

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – Clarinet Concerto, third movement**Find the bar (Answers)**

In which bar can you find...

1. The first anacrusis? Which instrumental part it is in?	Upbeat to bar 1, clarinet part
2. The beginning of section B (first episode)?	Bar 57
3. The first time we hear a flute solo?	Bar 77
4. The first time we hear a dominant 7th chord with a flattened 9th?	Bar 98
5. The first time we hear an augmented 6th chord?	Bar 111
6. A hemiola?	Bars 131–132
7. The beginning of a section in F# minor?	Bar 138 (or upbeat to 138)
8. The widest leap between notes in the clarinet part?	Bar 162–163
9. The first time we see a pause (or fermata) in the score?	Bar 219
10. Every instrument in the orchestra plays a unison note A?	Bar 352

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart – Clarinet Concerto, third movement**Quick Quiz (Answers)**

1. What key is this movement in?	A major
2. Although originally most likely written for a basset horn, in modern times this concerto is written for and performed by Clarinet in A. What does 'in A' mean?	The note written sounds a minor third lower when played. E.g. if we see a C in the score, we will hear an A a minor third below when played by the Clarinet in A
3. This movement is a typical third movement of a Classical concerto. Summarise the movements of a typical three-movement concerto of this period.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allegro (in sonata form) 2. Slow movement 3. Rondo
4. This movement is a rondo. What is rondo form?	A section keeps returning, with other episodes in between. Structure can be noted like this: A-B-A-C-A etc.
5. Mozart composed this piece for an orchestra that is slightly smaller than a typical Classical-sized orchestra. Which instruments from the usual classical sized orchestra are not used here?	Oboes, trumpets, timpani
6. In Bar 9, 'Tutti' is written on the score. What does this mean?	'All' or 'together', ie everyone play. Often put in the music to contrast with a preceding or subsequent solo section, in this case after Bars 1–8 where the solo clarinet leads
7. How would you describe the texture at Bars 17–22?	Melody and accompaniment
8. In Bars 51 and 53, the first violins have two diagonal lines crossed through some of the note stems. What does this indicate?	The note should be played as semiquavers
9. At Bar 129 in the flute part, 'a 2' is written above the music. What does this mean?	Both players play same part, after a passage where they have divided
10. There is one instrument that, when it plays, always doubles another part. Which instrument is this?	Double bass, always doubles cello part when it plays (at Bars 129–131 the octave briefly changes)