## Rondo Form - Analysis

Scores and Audio are on the Open Music Theory website's chapter on Rondo Form (at the bottom of that webpage)

## Example 1. Joseph Bologne (1745-1799), String Quartet, Op. 1, II, Rondeau

Part 1 - Basic Questions
NOTE: This work is in rondo form (5 part)
These questions concern the entire work
a. First break the work down into its largest components. Fill out the table below using letters (A, B, C) and terms (refrain and episode) and list the first measure number of each section.
(HINT: Find all of the A (refrain) sections first)

b. Does this piece have a coda?

- If so, in what measure does it start? $\qquad$
b. Does this piece contain connective sections (e.g., transitions and retransitions)? $\qquad$
- If so, where do they occur (list type and measure range for each)
c. Does this piece contain any external auxiliary sections (e.g., prefixes and suffixes)?
- If so, where do they occur (list type and measure range for each)
d. Does the A section contain any of the phrase-level forms that you've studied? $\qquad$
If so, which type? $\qquad$
Part 2 - Additional Harmonic Questions
a. Find one instance of a chromatic chord. Provide the following:
a. Measure number: $\qquad$
b. Roman numeral: $\qquad$
b. What type of 64 chord occurs in measure 61? $\qquad$
c. What type of cadences occur in m .8 and m. 32?
a. Measure 8 $\qquad$
b. Measure 32
d. The dominant chord in mm. 11, doesn't resolve to tonic when the chord changes. There's a name for this type of situation. What is it called? (the answer is NOT deceptive) $\qquad$
Part 3 - Short answer questions
a. There are many E naturals and D flats in measures 25-27. Harmonically, what is happening here?
b. There are a few chords in the A section that are incomplete but you can suggest they are common chords by implying a note for each. List two chords that are missing important chord members and give their measure number, their implied note, and the Roman numeral you think best represents them with the note you've implied.

