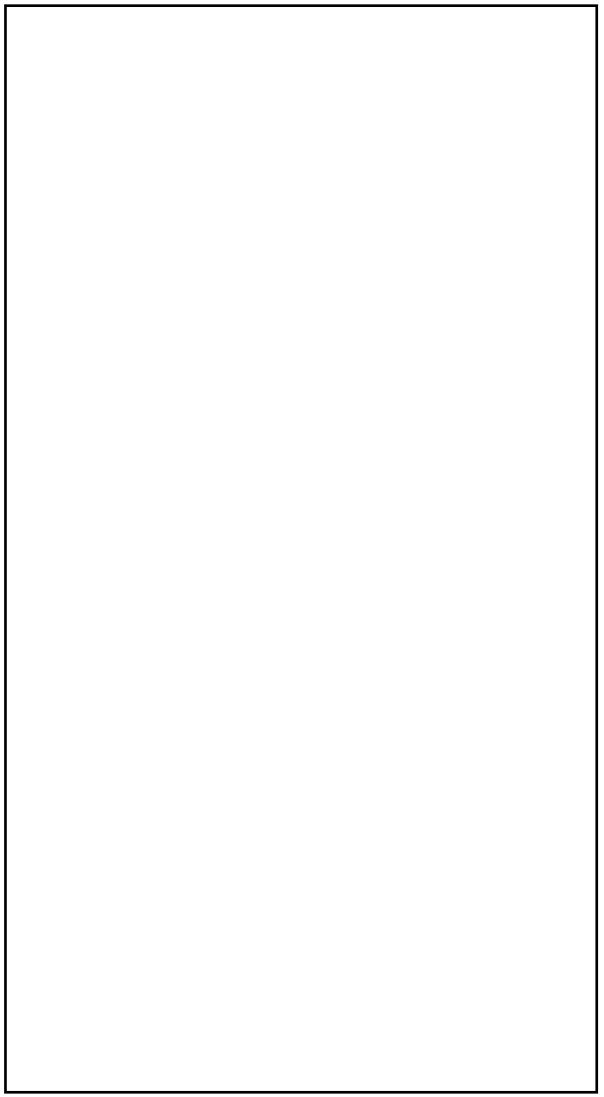
Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):

Beethoven structure:

TYPICAL S…..…… F…..…… LOOKS LIKE THIS, BEETHOVEN'S IS SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT

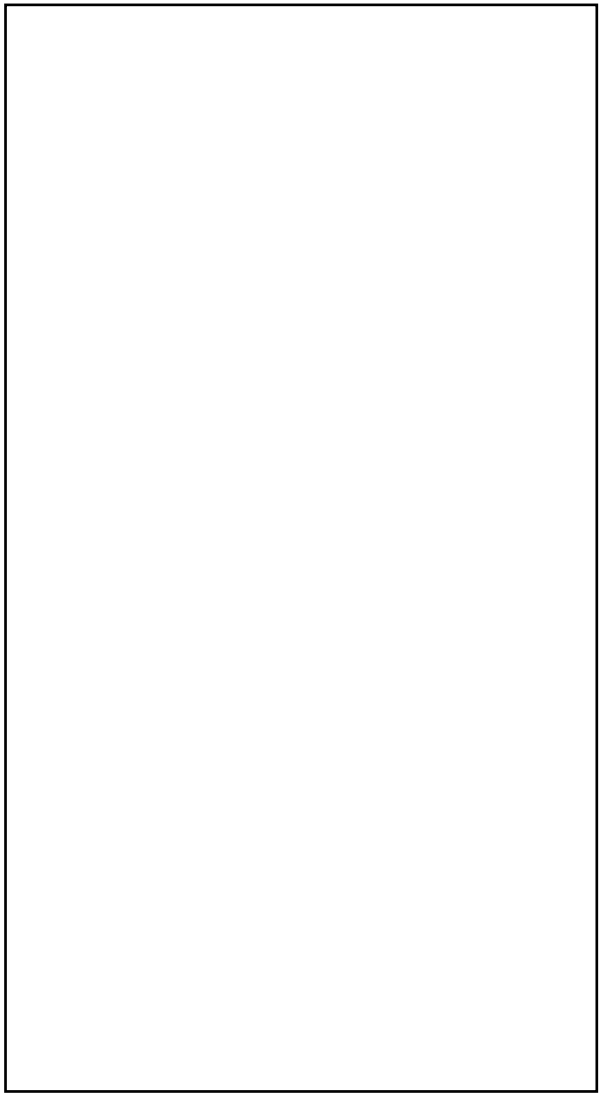


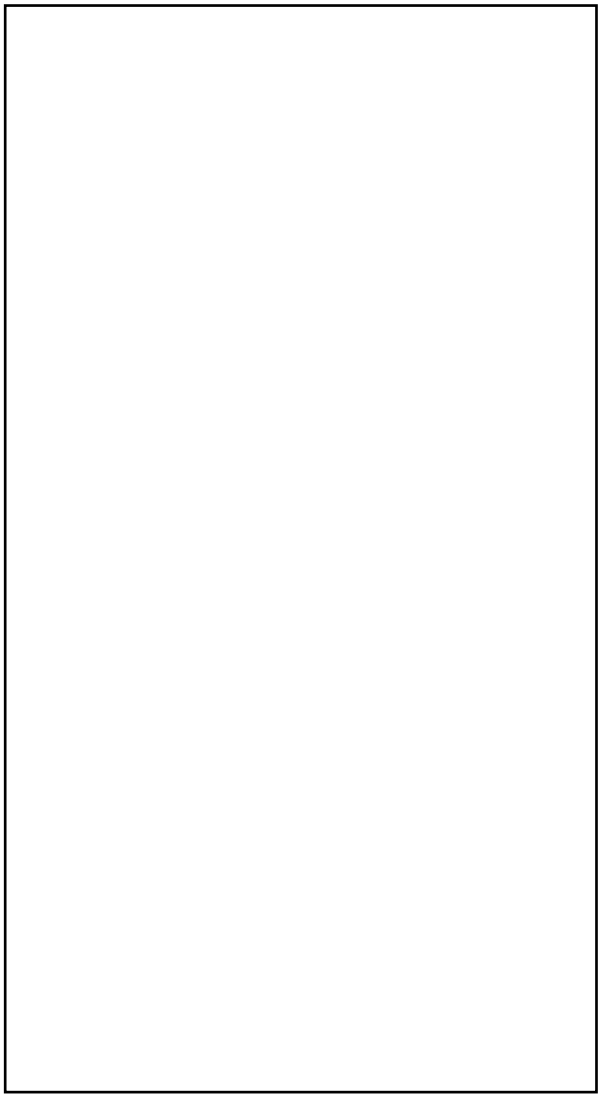


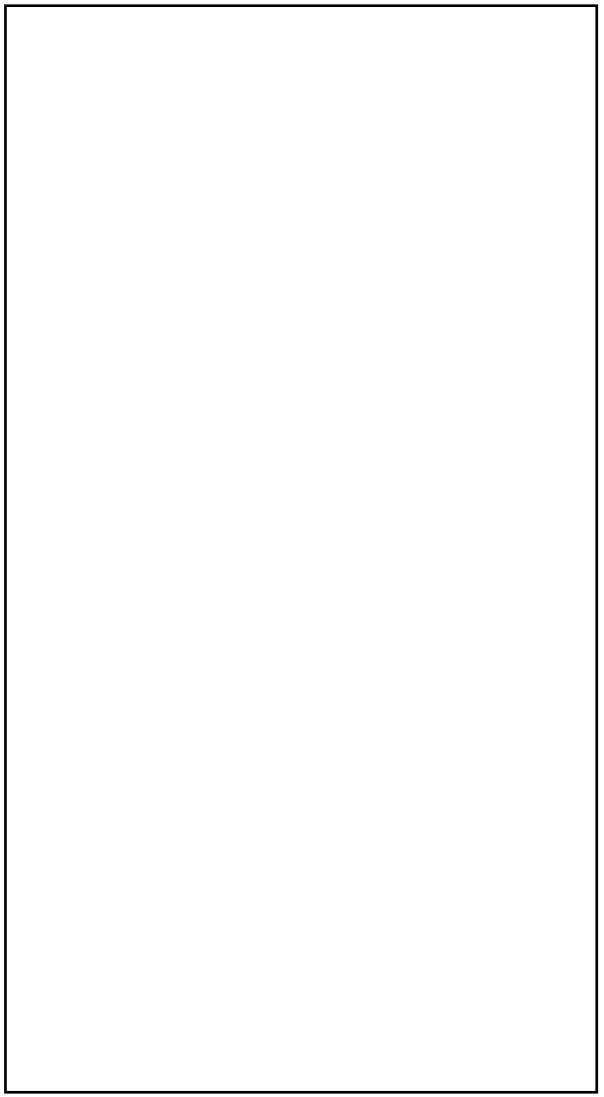


Beethoven structure:

BEETHOVEN'S S…..…… F…..…… in 'Pathetique' sonata







EXPOSITION

The main subjects are introduced.

- **First subject** =
- **Bridge passage/transition** =
- **Second subject** =

Usually repeated for listener familiarity.

- **Codetta** =

Describe the **1st subject**:

Describe the **transition**?

The transition modulates in preparation for the 2nd subject. key in the following bars:

27 = **39** = **43** =

Describe the **2nd subject** (1st section).

Describe the 2nd subject (2nd t section).

What key is this section in?

How is the left hand part played? This is known as **=**

How are the parts moving LH and RH?

What is a **codetta**?

What subject is the codetta based on?

What bar does this begin?

What key is the pedal note highlighting?

DEVELOPMENT

What section is the first 4 bars of the development based on?

How much is the same?

bar 135

What significant thing happens in this bar?

What is this called?

Why did Beethoven do this?

How has Beethoven constructed the melody from bar 137?

How is this section of 1st subject different from prior sections?

bar 167

What significant thing happens in this bar?

What is this called?

Why did Beethoven do this?

What texture is the final 8 bars of the development?

What triad is being highlighted every 2 bars (every 4th pattern)?

What key does this lead in to?

What section does this lead into?

RECAPITULATION

Final section that ‘recaps’ the exposition.

- First subject =
- Transition section =
- Second subject =

Includes a coda.

What key is the **first subject** in?

Modified in bar 207 = 4 bar phrases.

Finishes on an unusual chord in bar 219. What is it?

What key is the **second subject** in at bar 221?

What key is the **second subject** in at bar 53?

Find where the coda begins:

What section is this based on?

In bars 299 – 304 there is a final reference to which subject?

How does the piece end?

Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):

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Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):

Notes - (use this section to jot down any notes to aid your work):

Structure

Texture

Context

Dynamics

Composer:

Melody

Instrumentation

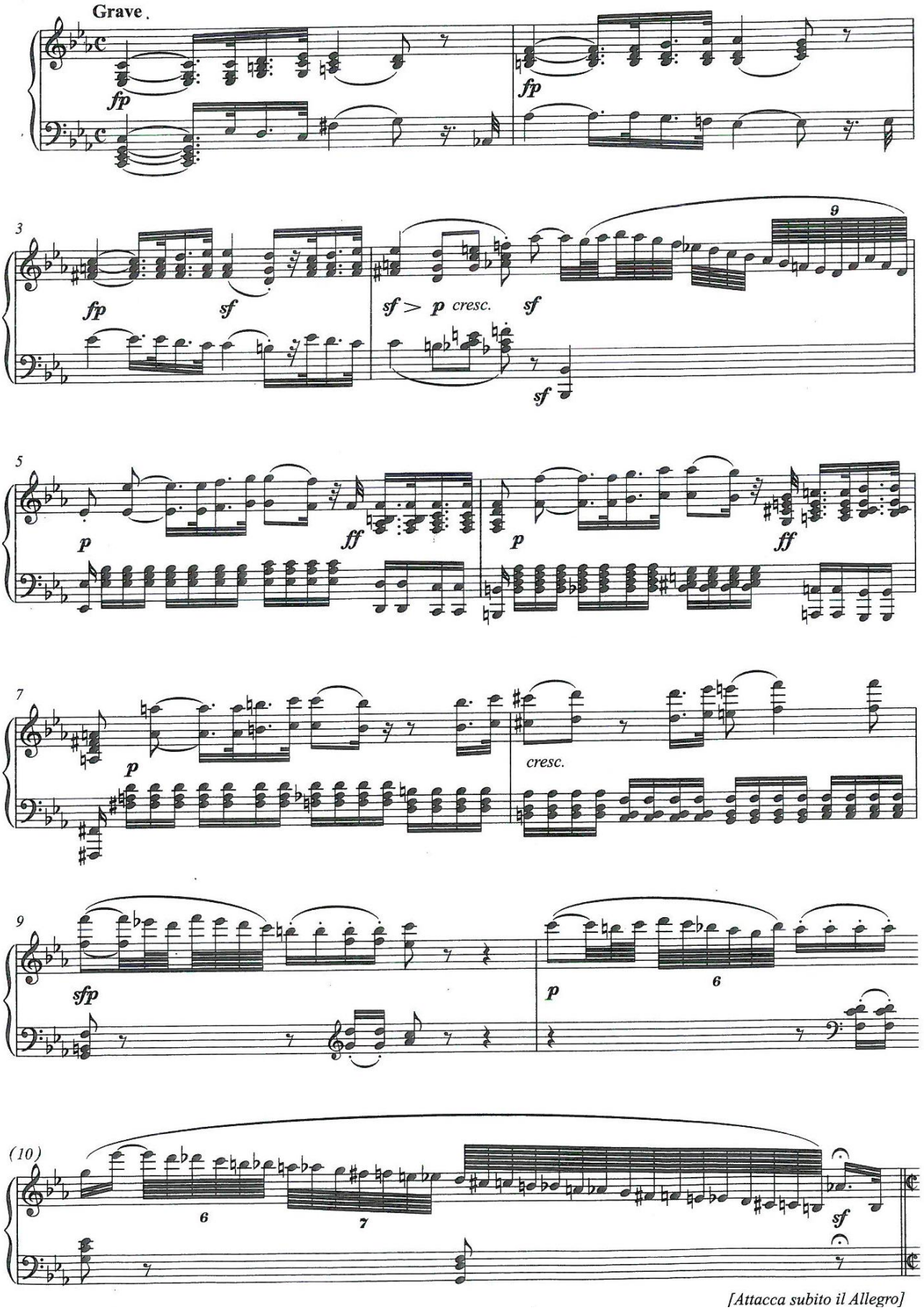
Harmony and tonality

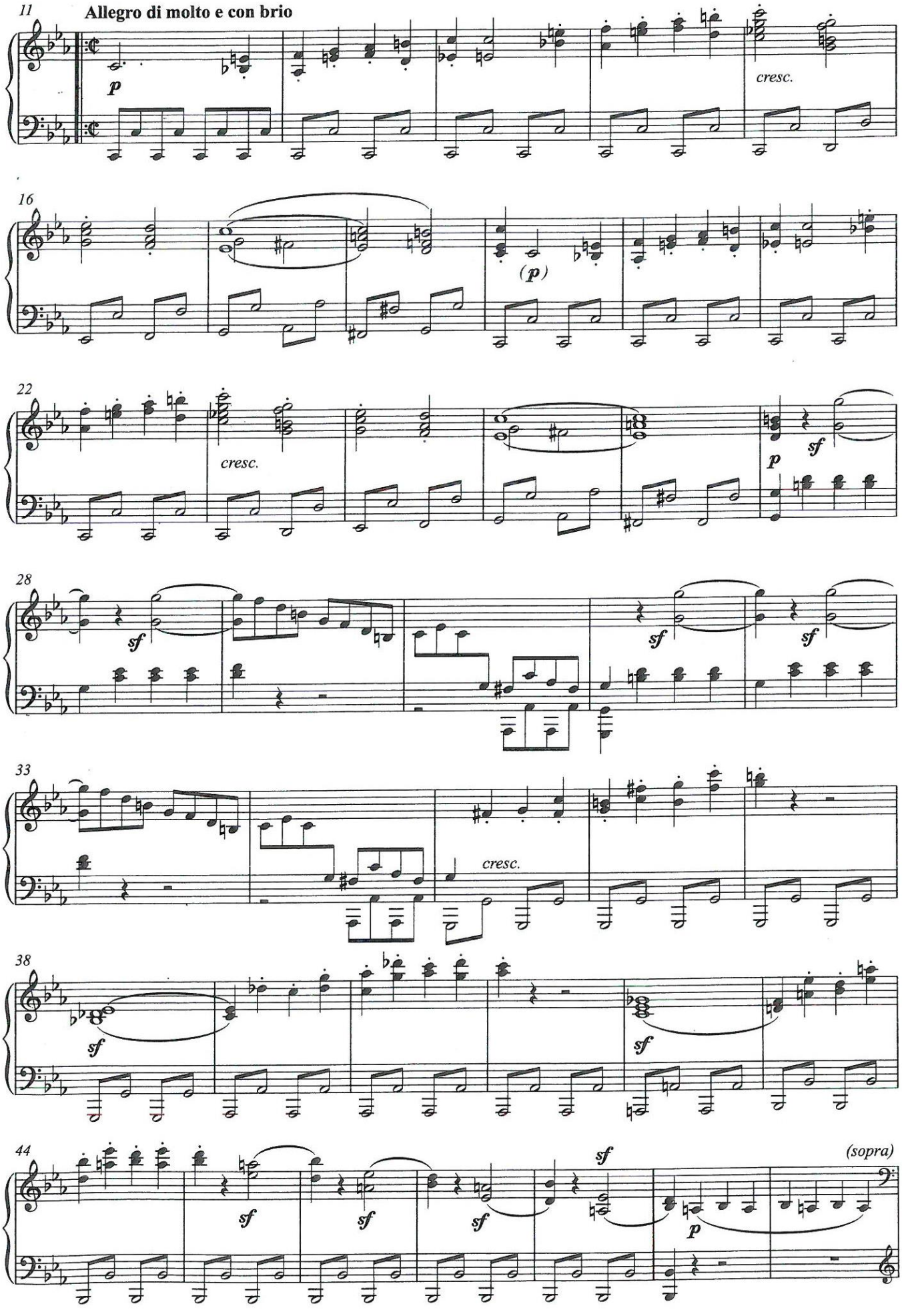
Tempo, Metre and rhythm

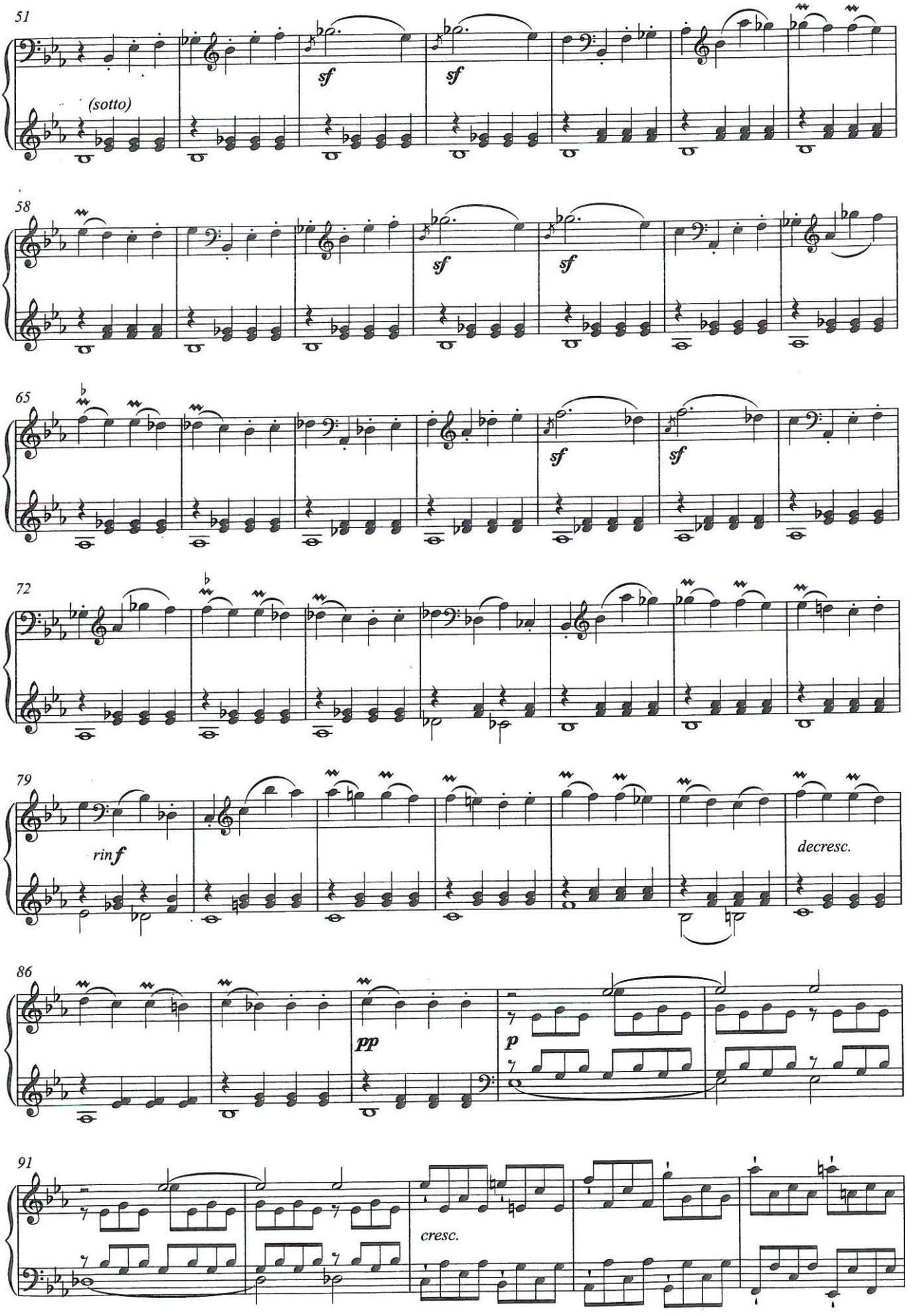
Piano Sonata Op.13 No.8 in C minor
'Pathétique' Movement I

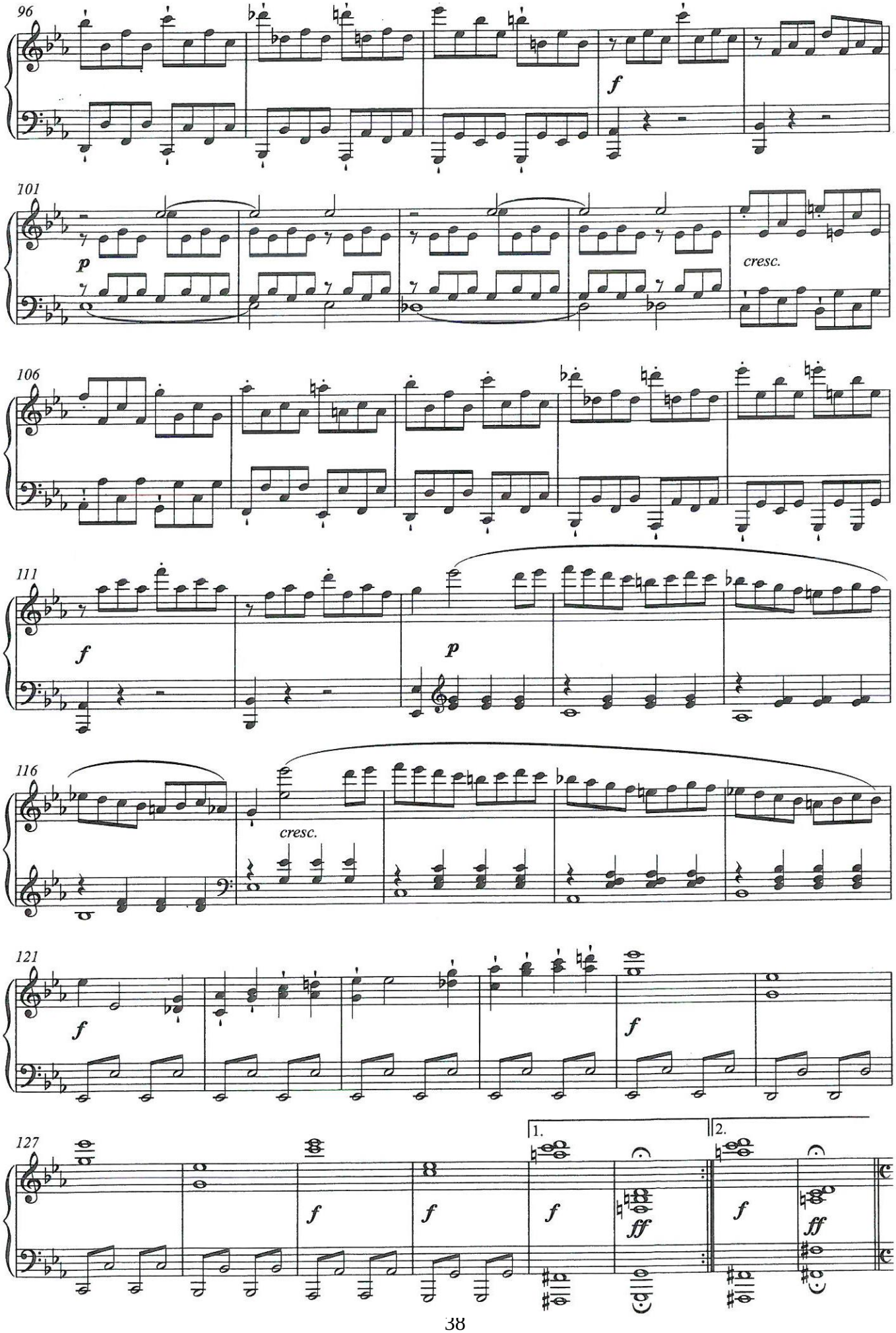
Audio 2

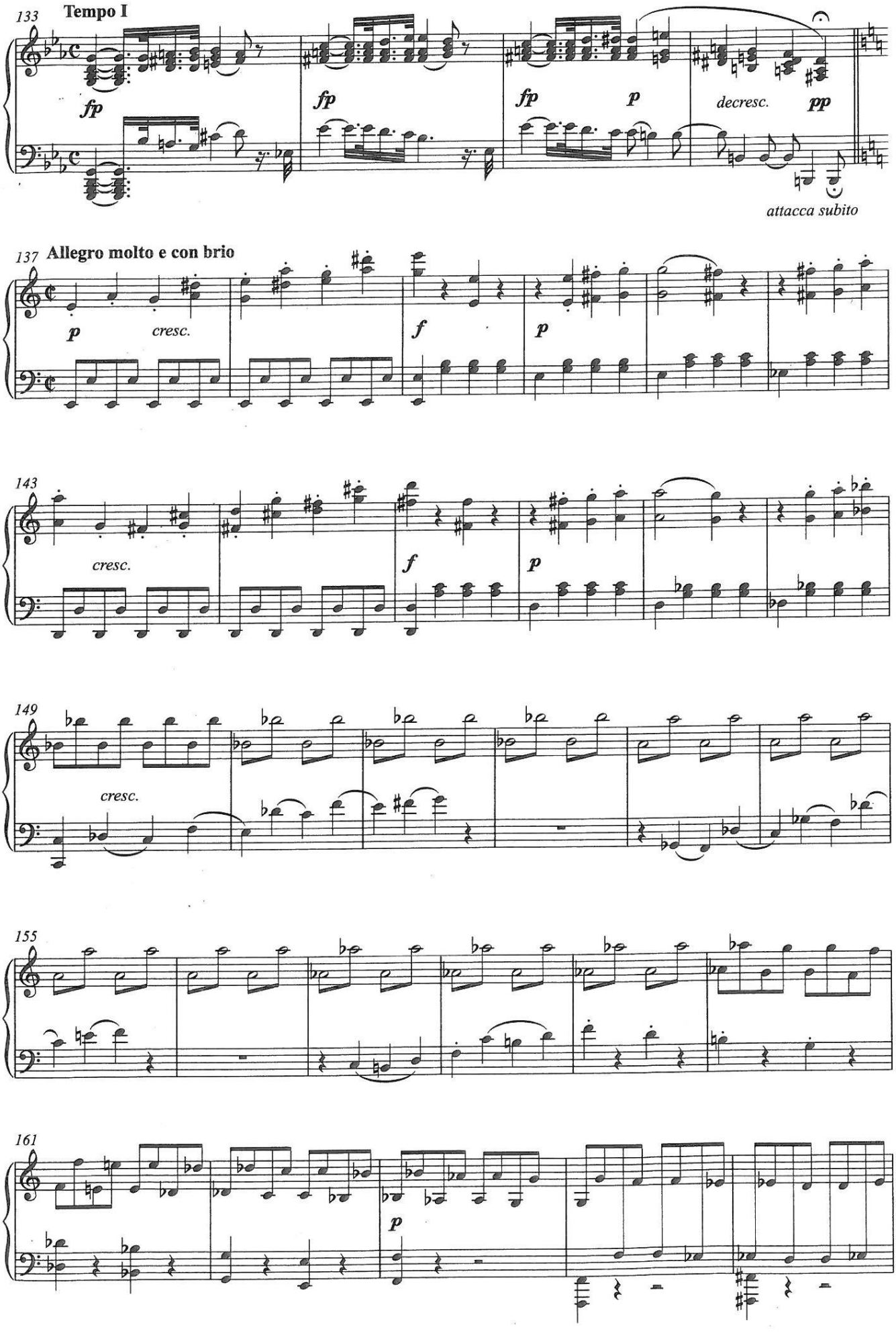
Ludwig van Beethoven

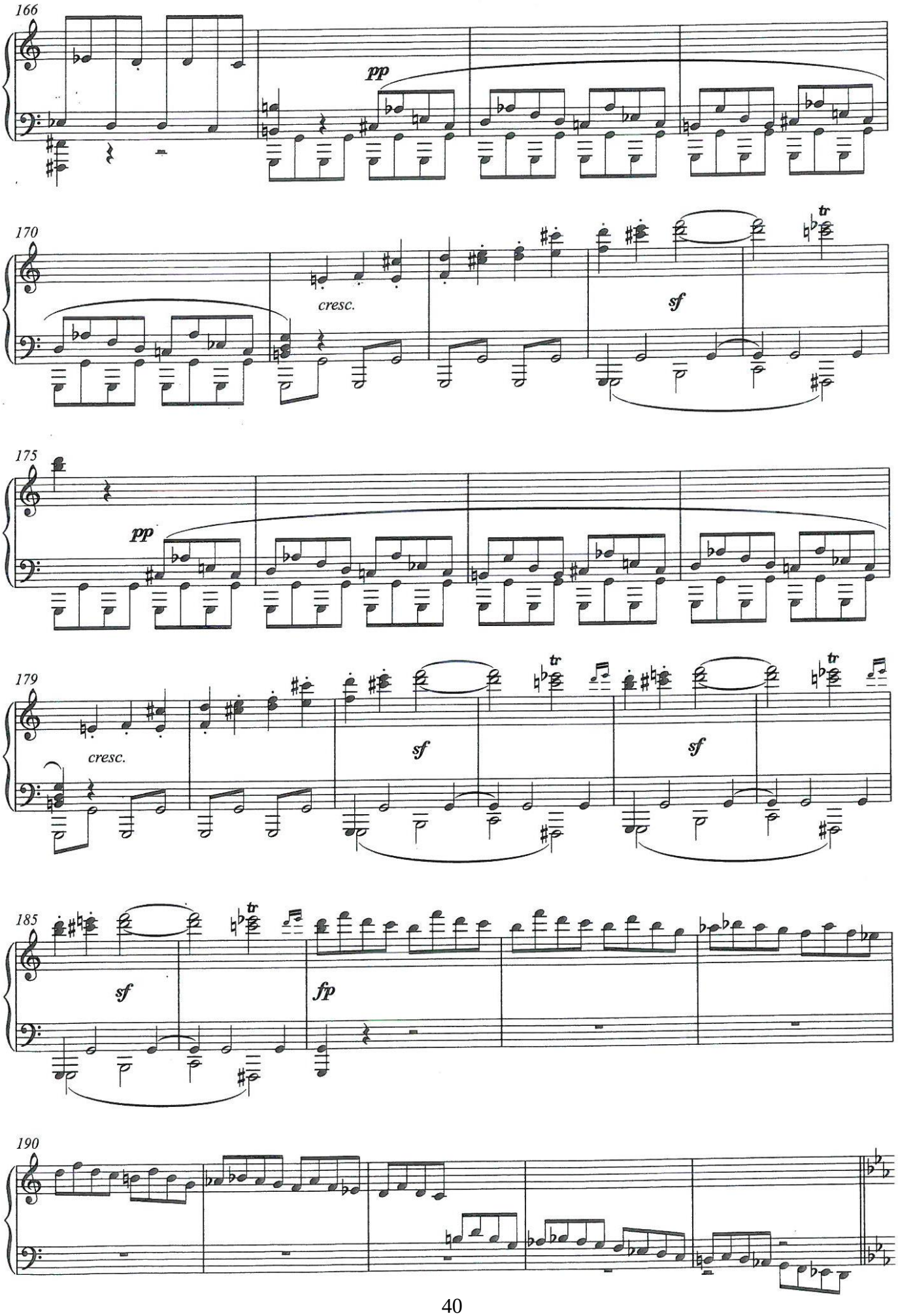


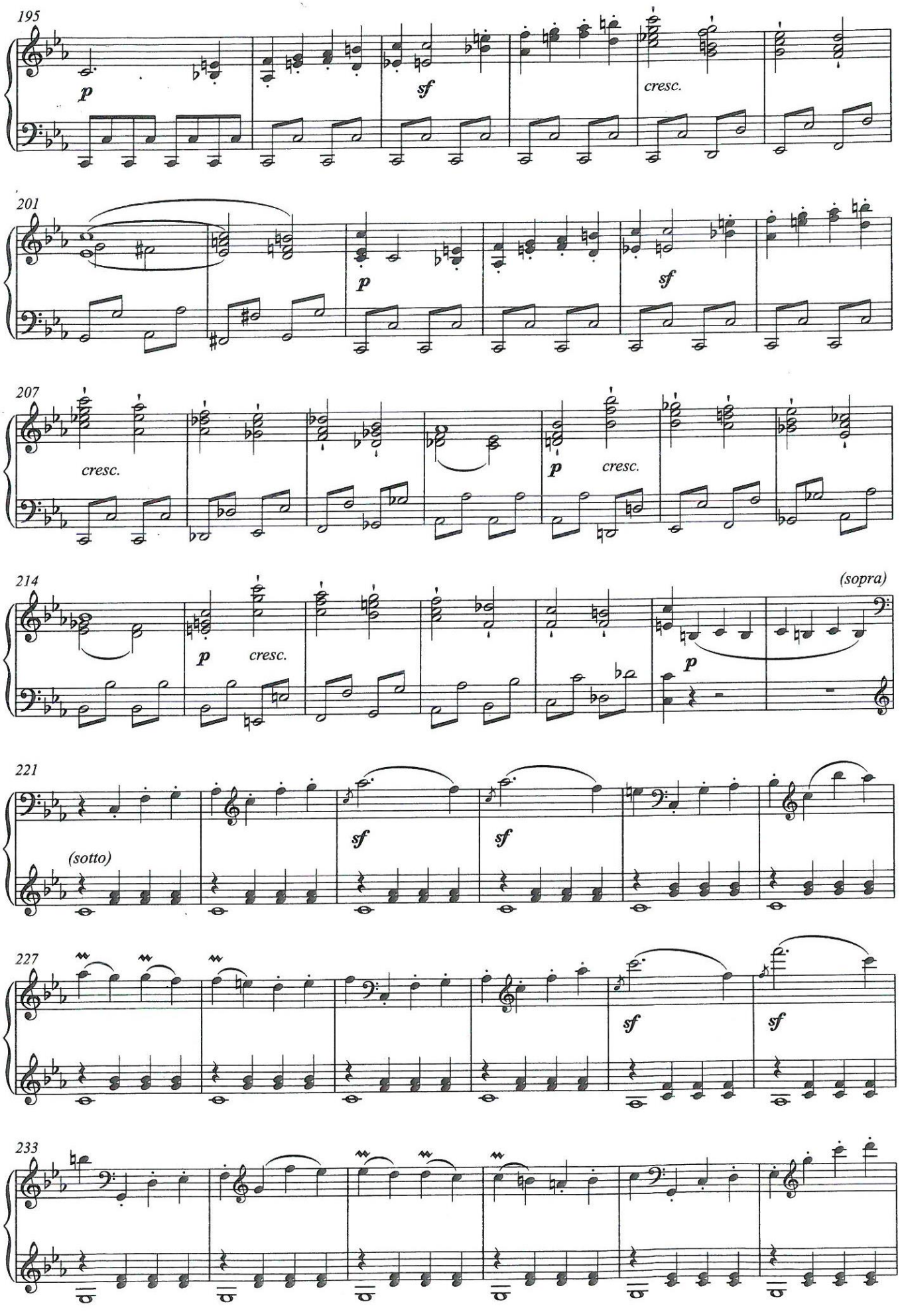

11
Allegro di molto e con brio
p
cresc.
16
(p)
22
cresc.
p
sf
28
sf
sf
sf
33
cresc.
38
sf
sf
44
sf
sf
sf
sf
p
(sopra)

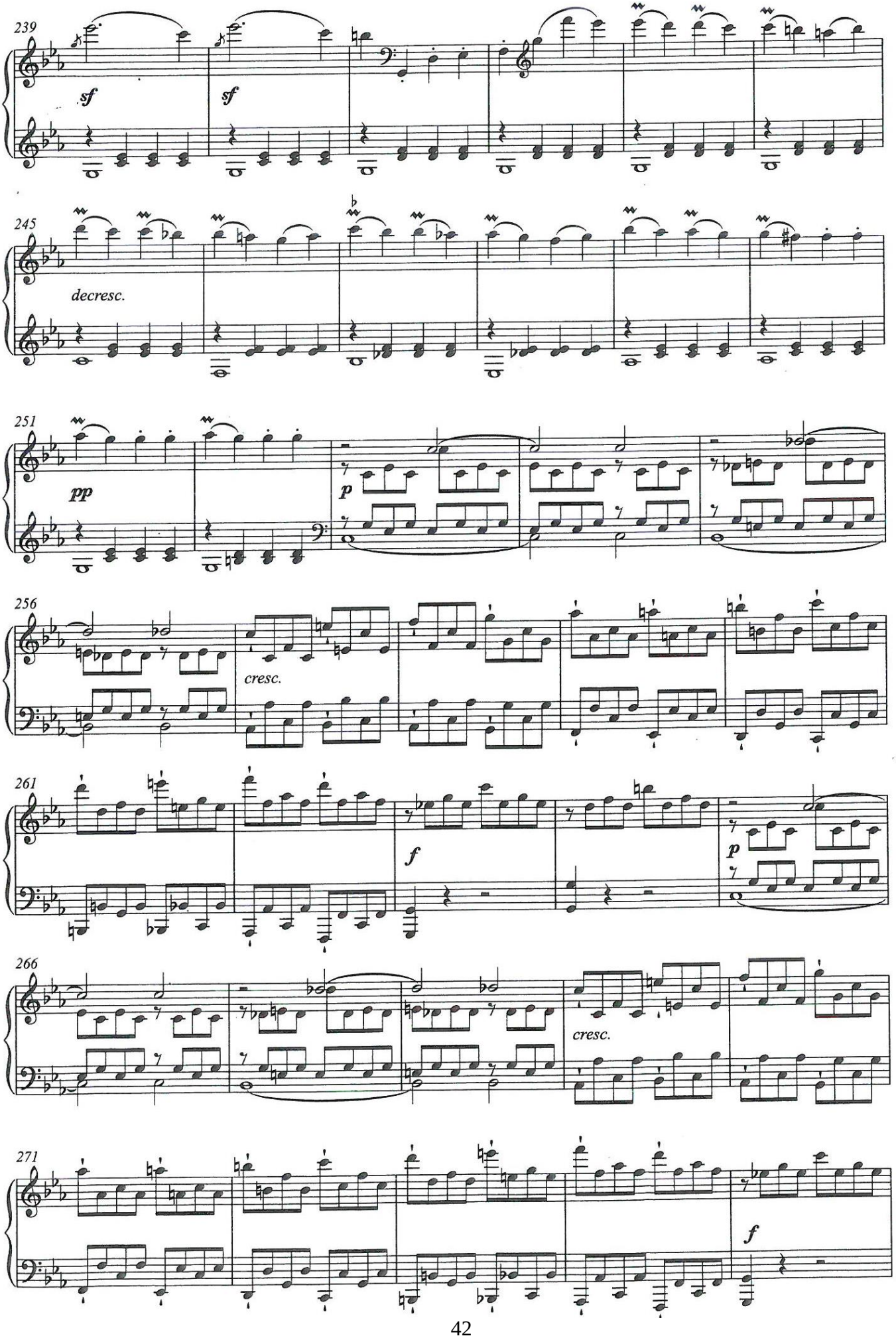

51
(sotto)
sf
sf
58
sf
sf
65
sf
sf
72
79
rinf
decresc.
86
pp
p
91
cresc.

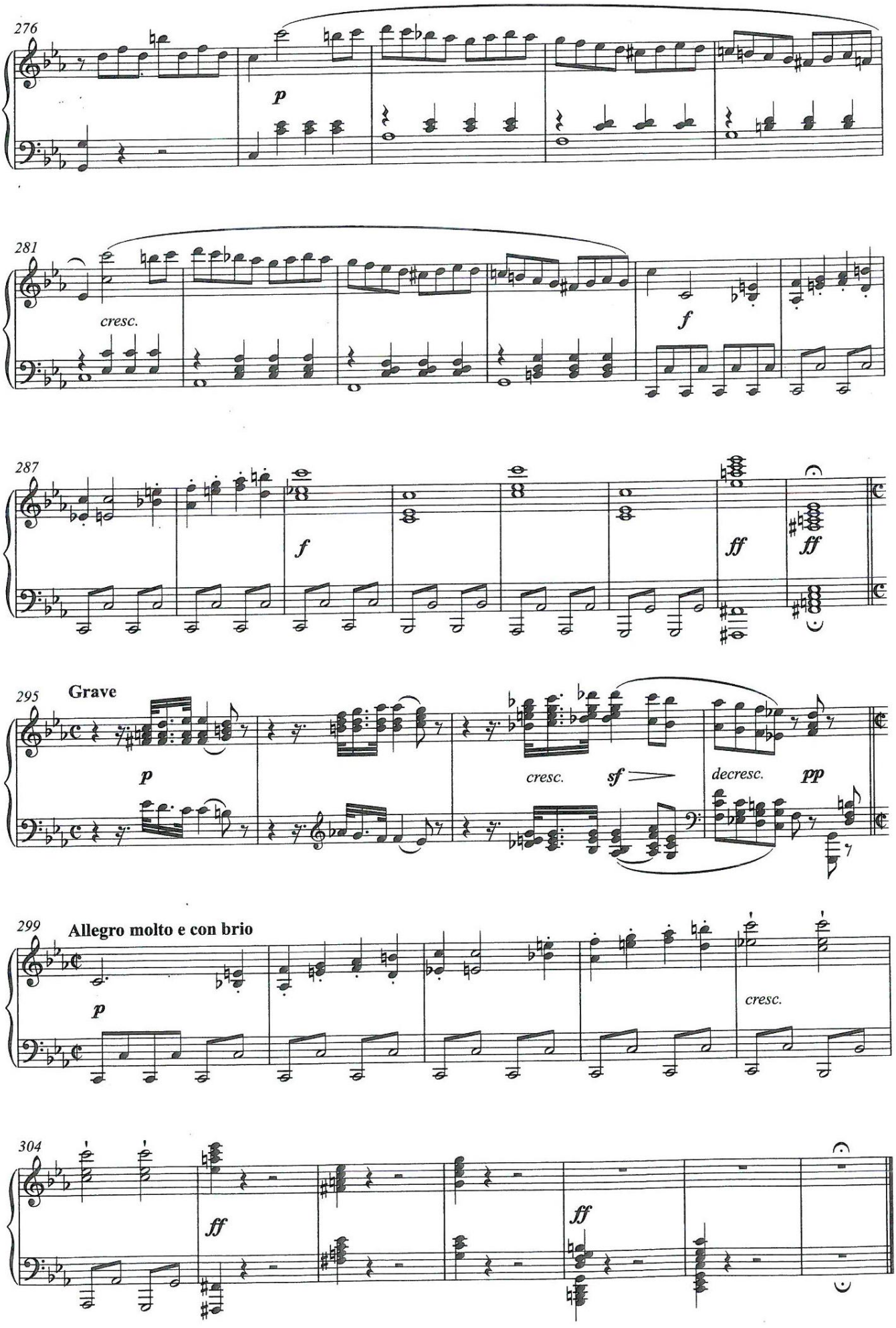

96
f
101
p
cresc.
106
111
f
p
116
cresc.
121
f
f
127
f
f
f
1.
f
ff
2.
f
ff


133
Tempo I
fp
fp
fp
p
decresc.
pp
attacca subito
137
Allegro molto e con brio
p
cresc.
f
p
143
cresc.
f
p
149
cresc.
155
161
p


166
pp
170
cresc.
sf
175
pp
179
cresc.
sf
sf
185
sf
fp
190


195
p
sf
cresc.
201
p
sf
207
cresc.
p
cresc.
214
(sopra)
p
cresc.
p
221
(sotto)
sf
sf
227
sf
sf
233


239
sf
sf
245
decresc.
251
pp
p
256
cresc.
261
f
p
266
cresc.
271
f


276
p
281
cresc.
f
287
f
ff
ff
295
Grave
p
cresc.
sf
decresc.
pp
299
Allegro molto e con brio
p
cresc.
304
ff
ff