

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code : _____

Music History Level 1 Practice 1

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Match the instrument names and pictures.

(7x4pts=28)

 B oboe

 J double bass

 F tuba

 C flute

 E horn

 A clarinet

 D trumpet



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

2. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (4x4pts=16)

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| <u> D </u> choir | A. A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music together. |
| <u> C </u> orchestra | B. A large ensemble consisting of woodwinds, brass, and percussion instruments. No string section. |
| <u> B </u> band | C. A large ensemble consisting of strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion instruments. |
| <u> A </u> ensemble | D. A group of singers. |

3. Listen to the music. Choose and circle the instrument that plays the melody. Answer each question. (14x4pts=56)

- | | | | Track no. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| a. Instrument ----- | trumpet | <u>horn</u> | trombone 1 |
| What is the mode of this piece? ----- | <u>major</u> | minor | |
| b. Instrument ----- | <u>oboe</u> | clarinet | bassoon 2 |
| What is the tempo? ----- | <u>Andante</u> | Presto | |
| c. Instrument ----- | violin | viola | <u>cello</u> 3 |
| How many people are playing? ----- | <u>1 person</u> | 2 people | many people |
| d. What is playing this? ----- | <u>band</u> | orchestra | 4 |
| e. Instrument ----- | horn | <u>trombone</u> | tuba 5 |
| What is the dynamic? ----- | <u>forte</u> | pianissimo | |
| f. Instrument ----- | <u>violin</u> | viola | cello 6 |
| Is this piece staccato or legato? ----- | staccato | <u>legato</u> | |
| g. Instrument ----- | <u>trumpet</u> | horn | tuba 7 |
| h. Instrument ----- | <u>flute</u> | oboe | clarinet 8 |
| What is the dynamic at the beginning? --- | forte | <u>piano</u> | |

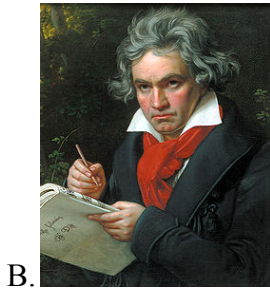
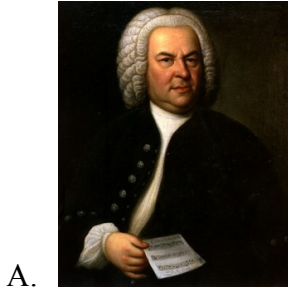
Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

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Music History Level 2 Practice 1

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1. Match the pictures of the following composers to their names. Circle their native countries. (6x3pts=18)



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>	
Ludwig van Beethoven	<u>B</u>	Germany	Austria	
Johann Sebastian Bach	<u>A</u>	Germany	Austria	
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	<u>C</u>	Germany	Austria	

2. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (10x3pts=30)

<u>J</u> Opus (Op.)	A. A little toccata or “touch” piece.
<u>H</u> minuet	B. The musical form in which the theme is repeated in various ways.
<u>G</u> march	C. A small-scale, technically less-demanding version of a sonata.
<u>I</u> toccata	D. A work for orchestra in multiple movements.
<u>B</u> theme&variations	E. A ballroom dance in ¾ time. Popular since late 18 th C.
<u>E</u> waltz	F. A work for one or more solo instruments, not voice. Usually in several movements. Prevalent from the 17 th Century on. Its name comes from the Italian “suonare,” to “sound.”
<u>D</u> symphony	G. Music with a strong beat designed for marching.
<u>A</u> toccatina	H. A graceful French Baroque dance in ¾ time. Popular around 1650~1800.
<u>C</u> sonatina	I. A virtuoso composition for keyboard or plucked string instrument, featuring some brilliant passages. Originates in 16 th Century. Its name comes from the Italian “toccare,” to “touch.”
<u>F</u> sonata	J. The work numbers for music compositions.

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

3. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the list below. (8x3pts=24)
Circle one correct answer to each question.

Name of Piece and composer

- A. Stars & Stripes Forever by Sousa
- B. Can Can by Offenbach
- C. The Blue Danube Waltz by J. Strauss Jr.
- D. William Tell Overture by Rossini

		Track no.
a. Name of piece and composer : <u> D </u> What is the tempo?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Allegro vivace</div>	9 Largo
b. Name of piece and composer : <u> B </u>		10
c. Name of piece and composer : <u> C </u> What is the tempo of this piece at the beginning? What is playing this piece?	Presto band	11 <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;">Andantino</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block; margin: 2px;">orchestra</div>
d. Name of piece and composer : <u> A </u> What is playing this piece?	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Band</div>	12 Orchestra

4. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the lists below. (8x3pts=24)
For the first listening piece, answer what instrument plays it.

- | <u>Name of piece</u> | <u>Name of Composer</u> |
|--|--------------------------|
| A. Für Elise, WoO59 | a. Mozart |
| B. Symphony No.5, 1 st movement | b. J.S.Bach |
| C. Toccata in d minor, BWV565 | c. Beethoven (use twice) |
| D. Twinkle Variations, K.360/374b | |

	1	2	3	4
Name of piece	C	A	B	D
Name of composer	b	c	c	a

Track no. 13 14 15 16

What instrument plays the first listening piece? organ (4)

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

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Music History Level 3 Practice 1

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1. Match the names of the composers to their pictures. Circle their native countries. (4x2pts=8)
Note: you will not need to use all of the pictures.



A.



B.



C.

Robert Schumann

Joseph Haydn

Picture

C

A

Country

Germany

Germany

Austria

Austria

2. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (8x3pts=24)

A lieder

H tarantella

D lyrics

C chorus

G ballet

F song

E air (or arioso)

B ecossaise

A. German songs for voice and piano.

B. A dance in Scottish style in late 18th C. The ones in early 19th C. in Vienna were in lively 2/4 time.

C. A group of singers, usually divided into four groups of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass.

D. Text of a song.

E. A tune. A song-like vocal or instrumental composition.

F. Music for voice.

G. A spectacular dance on a stage with music. A classical dance form with graceful and precise steps and gestures.

H. A folk dance in rapid 6/8, with shifts between major and minor. Its name was taken from the town of Taranto in southern Italy.

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

3. Write in the names of each period. (3x3pts=9)

1600 ~ 1750	1750 ~ 1825	1825 ~ 1900
<u>Baroque</u>	<u>Classical</u>	<u>Romantic</u>

4. How many symphonies did Beethoven write? 9 (3)

5. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs. (4x2pts=8)

Mozart <u>Classical</u>	Beethoven <u>Classical</u>
R. Schumann <u>Romantic</u>	J. S. Bach <u>Baroque</u>

6. Listen to the following examples and choose answers from the lists below. (16x3pts=48)

- | <u>Name of piece</u> | <u>Name of Composer</u> |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. Ave Maria, D.839 | a. Beethoven |
| B. “Trepak” from <i>Nutcracker Suite</i> | b. Tchaikovsky |
| C. “Hallelujah Chorus” from <i>Messiah</i> | c. Schubert (use twice) |
| D. Erlkönig, D.328 | d. Handel |
| E. Symphony No.9, 4 th movement “Ode to Joy” | e. Haydn |
| F. “Happy Farmer” Op.68, No.10 | f. R. Schumann |
| G. Symphony No.94, 2 nd movement “Surprise” | g. J. S. Bach |
| H. Jesu, Joy of Man’s Desiring | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	H	B	D	G	A	C	F	E
Name of composer	g	b	c	e	c	d	f	a
Track no.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

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Music History Level 4 Practice 1

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100

1. Match the names of the composers to their pictures. Circle their native countries. (4x3pts=12)
Note: you will not need to use all of the pictures.



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>	
Antonio Vivaldi	<u>B</u>	<u>Italy</u>	Russia	<u>United States</u>
Aaron Copland	<u>A</u>	Italy	Russia	<u>United States</u>

2. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (7x3pts=21)

<u>C</u> program music	A. A short contrapuntal composition in which a motive is developed freely.
<u>D</u> chamber music	B. An instrumental piece which sounds as if it were improvised.
<u>E</u> barcarolle	C. Music meant to depict non-musical ideas, such as water, bird songs, a painting or a story.
<u>F</u> chorale	D. Music played by more than 1 person, by a small ensemble. Duo or Duet (2 people), Trio (3 people), Quartet (4 people), Quintet (5 people), etc.
<u>G</u> prelude	E. A piece in the style of the songs of Venetian gondoliers.
<u>B</u> rhapsody	F. A hymn tune of the German Protestant church, or one similar in style.
<u>A</u> invention	G. Musical introduction to a composition or drama.

3. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs. (3x3pts=9)

Copland	Vivaldi	Tchaikovsky
<u>20th Century</u>	<u>Baroque</u>	<u>Romantic</u>

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

4. Choose and circle one correct answer.

a. Swan Lake, Sleeping Beauty, and The Nutcracker are : (3)

- A. choruses written by Handel
- B. symphonies written by Copland
- C. ballets written by Tchaikovsky

b. “The Four Seasons” includes imitations of birds calling, dogs barking, and a thunderstorm, which makes it : (4)

- A. a variation
- B. a prelude
- C. a nocturne
- D. program music

c. Much of Copland’s music is based on : (3)

- A. German chorales
- B. American folk tunes
- C. Baroque preludes

5. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the lists below.

(16x3pts=48)

- | <u>Name of piece</u> | <u>Name of Composer</u> |
|---|-------------------------|
| A. Piano Quintet, D.667, 4 th movement “The Trout” | a. Tchaikovsky |
| B. Hungarian Dance No.5 | b. Schubert |
| C. Hoe Down from <i>Rodeo</i> | c. Mozart |
| D. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik | d. Copland |
| E. Overture to 2 nd Act from <i>Swan Lake</i> | e. Vivaldi |
| F. Rhapsody in Blue | f. Grieg |
| G. In the Hall of Mountain King from <i>Peer Gynt</i> | g. Gershwin |
| H. “Spring” from <i>Four Seasons</i> | h. Brahms |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	B	F	H	E	A	G	C	D
Name of composer	h	g	e	a	b	f	d	c
Track no.	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

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Music History Level 5 Practice 1

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

1. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs.

Joplin 20th Century _____ (2) Debussy Impressionistic _____ (3)

Handel Baroque _____ (3)

2. Circle one correct answer. (2)

The order of movements of Classical and Romantic concertos usually is:

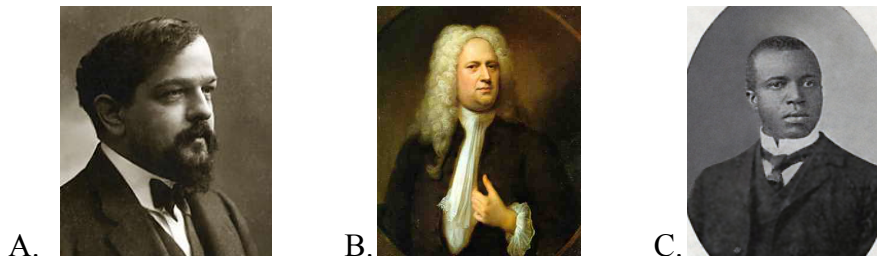
- A. 3 movements, fast-slow-fast C. 3 movements, slow-slow-fast
B. 4 movements, fast-slow-slow-fast

3. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (10x3pts=30)

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>I</u> nocturne | A. A passage, usually improvised in a concerto, where a soloist plays alone to show his/her skills. |
| <u>C</u> concerto | B. An ornate, whimsical composition, often for piano. |
| <u>E</u> jazz | C. An extended composition for one or more solo instruments with orchestral accompaniment. |
| <u>J</u> Kirpatrick, Longo | D. A type of popular jazz piano piece with syncopated melody and a steady left hand accompaniment often called stride bass. Popular in 1896~1918. |
| <u>G</u> harpsichord | E. A musical style with African-American roots that features strong emphasis on syncopation and improvisation. Ragtime, Blues, Swing, and Bebop are some examples of this style. |
| <u>D</u> ragtime | F. A musician with excellent ability, technique. |
| <u>B</u> arabesque | G. A keyboard instrument in which the strings are plucked. |
| <u>F</u> virtuoso | H. Abbreviation used to refer to the chronological catalog of works by J.S. Bach. |
| <u>H</u> BWV | I. A solo piano composition with a dreamy mood, lyrical Melody, and a broken chord accompaniment with pedal. This genre is said to have been created by John Field, and was later developed by Chopin. |
| <u>A</u> cadenza | J. Last names of two scholars who catalogued Domenico Scarlatti's works. |

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

4. Match the names of the composers to their pictures. Circle their native countries. (4x3pts=12)
 Note: you will not need to use all of the pictures.



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>	
Claude Debussy	<u>A</u>	Germany	France	U. S. A.
Geroge Frederic Handel	<u>B</u>	Germany	France	U. S. A.

5. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the list below.

<u>Name of piece</u>	<u>Name of Composer</u>	
A. Brandenburg concerto No.5, 1 st movement	a. Chopin	(16x3pts=48)
B. Piano Concerto in A minor, Op.16	b. Mendelssohn	
C. Maple Leaf Rag	c. S. Joplin	
D. “Clair de lune” from <i>Suite Bergamasque</i>	d. J. S. Bach	
E. Sonata K.141	e. Scarlatti	
F. Nocturne in C sharp minor (1830)	f. Satie	
G. Gymnopedie No.1	g. Grieg	
H. Violin Concerto in E minor Op.64, 1 st movement	h. Debussy	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	C	H	E	F	G	A	B	D
Name of composer	c	b	e	a	f	d	g	h

Track no. 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

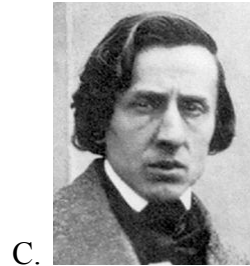
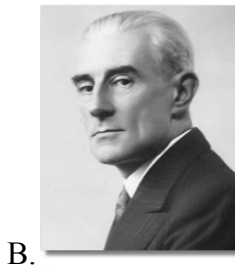
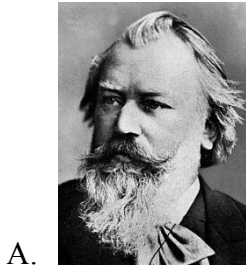
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Music History Level 6 Practice 1 Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Write the missing period names in chronological order. (2x2pts=4)

Medieval → Renaissance → Baroque → Classical

2. Match the name of the composer to his picture. Circle their native countries. (4x3pts=12)
 Note: you will not need to use all of the pictures.



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>	
Johannes Brahms	<u>A</u>	Germany	Poland	France
Maurice Ravel	<u>B</u>	Germany	Poland	France

3. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (6x3pts=18)

<u>F</u> Gregorian chant	A. Person who cataloged Mozart’s works.
	B. Unaccompanied voice ensemble.
<u>D</u> mazurka	C. A set of dance pieces in Baroque period. Common dances are Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Minuet, and Gigue.
	In 20 th Century, this is a set of pieces or movements.
<u>A</u> Köchel (K)	D. A polish folk dance in 3/4, in faster tempo, with strong accents unsystematically placed on the 2 nd or 3 rd beat. Usually contains 2~4 sections of 6~8 measures phrases, each repeated.
<u>C</u> suite	Tendency to end on dominant pitch.
<u>B</u> a capella	E. “Works without Opus number” – a catalog of a composer’s works that don’t have Opus numbers.
<u>E</u> WoO	F. Religious medieval music sung in unison with no meter or accompaniment. Organized by Pope Gregory around 600AD.

4. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs. (3x3pts=9)

Chopin Romantic Brahms Romantic Ravel Impressionistic

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

5. Circle one correct answer to each question. (3x3pts=9)

a. In the Baroque period, a suite was :

- A. A set of improvised pieces in various keys
- B. A set of dance pieces in the same key
- C. A set of dance pieces in various keys

b. Who wrote the *Well-Tempered Clavier* (WTC)?

- A. Handel B. Mozart C. Beethoven D. J. S. Bach

c. Which composer wrote mostly piano pieces such as nocturnes, mazurkas, preludes, and scherzos, and hardly any works for other instruments?

- A. Brahms B. Copland C. Chopin D. Tchaikovsky

6. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the lists below. (16x3pts=48)

Name of piece

Name of Composer

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| A. Prelude in C major from <i>WTC Book I</i> | a. J. S. Bach (use twice) |
| B. Mazurka Op.7, No.1 | b. Brahms |
| C. Lullaby Op.49, No.4 “Wiegenlied” | c. Anonymous |
| D. Symphonie Fantastique, 5 th movement | d. Palestrina |
| E. Dies Irae chant | e. Berlioz |
| F. Kyrie from <i>Missa Papae Marcelli</i> | f. Ravel |
| G. “Gigue” from French Suite, BWV816 | g. Chopin |
| H. Pavane for a Dead Princess | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	H	E	G	D	A	F	C	B
Name of composer	f	c	a	e	a	d	b	g
Track no.	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

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Music History Level 7 Practice 1

Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

1. Match the names of the composers to their pictures. Circle their native countries. (4x3pts=12)
 Note: you will not need to use all of the pictures.



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>	
Felix Mendelssohn	<u>C</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic
Antonin Dvořák	<u>A</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic

2. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs.

Stravinsky 20th Century (3)

Dvořák Romantic (2)

Mendelssohn Romantic (2)

3. Match the following words with meanings. (7x3pts=21)

B recitative

F aria

E opera

G consonance,
dissonance

A overture

C Hoboken (H.)

D fantasie

A. Musical introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc.

B. Speech-like singing, free in tempo and rhythm.

C. Numbering catalog of Haydn's works.

D. A free-form instrumental work which sounds as if it were improvised and alternates slow melodies and fast passages.

E. A dramatic play with scenery and acting in which the dialogue is usually sung to orchestral accompaniment.

F. A song, tune, melody. Usually with an orchestral accompaniment in opera, oratorio, or cantata.

G. Terms that describe sounds that are stable (comfortable to hear), or unstable (uncomfortable to hear).

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

4. During which period was the sonata form developed? Circle one answer. (3)

A. Baroque

B. Classical

C. Romantic

5. Indicate the birth year for the following composers. (3x3pts=9)

Beethoven 1770 Mozart 1756 J. S. Bach 1685

6. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the lists below. (16x3pts=48)

Name of piece

Name of Composer

- | | |
|--|---------------|
| A. La donna e mobile from <i>Rigoletto</i> | a. Prokofiev |
| B. Overture from <i>Marriage of Figaro</i> | b. Mozart |
| C. “Largo al Factotum” from <i>Il barbiere de Siviglia</i> | c. Verdi |
| D. Peter and Wolf | d. Rossini |
| E. Habanera from <i>Carmen</i> | e. Dvořák |
| F. “The Spring Divinations” from <i>Rite of Spring</i> | f. Stravinsky |
| G. Symphony No.9 “New World” Op.95, 4 th movement | g. Rodrigo |
| H. Concerto de Aranjuez, 2 nd movement | h. Bizet |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	E	C	H	A	D	F	G	B
Name of composer	h	d	g	c	a	f	e	b
Track no.	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

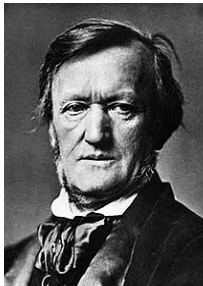
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Music History Level 8 Practice 1 Page 1 of 3 Score : _____
100

1. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (8x3pts=24)

<u>C</u> fugue	A. A stately Polish dance in triple meter, in moderato tempo.
<u>D</u> ballad (ballade)	B. A study that deals with some particular technical difficulty.
<u>H</u> scherzo	C. The most developed form of imitative counterpoint in two to six voices. The subject is stated (usually in tonic and dominant, and other related keys) in all voices of a polyphonic texture. The subject can appear backwards (retrograde), upside-down (inversion), and backwards and upside-down at the same time (retrograde-inversion.)
<u>G</u> extended techniques	D. A simple narrative poem that is meant to be sung. Or an instrumental, song-like, solo piece.
<u>B</u> etude	E. A middle movement, or a section of a large work, usually lighter in character. Or an independent work in small scale, often a lyrical piece for piano, in 19 th ~ 20 th C.
<u>F</u> atonal	F. Lacking a tonal center or key.
<u>E</u> intermezzo	G. Methods of performance which use an instrument in unusual ways, such as reaching inside the piano to play the strings.
<u>A</u> polonaise	H. "Joke;" a piece usually in triple meter and often light, quick, and playful.

2. Write the name of the composer seen in the picture. Circle his native country and the period in which he lived.



Name Richard Wagner (4)

Period ----- Baroque Classical Romantic Impressionistic (3)

Country --- Germany Russia Hungary (3)

3. Circle one correct answer. Franz Liszt : (3)

1. wrote many symphonies.

2. was a famous virtuoso pianist and a teacher.

3. wrote much music for ballet.

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

4. Which composer wrote Hungarian dances and short piano pieces such as intermezzi and ballades? (3)

- a. R. Schumann b. Chopin c. Liszt **d. Brahms**

5. Listen to the following examples and choose the correct answers from the lists below. (16x3pts=48)

<u>Name of piece</u>	<u>Name of Composer</u>
A. “The Banshee”	a. Schoenberg
B. Polonaise, Op.53 “Heroic”	b. Liszt
C. Intermezzo, Op.118, No.2	c. Mussorgsky
D. “The Little” Fugue in G minor, BWV 578	d. Cowell
E. “Promenade” from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	e. Chopin
F. “Ride of the Valkyries” from <i>Die Walküre</i>	f. Brahms
G. Hungarian Rhapsody No.2	g. J. S. Bach
H. “Mondestrunken (Moon drunk)” from <i>Pierrot lunaire</i>	h. Wagner

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece	B	D	H	G	C	A	E	F
Name of composer	e	g	a	b	f	d	c	h
Track no.	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64

6. Choose three periods from the following choices and describe the character of music in each period you chose. (3x4pts=12)

Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Impressionistic, 20th Century

Name of period: Baroque ~Example~

The music is highly ornamented, contrapuntal, and has complex textures. It often sounds continuous. The music is based on harmonies.

Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #1

Name of period: Classical ~Example~

The music has simple song-like melodies, chordal accompaniments such as Alberti bass, and clear phrases and rests. The tempo often stays the same throughout a piece or a movement. The music is based on melodies which are often singable.

Name of period: Romantic ~Example~

The music has beautiful or dramatic melodies, complicated harmonies, chords that are more distant from tonic, large dynamic contrasts, and changing moods and colors. Tempo changes often occur in the middle of pieces.

Name of period: Impressionistic ~Example~

The music features whole tone scale, pentatonic scale, dreamy moods, and shimmery textures. Pieces often don't end clearly, but rather fade away.

Name of period: 20th Century ~Example~

The music features dissonant sounds, irregular rhythm, irregular meter, and atonality. Silence or other everyday noises can be considered music. Some sounds are produced by using traditional instruments in an unordinary way.