

Schoenberg's student worksheet for reporting on musical broadcasts – Gerald Strang Collection, ASC Satellite Collection S29, Folder 45, page 29; see also ASC T76.05

Name _____ Date of report _____
Classes in Music _____
Title of work _____ Composer _____
Date of performance _____

REPORTS ON MUSICAL BROADCASTS

The following list intends to direct the attention of the listener to some important points. Answer only those questions which refer to the works heard and which lie within the realm of your own musical experience.

PRESERVE THIS SHEET

Answer on a separate piece of paper. Type of composition (symphony, overture, concerto, and string quartet, etc.)

1. Number of movements
2. a) Names or titles of movements.
b) Their tempo and meter
c) Their key (major or minor).
d) Their character (e.g. dancelike, songlike, cantabile, lyric, heroic, pathetic, passionate, scherzando, grazioso, rhythmic, fantastic, marchlike, stormy, fiery, noble-spirited, melodious, sentimental, burlesque, grotesque, ironic, folklike, exotic, national characteristic, picturesque, dreamy, descriptive of nature or definite moods, etc.)
3. Form or structure of each movement: e.g. sonata, sonatina, overture form, suite, small rondo, large rondo, sonata-rondo, scherzo, minuetto, andante-adagio-rondo, variations, three-part, five-part song form, etc., French overture, Italian overture, chaconne, passacaglia and other basso ostinato forms.
4. Harmonic considerations: e.g. simple diatonic, modal, Bachian, pre-classical, classical, Romantic, chromatic, Wagnerian, Debussian, modernistic, bitonal, atonal.
5. Contrapuntal considerations: contrapuntal combinations (multiple and invertible counterpoint, number of voices, counter melodies, imitations, canons, fugues, fugatos, combinations of superimposed themes or motives, etc.).
6. Style (as to century, period or school, etc.). e.g. characterized by its melodic, harmonic thematic, structural, contrapuntal features.
7. Instrumentation (as to the kind and number of instruments used). e.g. full orchestra, small orchestra, chamber orchestra, string orchestra, band, concerto; use of special instruments: piano, harp, organ, celeste, mandolin, guitar, saxophone, etc. Identify some of the instruments which play solo.
8. Style of instrumentation:
e.g. pre-classic (Bach, Handel, etc.), pre-Beethoven, classic, Beethoven, Romantic, Wagnerian, Strauss-Debussy-Tschaikowsky and other post-Wagnerian, modernistic, Jazzlike
9. Vocal music: solo voice (soprano, mezzo-soprano, contralto, tenor, baritone, bass) with accompaniment of piano, orchestra or other combinations; duets, terzets, quartets, etc; choral music: with accompaniment or a capella, male or female chorus, mixed chorus, including solo voices, double choruses.
Style: church music (e.g. masses, oratorios, cantatas, motets, requiem, etc.), or secular: solo song, opera, operetta, secular cantata, oratorios, choruses.
10. Chamber Music: combinations (piano solo; violin, cello, flute, clarinet, etc., with or without piano; trios, quartets, quintets, etc.)
11. Program music: (e.g. some impressive descriptive passages: describe instrumental effects, moods, characters, etc.)
12. Additional personal observations.

Scores should be used if available.

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