**007667RR - FINAL EXAM**

1. The second movement of a symphony is usually written in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ form.

A. A B C

B. A B C D

C. A B A

D. A B C A

2. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scale consists of five notes.

A. pentatonic

B. monotonic

C. major

D. shaded

3. Opera took hold in England in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ century.

A. early nineteenth

B. seventeenth

C. eighteenth

D. late nineteenth

4. A group of instruments or voices with similar timbres within the ensemble is the

A. orchestra.

B. voicing.

C. section.

D. tenors.

5. One of the key components of the double-exposition concerto form is the

A. theme.

B. single exposition.

C. cadenza.

D. chorale.

6. A form of polyphony consisting of two or more rhythmically interlocking voices is the

A. Ituri.

B. hocket.

C. ostinato.

D. Mbuti.

7. The Renaissance period in musical history lasted from about

A. 1450 to 1750.

B. 1425 to 1600.

C. 1650 to 1750.

D. 1500 to 1789.

8. The third section of the sonata form is referred to as the

A. recapitulaton.

B. variation.

C. cadenza.

D. finale.

9. Which one of the following represents the most important element of sonata form?

A. Development of themes

B. Use of Latin texts

C. Doctrine of affects

D. Use of word painting

10. What is the musical term for one of many verses of poetry in a song?

A. Refrain

B. Canto

C. Chorus

D. Strophe

11. Which of the following is a traditional Indian instrument?

A. Ud

B. Pipa

C. Sitar

D. Tombak

12. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a plucked lute with four to six strings and is used to provide a drone.

A. tambura

B. bass

C. bass guitar

D. mandolin

13. The rhythmic feature of Chuck Berry's "School Day" is

A. the wall of sound.

B. honky-tonk.

C. harmonic ascent.

D. anacrusis.

14. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a song are often referred to as stanzas.

A. verses

B. measures

C. notes

D. beats

15. The text pattern of Robert Johnson's "Terraplane Blues" is typical of songs in the

A. blue-note melody.

B. European classical tradition.

C. 8-to-the-bar pattern.

D. 12-bar blues.

16. In the 1920s, Schoenberg developed the new system for organizing music called

A. atonal closure.

B. 12-bar blues.

C. 12-tone composition.

D. monodrama.

17. Music sung without instrumental accompaniment is usually referred to by the term

A. figured bass

B. a capella.

C. countersubject

D. ordo virtutum

18. The musical work that depicts an artist being led to his execution is

A. Schubert's "Erlkönig."

B. Berlioz's Symphonie fantastique.

C. Cherry Blossom.

D. Cage's 4'33''.

19. According to your textbook, which composer is considered to be the most controversial composer who ever lived?

A. Beethoven

B. Wagner

C. Cage

D. Verdi

20. Tony says that a distinguishing characteristic of the Stradivarius violin is the nature of the wood from which it's made. Shin Lee says that it's the shape of the f holes that gives the instrument its distinct characteristic. Who is correct?

A. Both Tony and Shin Lee are correct.

B. Only Shin Lee is correct.

C. Only Tony is correct.

D. Neither Tony nor Shin Lee is correct.

21. The rhythmic patterns of Indian music are called

A. tablas.

B. veenas.

C. talas.

D. pungis.

22. In music, the Italian term for "loud" is

A. piano.

B. forte.

C. fortissimo.

D. mezzo .

23. The instrument that usually has the leading role in a piano trio is the

A. viola.

B. violin.

C. cello.

D. piano.

24. What is the pattern of the Standard Song Form?

A. A B A C

B. A B B A

C. A A B A

D. A B A B

25. When two voices sing exactly the same note simultaneously, the voices are singing

A. in unison.

B. a capella.

C. a cadenci.

D. a doto.

26. The repetition (AA), variation (AA'), and contrast (AB) of a piece of music are all part of the music's

A. genre.

B. timbre.

C. form.

D. texture.

27. When all the instruments in an ensemble are playing in the same rhythm, the process is called

A. ostinato.

B. kebyar.

C. monotone.

D. homorhythm.

28. The two basic forms for vocal selections in operas are

A. tonic and atonal

B. binary and ternary.

C. aria and recitative.

D. solo and duet.

29. Gottschalk's Union is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as an attempt to connect purely instrumental music with the wider world of events and ideas.

A. lieder

B. modernism

C. program music

D. art songs

30. When the singers and band repeat a basic section of music while the lead singer improvises on a single motif, the result is called a

A. vamp.

B. twist.

C. hook.

D. groove.

31. The result of the fusion of rhythm and blues and honky tonk was

A. reggae.

B. jazz.

C. hip hop.

D. rock 'n' roll.

32. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an example of a non-pitched instrument.

A. xylophone

B. marimba

C. vibraphone

D. cachiche

33. By the time he/she was 17 years of age, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had already written the Octet for Strings, op.20.

A. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

B. Fanny Mendelssohn Hensel

C. Felix Mendelssohn

D. Joseph Haydn

34. Alphonsus wants to include unified timbre in part of his cantata. How will this be accomplished?

A. The violins will have a solo and will all play harmony notes.

B. The instruments in the orchestra will play the same notes that the chorus is singing.

C. The orchestra will play in unison while the chorus sings in harmony.

D. The chorus will sing in unison while the orchestra plays an accompaniment.

35. The term ritornello refers to the main theme of a

A. concerto grosso.

B. virtuoso cadenza.

C. sonata.

D. suite.

36. Which one of the following terms refers to a slight deviation from the exact rhythm?

A. Declamation

B. Syncopation

C. Rubato

D. Stop time

37. The binary form in Haydn's Symphony no. 102 in B flat major, third movement, is represented by

A. ABA.

B. ABACADA.

C. AABB.

D. ABBA.

38. Von Bingen's Play of Virtues is a good example of a type of music called

A. recitation.

B. vocal quartet.

C. plainchant.

D. wenchang.

39. The Italian word for "prayer hall," which refers to a piece of music that includes recitatives, arias, and choruses, is

A. operetta.

B. oratorio.

C. opera.

D. opera buffa.

40. Changing from one key to another is called

A. modulation.

B. variation.

C. imitation.

D. regulation.