

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

**Music History** Level 1 Practice 2

Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

1. Match the instrument names and pictures.

(7x4pts=28)

E clarinet

H cello

A trombone

B flute

C horn

F violin

J timpani



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

J →



## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

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

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

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



## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

Name of Piece and composer

- A. William Tell Overture by Rossini
- B. Menuet from *Water Music* by Handel
- C. Canon in D by Pachelbel
- D. Stars & Stripes Forever by Sousa

Track no.

- a. Name of piece and composer : A 9  
 What is the tempo of this piece at the beginning? Adagio Allegro vivace  
 What is playing this piece? Orchestra Band
- b. Name of piece and composer : D 10  
 Is this March or Waltz? March Waltz
- c. Name of piece and composer : B 11  
 Is this in  $\frac{3}{4}$  or  $\frac{4}{4}$ ?  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\frac{4}{4}$
- d. Name of piece and composer : C 12

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.

Name of piece

Name of Composer

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

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

Track no.    13            14            15            16

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

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

**Music History**    Level 3    Practice 2

Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| <u>  E  </u> air (or arioso) | A. Music for voice.   |
| <u>  H  </u> ecossaise       | B. 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. |
| <u>  D  </u> lyrics          | C. A group of singers, usually divided into four groups of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass.  |
| <u>  G  </u> ballet          | D. Text of a song.  |
| <u>  C  </u> chorus          | E. A tune. A song-like vocal or instrumental composition.   |
| <u>  A  </u> song            | F. German songs for voice and piano.  |
| <u>  F  </u> lieder          | G. A spectacular dance on a stage with music. A classical dance form with graceful and precise steps and gestures.                |
| <u>  B  </u> tarantella      | H. A dance in Scottish style in late 18 <sup>th</sup> C. The ones in early 19 <sup>th</sup> C. in Vienna were in lively 2/4 time. |

2. 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.



Franz Schubert

Robert Schumann

Picture

  A  

  B  

Country

(Austria)

Austria

Germany

(Germany)

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

3. Which of the following composers invented a device that was supposed to help you play the piano faster, used it, and hurt his finger? Circle one correct answer. (3)

A. Schubert

B. Haydn

C. R. Schumann

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

1600 ~ 1750

1750 ~ 1825

1825 ~ 1900

Baroque

Classical

Romantic

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

J. S. Bach Baroque

R. Schumann Romantic

Beethoven Classical

Mozart Classical

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

Name of piece

Name of Composer

(16x3pts=48)

A. Erbkönig, D328

a. J. S. Bach

B. “Happy Farmer” Op.68, No.10

b. R. Schumann (use twice)

C. “Hallelujah Chorus” from *Messiah*

c. Haydn

D. Traümerei, Op.15, No.7

d. Handel

E. Jesu, Joy of Man’s Desiring

e. Schubert

F. Sonata Op.27, No.2, I “Moonlight”

f. Beethoven (use twice)

G. Symphony No.94, 2<sup>nd</sup> movement “Surprise”

H. Symphony No.9, 4<sup>th</sup> movement “Ode to Joy”

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

Track no.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

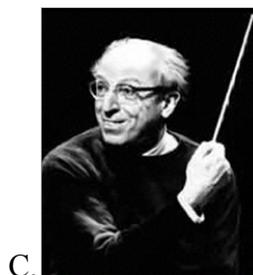
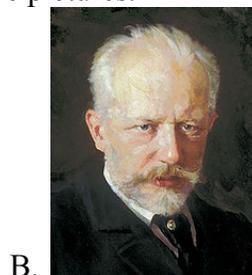
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

Music History    Level 4    Practice 2                      Page 1 of 2                      Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

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

2. 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>
Aaron Copland	<u>C</u>	Italy      Russia <u>United States</u>
Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky	<u>B</u>	Italy <u>Russia</u> <u>United States</u>

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

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

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

4. Choose and circle one correct answer.

a. Much of Copland’s music is based on : A. French folk tunes (3)

B. German chorales

C. American folk tunes

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

A. ballets written by Handel

B. symphonies written by Copland

C. ballets written by Tchaikovsky

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. Rhapsody in Blue	a. Mozart
B. “Spring” from <i>Four Seasons</i>	b. Schubert
C. “The Gift To Be Simple” from <i>Appalachian Spring</i>	c. Tchaikovsky
D. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik	d. Copland
E. Overture to 2 <sup>nd</sup> Act from <i>Swan Lake</i>	e. Brahms
F. Piano Quintet, D.667, 4 <sup>th</sup> movement “The Trout”	f. Chopin
G. Prelude Op.28, No.15 “Raindrop”	g. Gershwin
H. Hungarian Dance No.5	h. Vivaldi

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

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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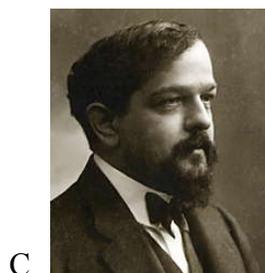
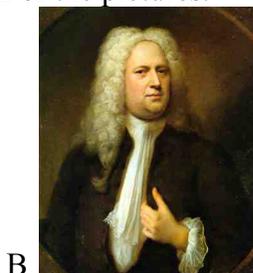
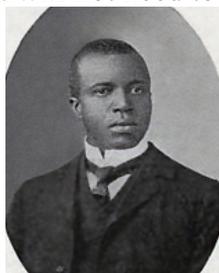
**Music History**    Level 5    Practice 2    Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| <u>F</u> ragtime           | A. Last names of two scholars who catalogued Domenico Scarlatti's works.   |
| <u>B</u> nocturne          | B. A solo piano composition with a dreamy mood, lyrical melody with broken chord accompaniment with pedal. This genre is said to have been created by John Field, and was later developed by Chopin. |
| <u>J</u> cadenza           | C. 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>A</u> Kirpatrick, Longo | D. An extended composition for one or more solo instruments with orchestral accompaniment.   |
| <u>I</u> BWV               | E. An ornate, whimsical composition, often for piano.  |
| <u>C</u> jazz              | F. 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>E</u> arabesque         | G. A musician with excellent ability, technique.   |
| <u>G</u> virtuoso          | H. A keyboard instrument in which the strings are plucked.   |
| <u>D</u> concerto          | I. Abbreviation used to refer to the chronological catalog of works by J.S. Bach.  |
| <u>H</u> harpsichord       | J. A passage, usually improvised in a concerto, where a soloist plays alone to show his/her skills.  |

2. 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>	
George Frederic Handel	<u>B</u>	<u>Germany</u>	France	U. S. A.
Scott Joplin	<u>A</u>	Germany	France	<u>U. S. A.</u>



# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

Music History Level 6 Practice 2 Page 1 of 2 Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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

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

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

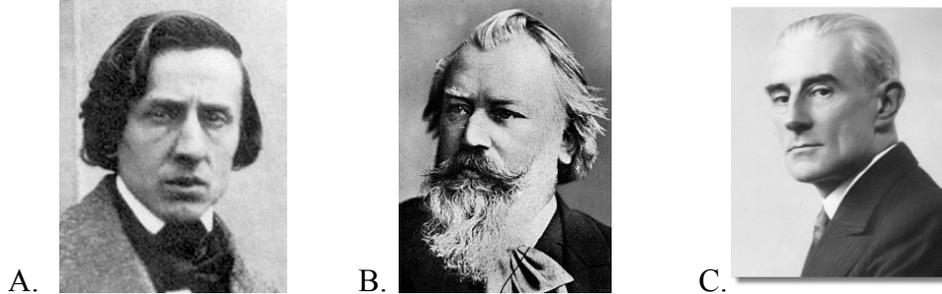
- a. In the Baroque period, a suite was :
- A. A set of dance pieces in various keys
  - B. A set of improvised pieces in various keys
  - C. A set of dance pieces in the same key
- b. Who wrote the *Well-Tempered Clavier* (WTC)?
- A. Chopin
  - B. Mozart
  - C. J. S. Bach
  - D. Beethoven
- c. Which composer wrote mostly piano pieces such as nocturnes, mazurkas, preludes, and scherzos, and hardly any works for other instruments?
- A. J. S. Bach
  - B. Copland
  - C. Brahms
  - D. Chopin

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

Medieval → Renaissance → Baroque → Classical

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

4. 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>B</u>	Germany	Poland France
Frédéric Chopin	<u>A</u>	Germany	Poland France

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

Ravel Impressionistic Chopin Romantic Brahms Romantic

6. 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. Symphonie Fantastique, 5 <sup>th</sup> movement	a. Ravel
B. Piano Concerto No. 3, 1 <sup>st</sup> movement	b. Brahms
C. “Wiegenlied” Op. 49, No. 4	c. Chopin
D. Prelude in C major from <i>WTC Book I</i>	d. Palestrina
E. Boléro	e. Berlioz
F. Kyrie from <i>Missa Papae Marcelli</i>	f. J. S. Bach (use twice)
G. Dies Irae chant	g. Anonymous
H. Mazurka Op. 7, No. 1	h. Rachmaninoff

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

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

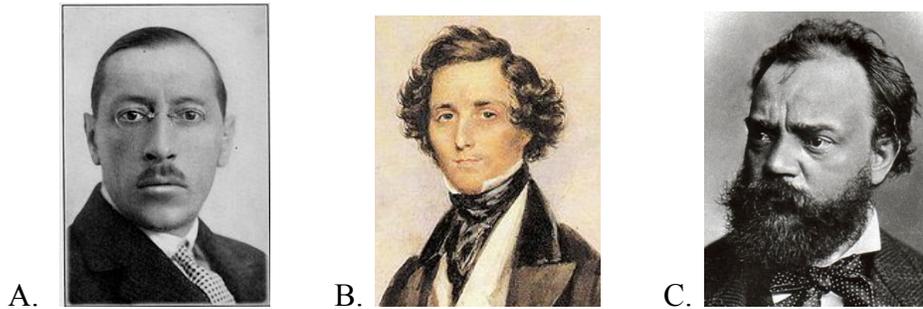
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

Music History    Level 7    Practice 2                      Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <u>G</u> overture                  | A. Terms that describe sounds that are stable (comfortable to hear), or unstable (uncomfortable to hear).              |
| <u>C</u> Hoboken (H.)              | B. A dramatic play with scenery and acting in which the dialogue is usually sung to orchestral accompaniment.          |
| <u>E</u> recitative                | C. Numbering catalog of Haydn’s works.   |
| <u>D</u> fantasie                  | D. A free-form instrumental work which sounds as if it were improvised and alternates slow melodies and fast passages. |
| <u>F</u> aria                      | E. Speech-like singing, free in tempo and rhythm.  |
| <u>B</u> opera                     | F. A song, tune, melody. Usually with an orchestral accompaniment in opera, oratorio, or cantata.                      |
| <u>A</u> consonance,<br>dissonance | G. Musical introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc.  |

2. 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>B</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic
Igor Stravinsky	<u>A</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

J. S. Bach 1685 Beethoven 1770 Mozart 1765

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

Mendelssohn Romantic (3) Stravinsky 20<sup>th</sup> Century (2)

Dvořák Romantic (2)

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

A. Romantic

B. Classical

C. Baroque

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

(16x3pts=48)

Name of piece

Name of Composer

- A. “The Spring Divinations” from *Rite of Spring*
- B. Concerto de Aranjuez, 2<sup>nd</sup> movement
- C. “Wedding March” from *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*
- D. “Royal March of the Lion from *Carnival of the Animals*
- E. Habanera from *Carmen*
- F. “La donna e mobile” from *Rigoletto*
- G. Symphony No.9 “New World” Op.95, 4<sup>th</sup> movement
- H. Overture from *Marriage of Figaro*

- a. Rodrigo
- b. Mozart
- c. Stravinsky
- d. Mendelssohn
- e. Bizet
- f. Verdi
- g. Saint-Saëns
- h. Dvořák

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

Track no. 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

Music History    Level 8    Practice 2    Page 1 of 3    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

1. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (8x3pts=24)
- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <u>E</u> polonaise           | A. 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 <sup>th</sup> ~ 20 <sup>th</sup> C.  |
| <u>C</u> etude               | B. 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>D</u> ballad (ballade)    | C. A study that deals with some particular technical difficulty.   |
| <u>F</u> scherzo             | D. A simple narrative poem that is meant to be sung. Or an instrumental, song-like, solo piece.  |
| <u>H</u> atonal              | E. A stately Polish dance in triple meter, in moderato tempo.  |
| <u>B</u> fugue               | F. “Joke;” a piece usually in triple meter and often light, quick, and playful.  |
| <u>G</u> extended techniques | G. Methods of performance which use an instrument in unusual ways, such as reaching inside the piano to play the strings.  |
| <u>A</u> intermezzo          | H. Lacking a tonal center or key.  |

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



Name Modest Mussorgsky (4)

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

Country --- Germany    Russia    Hungary (3)

3. Circle one correct answer. Franz Liszt : (3)
- A. wrote many symphonies.
  - B. wrote much music for ballet.
  - C. was a famous virtuoso pianist and a teacher.

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

- a. Chopin      **b. Brahms**      c. Liszt      d. Beethoven

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. “Mambo” from <i>West Side Story Symphonic Dances</i>	a. Chopin
B. “Mondestrunk (Moon drunk)” from <i>Pierrot lunaire</i>	b. Liszt
C. Intermezzo, Op.118, No.2	c. Mussorgsky
D. Hungarian Rhapsody No.2	d. Cowell
E. “Promenade” from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	e. Schoenberg
F. “The Banshee”	f. J. S. Bach
G. The Little” Fugue in G minor, BWV 578	g. Brahms
H. Etude Op.10, No.12 “Revolutionary”	h. Bernstein

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<u>Name of piece</u>	D	F	A	G	B	H	C	E
<u>Name of composer</u>	b	d	h	f	e	a	g	c
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,      20<sup>th</sup> 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 #2

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: 20<sup>th</sup> 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.