

Joseph Haydn – Symphony No. 101, second movement ‘The Clock’**Find the bar (Answers)**

In which bar can you find...

Note about bar numbers: bar numbers vary in different editions, depending on how second-time bars are numbered. To check if your edition tallies with ours, your version of the movement should be 150 bars long. If your edition is 152 bars long, use the alternative bar numbers in brackets in the answer column below.

1. The first time the orchestra plays tutti?	Bar 34 (or Bar 36)
2. An inverted pedal? In which instrument?	Bar 16 (or Bar 18) Oboe
3. The first appearance of semiquaver sextuplets? In which instrument?	Bar 135 (or Bar 137) 2nd violins
4. The start of the ‘Minore’ section?	Bar 34 (or Bar 36)
5. The first appearance of a descending scale of D major over two octaves? In which instrument?	Bar 14 (or Bar 15) 1st violins
6. The first appearance of a triple stopped chord? In which instrument?	Bar 24 (or Bar 25) Violas
7. Offbeat semiquaver thirds? In which parts?	Bar 40–43 (or Bar 42–44) In oboes and bassoons
8. A monophonic passage? In which instrument?	Bars 61–62 (or Bar 53–54) 1st violins
9. An empty bar?	Bar 97 (or Bar 99)
10. The first bar of a passage where first violins are accompanied by solo flute and solo bassoon?	Bar 63 (or Bar 65)
11. When ‘Theme a’ begins in the key of Eb major?	Bar 98 (or Bar 100)
12. The start of the coda?	Bar 144 (or Bar 146)

Joseph Haydn – Symphony No. 101, second movement ‘The Clock’**Quick Quiz (Answers)**

1. What is the tempo marking of this movement, and what does it mean?	Andante, walking pace
2. What is the name of the ornament in the first violin part in Bar 3?	Grace note / acciaccatura
3. What key is this movement in?	G major
4. What is the dot above the notes in the bassoon parts in Bar 1 called? What does this mean to the player, how should the notes be played?	Staccato, short detached notes
5. In what key does the Minore section begin? What indications imply this in the music?	G minor, new key signature of two flats, and accidental F#s
6. What does ‘pizz’ mean in Bar 1 of second violin and cellos/double basses parts?	Pizzicato – plucked strings
7. What does sf stand for in Bar 14 (or Bar 15), and what does it mean?	Sforzando – sudden loud emphasis
8. Why is ‘a 2’ written in the horn and trumpet parts in Bar 38 (or Bar 40)?	Tells both players to play same note, after several bars of player 1 and 2 playing different parts
9. Which movement of a symphony is this? How many movements does a symphony from this period have, and how would you broadly describe each movement?	Second. Four movements: fast (often sonata form), slow, minuet, fast
10. In Bar 58 (or Bar 60) the timpani has a minim with dashes in the stem. What does this mean?	Drum roll