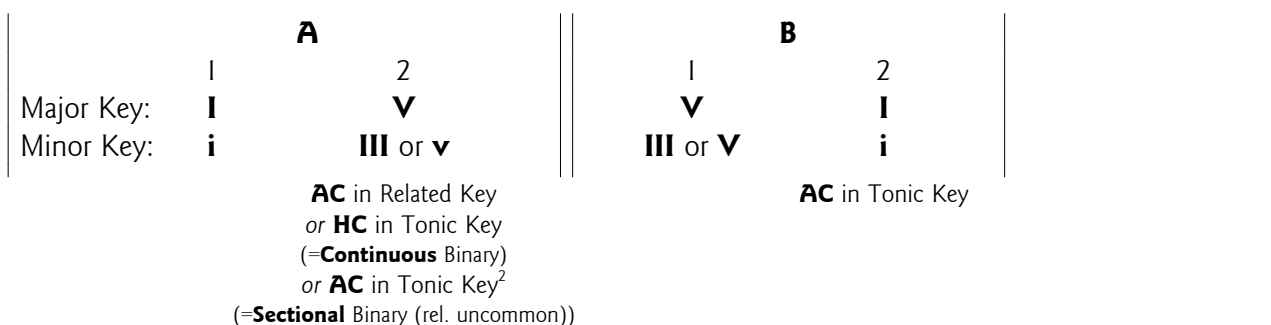


General:

- **Sectional** means “Section(s) ends with **closed** cadence (i.e., an AC in the key in which it started.)”
- **Continuous** means “Section(s) ends with **open** cadence” (AC in related key or HC in tonic key).”

Binary:

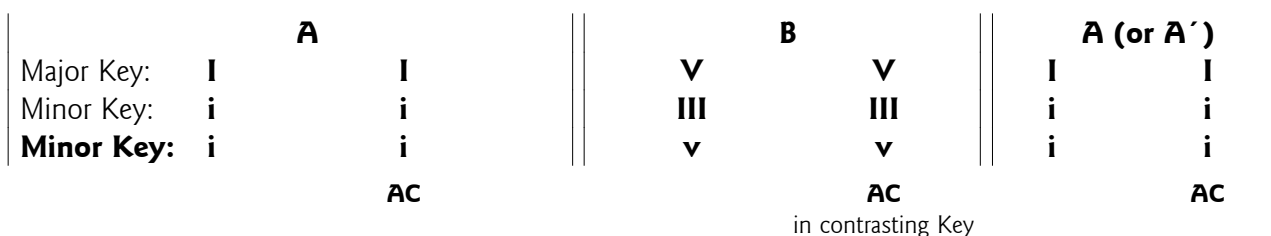
- Two sections (**A**, **B**¹), usually (but not always) separated by a sectional-repeat double bar line.
- May be equal in length (symmetrical) or unequal (asymmetrical); **B** usually longer than **A**.
- Thus, you could have **B1**, **B2**, **B3** ... etc.



- **Simple** Binary: A1 does not return in B2.
- **Rounded** Binary: A1 (or A1 + A2) returns *in some form* in B2 (precursor to **Sonata** Form).
- “Returns in some form” means: may be exact return, or modified, while still recognizable. If it *seems* A1 seems not return in B2, but you notice some similarity between them, it would be wise to add a comment to this effect. **(WHEN IN DOUBT, ADD AN EXPLANATORY COMMENT.)**
- **Binary-Ternary**: | **A** | **B1** + **A1** |, where A is harmonically closed (i.e., AC in I or i), and B is harmonically open (this, plus the fact that *most binary forms have sectional-repeat double bar lines to divide the work into two*, distinguishes it from ternary form).
- **Balanced** Binary: The end of A “rhymes” with the end of B; A2 returns in B2.
- Baroque dance suite movements are typically in binary form (*allemande, courante, sarabande, gigue*).

Ternary:

- Three sections (**A**, **B**, **A**). Other permutations possible but unlikely (ABC, AAB, etc.).
- Each section is **harmonically closed**.
- **Thematic contrast** between A and B.
- **Key area contrast** between A and B.
- **Compound Ternary**: **A**: Minuet, and **B**: Trio, **A**: (“*menuetto da capo*”). This is a larger-scale ternary, since each section is a complete short-form composition.
- **Da Capo Aria**: Aria (song) in ternary form, where “*Da capo*” used to indicate the return to **A**.



¹ Roig-Francoli uses “R1” and “R2” (for reprise 1 and reprise 2), not “A” and “B.” However, he uses “ABA” for ternary. I’m sticking with “A” and “B” for binary form section labels (which makes me old school, I guess).

² Roig-Francoli, who seems inordinately fond of labels, calls it “tonic type.” If A ends on V or III, he calls it “dominant-type.” If it ends on III, he calls it “mediant type.” Really.