

Structure – The order that things happen in.

First... then... this is followed by... at the end.

Binary Form - Music in two parts

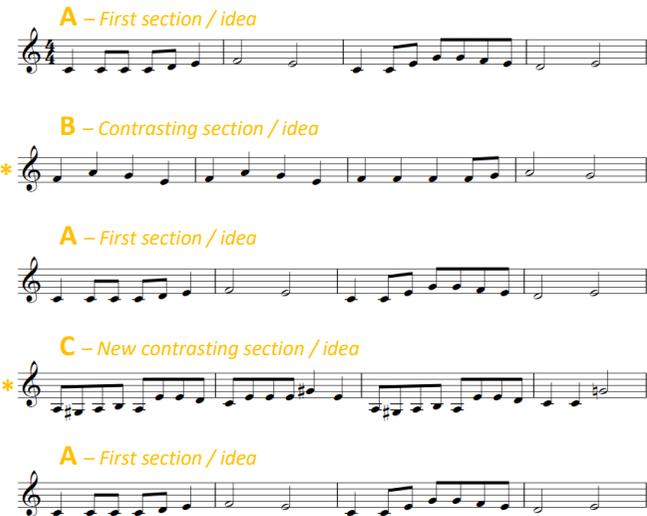
Section A and Section B.



Section B contrasts Section A in some way. Usually both sections are repeated.

Rondo Form – The opening section keeps returning, with contrasting sections in between.

Section A, Section B, Section A, Section C, Section A.



* The contrasting sections are called 'episodes'.

STRUCTURE

Song Form

Intro Verse Chorus Middle 8 Bridge Outro

Ternary Form - Music in three parts

Section A, Section B, Section A.



The 2nd Section A can be an exact repeat of the 1st Section A, or a slightly altered version.

Strophic Form - Same music repeated each section.

Section A, Section A, Section A.



e.g. Hymns, Folk Songs...

All verses have the same music.

Minuet & Trio – Dance founded in 17th-18th Century Europe. In Triple time and moderato. Both are in binary form. Trio is like a second Minuet but contrasting in some way.

Minuet		Trio		Minuet	
Section A (Repeated)	Section B (Repeated)	Section A (Repeated)	Section B (Repeated)	Section A (No Repeat)	Section B (No Repeat)
<i>In tonic key. Ends with key change.</i>	<i>In related key. Ends with change back to tonic key.</i>	<i>More contrast – new key or change of instruments. Ends with key change.</i>	<i>In related key. Ends with key change back to starting key of trio.</i>	<i>Keys are same as first time playing Minuet.</i>	

Variation Form – A theme / section is then followed by other sections (variations), changing and developing the first theme / section in different and imaginative ways.

Theme	Variation 1	Variation 2	Variation 3
<i>The original idea / section</i>	<i>There are many ways you can transform the theme: Change the instrumentation, tempo, key, harmony, metre, rhythm... Use imitation, inversion, sequence, diminution, augmentation... Developing harmonies without the tune... Introducing new tunes... Varying the style...</i>		