J.S. Bach WTC Fugue 11—18th-century Counterpoint Questions

c) Subject

f) Answer

2. What are measures 1-4 known as?			
Z. \	a) Double fugue d) Countersubject g) Episode i) Stretto	b) Exposition e) Augmentation h) Invertible counterpoint j) Inversion	c) Subject f) Answer
3. What is the upper voice in measures 5-8 known as?			
	a) Double fugue d) Countersubject g) Episode i) Stretto	b) Exposition e) Augmentation h) Invertible counterpoint j) Inversion	c) Subject f) Answer
4. Is the answer "real" or " tonal"?			
5. At what transposition is the first answer stated?			
	a) Relative majord) Dominant	b) Relative minore) Subdominant	c) Tonic
6. Does the fugue contain a countersubject? (Yes or No)			
7. What term is used to identify measures 31-36?			
	a) Double fugued) Countersubjectg) Episodei) Stretto	b) Exposition e) Augmentation h) Invertible counterpoint j) Inversion	c) Subject f) Answer
8. What is the contrapuntal technique that is used in measures 37-42?			
	a) Double fugue d) Countersubject g) Episode i) Stretto	b) Exposition e) Augmentation h) Invertible counterpoint j) Inversion	c) Subject f) Answer

1. What term best identifies measures 1-13?

b) Exposition

j) Inversion

e) Augmentation

h) Invertible counterpoint

a) Double fugue

g) Episode

i) Stretto

d) Countersubject

Form exam, Section 2: 18th-century Fugal Analysis (8 questions)

This exam section asks about a Bach fugue from The Well-Tempered Clavier

Format of this section of the Exam:

Questions: (the exact measure numbers are left blank here but they are given on the exam):

- (a) What are measures _____ known as? [what fugal term describes those measures]
- (b) What is the upper voice in measures ____ known as? [what fugal term describes it]
- (c) What term is used to identify measures _____ ? [what fugal term describes that part of the fugue]
- (d) What term is used to identify measures _____ ? [what fugal term describes that part of the fugue]
- (e) What is the contrapuntal technique that is used in measures _____?

The possible answer choices for the above questions are:

- subject: the main melodic idea of the fugue
- answer: the subject but transposed to a different pitch level
- **exposition**: section of a fugue where some version of the subject is stated; a fugue starts with a "tonic exposition" in which all the voices of the fugue get to state some version of the subject
- countersubject: a melodic idea the appears in counterpoint against the subject more than once
- episode: the opposite of an exposition; episodes are sections that modulate to new keys between expositions
- augmentation: make the rhythm values of the subject longer
- diminution= make the rhythm values of the subject shorter
- inversion: turn the melodic intervals of the subject upside down; "retrograde" is to state the subject backwards from last note to first
- stretto: multiple statements of the subject that occur closely on top of each other to create tension near the end of a fugue—Example below is from Fugue 11 in F major from *The Well-tempered Clavier*, Book1 (the subject is highlighted in grey at m.37--there are overlapping subject entries at m. 39 and m. 41)



- double fugue: (two fugues happening at once)
- invertible counterpoint (put the counterpoint in a different vertical relationship)

Other fugal questions on this part of the exam

- Does this fugue contain a countersubject?
- In what key is the "answer" stated?
- Is the "answer" real or tonal?

"Real Answer": a transposed version of the subject that is otherwise exactly the same as the original.

"Tonal Answer": a transposed version of the subject that has one or more slight intervallic adjustments as compared to the original (see below).

