

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

**Music History** Level 1 Practice 3

Page 1 of 2

Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

1. Match the instrument names and pictures.

(7x4pts=28)

D xylophone

E clarinet

K trumpet

I double-bass

J basson

G viola

A flute



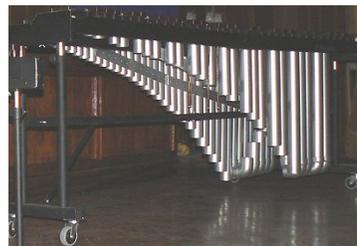
A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J

K →



# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

2. Match the terms with descriptions.

(4x4pts=16)

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

3. Listen to the music. Choose and circle the instrument that plays the melody. Answer each question.

(14x4pts=56)

Track no.

- |   |                  |                |   |
|---|------------------|----------------|---|
| a. What is playing this? ----- band                 | <u>orchestra</u> |                | 1 |
| b. Instrument ----- cello                           | viola            | <u>violin</u>  | 2 |
| Is this piece staccato or legato? ----- staccato    | <u>legato</u>    |                |   |
| c. Instrument ----- clarinet                        | <u>oboe</u>      | bassoon        | 3 |
| What is the tempo? ----- <u>Andante</u>             | Presto           |                |   |
| d. Instrument ----- oboe                            | <u>flute</u>     | clarinet       | 4 |
| Is this melody staccato or legato? ----- staccato   | <u>legato</u>    |                |   |
| e. Instrument ----- horn                            | trombone         | <u>trumpet</u> | 5 |
| What is the mode of this piece? ----- <u>major</u>  | minor            |                |   |
| f. Instrument ----- trumpet                         | xylophone        | <u>timpani</u> | 6 |
| g. Instrument ----- violin                          | viola            | <u>cello</u>   | 7 |
| How many people are playing? ----- <u>1 person</u>  | 2 people         | many people    |   |
| h. Instrument ----- <u>trombone</u>                 | horn             | trumpet        | 8 |
| Is the tempo Allegro or Largo? ----- <u>Allegro</u> | Largo            |                |   |

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

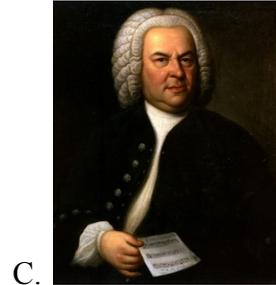
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher code : \_\_\_\_\_

**Music History**    Level 2    Practice 3

Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_

100

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
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	<u>  A  </u>	Germany	Austria
Johann Sebastian Bach	<u>  C  </u>	Germany	Austria

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

<u>  C  </u> theme&variations	A. A work for orchestra in multiple movements.
<u>  J  </u> toccata	B. A little toccata or ‘touch” piece.
<u>  E  </u> minuet	C. The musical form in which the theme is repeated in various ways.
<u>  F  </u> waltz	D. Music with a strong beat designed for marching.
<u>  B  </u> toccatina	E. A graceful French Baroque dance in 3/4 time. Popular around 1650~1800.
<u>  G  </u> sonata	F. A ballroom dance in 3/4 time. Popular since late 18 <sup>th</sup> C.
<u>  A  </u> symphony	G. A work for one or more solo instruments, not voice. Usually in several movements. Prevalent from the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century on. Its name comes from the Italian “suonare” to “sound.”
<u>  I  </u> Opus (Op.)	H. A small-scale, technically less-demanding version of a sonata.
<u>  H  </u> sonatina	I. The work numbers for music compositions.
<u>  D  </u> march	J. A virtuoso composition for keyboard or plucked string instrument, featuring some brilliant passages. Originates in 16 <sup>th</sup> century. Its name comes from the Italian “toccare” to “touch.”

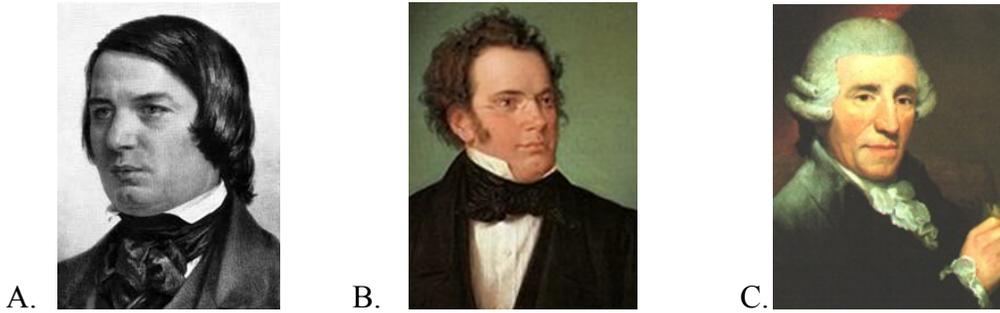


# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

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



	<u>Picture</u>	<u>Country</u>
Joseph Haydn	<u>  C  </u>	<u>Austria</u> Germany
Franz Schubert	<u>  B  </u>	<u>Austria</u> Germany

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

<u>  B  </u> tarantella	A. A tune. A song-like vocal or instrumental composition.
<u>  E  </u> song	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>  H  </u> chorus	C. 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.
<u>  D  </u> lyrics	D. Text of a song.
<u>  A  </u> air (or arioso)	E. Music for voice.
<u>  C  </u> ecossaise	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>  G  </u> ballet	H. A group of singers, usually divided into four groups of soprano, alto, tenor, and bass.

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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. Which of the following composers invented a device that was supposed to help him play the piano faster, used it, and hurt his finger? Circle one correct answer. (2)

A. R. Schumann     
  B. J. S. Bach     
  C. Mozart

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

6. Write the name of the period to which each of the following composers belongs. (3x2pts=6)

J. S. Bach   Baroque                        R. Schumann   Romantic  

Beethoven   Classical  

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

<u>Name of piece</u>	<u>Name of Composer</u>	(16x3pts=48)
----------------------	-------------------------	--------------

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Sonata Op.27, No.2, 1 <sup>st</sup> movement “Moonlight” | a. J. S. Bach            |
| B. “Trepak” from <i>Nutcracker Suite</i>                    | b. R. Schumann           |
| C. “Hallelujah Chorus” from <i>Messiah</i>                  | c. Tchaikovsky           |
| D. Traumerei from <i>Kinderszenen</i> Op.15, No.7           | d. Beethoven (use twice) |
| E. Jesu, Joy of Man’s Desiring                              | e. Schubert (use twice)  |
| F. Erlkönig, D.328  | f. Handel                |
| G. Ave Maria, D.839   |                          |
| H. Symphony No.9, 4 <sup>th</sup> movement “Ode to Joy”     |                          |

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

Track no.	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

**Music History**    Level 4    Practice 3    Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

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

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>
Antonio Vivaldi	<u>C</u>	Italy    Russia    United States
Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky	<u>A</u>	Italy <u>Russia</u> United States

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

<u>F</u> prelude	A. A hymn tune of the German Protestant church, or one similar in style.
<u>A</u> chorale	B. A piece in the style of the songs of Venetian gondoliers.
<u>D</u> rhapsody	C. Music meant to depict non-musical ideas, such as water, bird songs, a painting or a story.
<u>E</u> invention	D. An instrumental piece that sounds as if it were improvised.
<u>B</u> barcarolle	E. A short contrapuntal composition in which a motive is developed freely.
<u>C</u> program music	F. Musical introduction to a composition or drama.
<u>G</u> chamber music	G. 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.

## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

4. Choose and circle one correct answer.

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

- A. ballets written by Mozart
- B. ballet written by Tchaikovsky
- C. ballets written by Copland

b. Much of Copland’s music is based on : A. American jazz (3)

- B. American country music
- C. American folk tunes

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

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

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 <sup>th</sup> movement “The Trout”									a. Gershwin
B. “Hoedown” from Rodeo									b. Schubert
C. “The Gift To Be Simple” from <i>Appalachian Spring</i>									c. Grieg
D. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik									d. Copland (use twice)
E. “In the Hall of the Mountain King” from <i>Peer Gynt Suite</i>									e. Brahms
F. Rhapsody in Blue									f. Chopin
G. Prelude Op.28, No.15 “Raindrop”									g. Mozart
H. Hungarian Dance No.5									

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

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

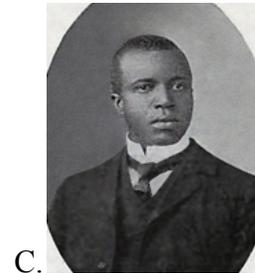
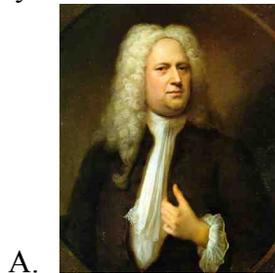
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**Music History**    Level 5    Practice 3                      Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

1. Match the following words with meanings. (10x3pts=30)

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

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>
Claude Debussy	<u>B</u>	Germany <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">France</span> U. S. A.
Scott Joplin	<u>C</u>	Germany    France <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">U. S. A.</span>

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

3. 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

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

Debussy Impressionistic (3)

Joplin 20<sup>th</sup> Century (3)

Handel Baroque (2)

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

Name of piece

Name of Composer

(16x3pts=48)

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| A. Piano Concerto in A minor, Op.16                        | a. Chopin    |
| B. Nocturne in C sharp minor (1830)                        | b. Satie     |
| C. Maple Leaf Rag  | c. S. Joplin |
| D. “Clair de lune” from <i>Suite Bergamasque</i>           | d. Scarlatti |
| E. Gymnopédie No.1   | e. Debussy   |
| F. Piano Concerto No.5, 1 <sup>st</sup> movement “Emperor” | f. Handel    |
| G. Alla Hornpipe from <i>Water Music</i>                   | g. Grieg     |
| H. Sonata in D minor, K.141                                | h. Beethoven |

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

Track no.	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

Music History    Level 6    Practice 3                      Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

Medieval → Renaissance → Baroque → Classical

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

<u>B</u> mazurka	A. Person who cataloged Mozart's works.
<u>A</u> Köchel (K)	B. 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>E</u> a capella	C. "Works without Opus number" – a catalog of a composer's works that don't have Opus numbers.
<u>D</u> suite	D. 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>C</u> WoO	E. Unaccompanied voice ensemble.
<u>F</u> Gregorian chant	F. Religious medieval music sung in unison with no meter or accompaniment. Organized by Pope Gregory around 600AD.

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

- a. In the Baroque period, a suite was :

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

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

A. Ravel                       B. J. S. Bach                      C. Brahms                      D. Chopin

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

A. Beethoven                       B. Chopin                      C. Brahms                      D. Copland

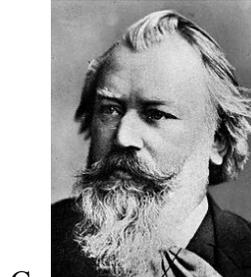
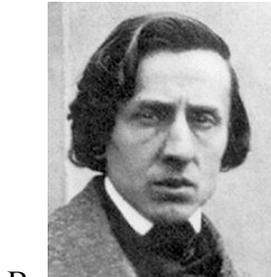
## Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

Chopin Romantic      Brahms Romantic      Ravel Impressionistic

5. Match the name of the composer 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>	
Maurice Ravel	<u>A</u>	Germany	Poland	France
Frédéric Chopin	<u>B</u>	Germany	Poland	France

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

(16x3pts=48)

Name of piece

- A. Mazurka Op.7, No.1
- B. “Gigue” from French Suite, BWV816
- C. Pavane for a Dead Princess
- D. Prelude in C major from *WTC Book I*
- E. Piano Concerto No.3, 1<sup>st</sup> movement
- F. Kyrie from *Missa Papae Marcelli*
- G. Dies Irae chant
- H. Boléro

Name of Composer

- a. Ravel (use twice)
- b. Anonymous
- c. Chopin
- d. Palestrina
- e. Rachmaninoff
- f. J. S. Bach (use twice)

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

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

**Music History**    Level 7    Practice 3    Page 1 of 2    Score : \_\_\_\_\_  
100

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

<u>C</u> Hoboken (H.)	A. Musical introduction to an opera, oratorio, etc.
	B. Speech-like singing, free in tempo and rhythm.
<u>D</u> fantasie	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.
<u>G</u> consonance, dissonance	E. A dramatic play with scenery and acting in which the dialogue is usually sung to orchestral accompaniment.
<u>F</u> aria	F. A song, tune, melody. Usually with an orchestral accompaniment in opera, oratorio, or cantata.
<u>E</u> opera	G. Terms that describe sounds that are stable (comfortable to hear), or unstable (uncomfortable to hear).
<u>A</u> overture	
<u>B</u> recitative	

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

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

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

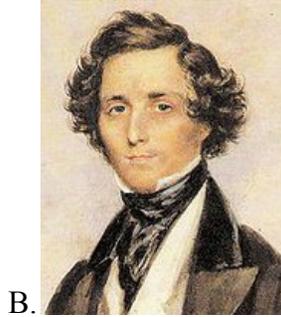
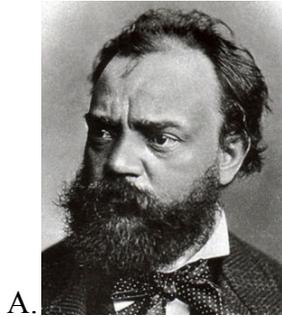
A. Classical      B. Baroque      C. Romantic

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

Beethoven 1770      Mozart 1756      J. S. Bach 1685

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

5. 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>	
Antonin Dvořák	<u>A</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic
Igor Stravinsky	<u>C</u>	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic

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. “Wedding March” from <i>A Midsummer Night’s Dream</i>	a. Mozart
B. Overture from <i>Marriage of Figaro</i>	b. Mendelssohn
C. Largo al Factotum from <i>Il barbiere de Siviglia</i>	c. Rodrigo
D. “Royal March of the Lion from <i>Carnival of the Animals</i>	d. Rossini
E. Peter and Wolf	e. Prokofiev
F. “The Spring Divinations” from <i>Rite of Spring</i>	f. Stravinsky
G. Symphony No.9 “New World” Op.95, 4 <sup>th</sup> movement	g. Saint-Saëns
H. Concerto de Aranjuez, 2 <sup>nd</sup> movement	h. Dvořák

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

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

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

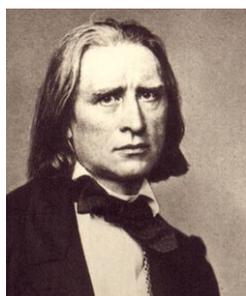
1. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (8x3pts=24)

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

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

- A. wrote much music for ballet.
- B. was a famous virtuoso pianist and a teacher.
- C. wrote many operas.

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



Name Franz Liszt (4)

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

Country --- Germany    Russia     Hungary (3)

# Answers – HISTORY PRACTICE #3

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

- a. Liszt                      b. Chopin                      c. Wagner                      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. Hungarian Rhapsody No.2	a. Bernstein
B. “Mondestrunken (Moon drunk)” from <i>Pierrot lunaire</i>	b. Liszt
C. Etude, Op.10, No.12 “Revolutionary”	c. Mussorgsky
D. “Mambo” from <i>West Side Story Symphonic Dances</i>	d. Wagner
E. “The Little” Fugue in G minor, BWV 578	e. Chopin (use 2 times)
F. “Ride of the Valkyries” from <i>Die Walküre</i>	f. J. S. Bach
G. “Promenade” from <i>Pictures at an Exhibition</i>	g. Schoenberg
H. Polonaise, Op.53 “Heroic”	

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

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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.