

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)

_____ clarinet

_____ cello

_____ trombone

_____ flute

_____ horn

_____ violin

_____ timpani



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

J→



HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

_____ ensemble	A. A group of people who perform instrumental or vocal music together.
_____ orchestra	B. A group of singers.
_____ band	C. A large ensemble consisting of strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion instruments.
_____ 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)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-------------|
| a. Instrument ----- | trombone | horn | trumpet |
| What is the mode of this piece? ----- | major | minor | |
| b. Instrument ----- | clarinet | oboe | bassoon |
| What is the tempo? ----- | Andante | Presto | |
| c. What is playing this? ----- | orchestra | band | |
| d. Instrument ----- | oboe | flute | clarinet |
| What is the dynamic at the beginning? ----- | forte | piano | |
| e. Instrument ----- | horn | trombone | tuba |
| What is the mode of this piece? ----- | major | minor | |
| f. Instrument ----- | cello | viola | violin |
| Is this piece staccato or legato? ----- | staccato | legato | |
| g. Instrument ----- | trumpet | violin | timpani |
| h. Instrument ----- | violin | viola | cello |
| How many people are playing? ----- | 1 person | 2 people | many people |

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Music History Level 2 Practice 2

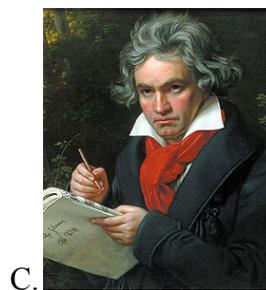
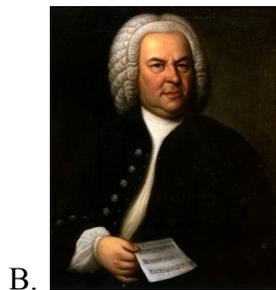
Page 1 of 2 Score : _____

100

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

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

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



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

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

a. Name of piece and composer : _____

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 : _____

Is this March or Waltz?

March

Waltz

c. Name of piece and composer : _____

Is this in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$?

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{4}{4}$

d. Name of piece and composer : _____

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, 1st movement

- a. J.S.Bach
- b. Mozart
- c. Beethoven (use twice)

	1	2	3	4
Name of piece				
Name of composer				

What instrument plays the first listening piece? _____

(4)

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code : _____

Music History Level 3 Practice 2 Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
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1. Match the following terms to their correct meanings. (8x3pts=24)

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

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.



	<u>Picture</u>		<u>Country</u>
Franz Schubert	_____	Austria	Germany
Robert Schumann	_____	Austria	Germany

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

3. 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. (3)

- A. Schubert B. Haydn C. R. Schumann

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

1600 ~ 1750

1750 ~ 1825

1825 ~ 1900

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

J. S. Bach _____

R. Schumann _____

Beethoven _____

Mozart _____

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

Name of piece

Name of Composer

(16x3pts=48)

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A. Erlkönig, D.328 | a. J. S. Bach |
| B. “Happy Farmer” Op.68, No.10 | b. R. Schumann (use twice) |
| C. “Hallelujah Chorus” from <i>Messiah</i> | c. Haydn |
| D. Traumerei from <i>Kindeszenen</i> Op.15, No.7 | d. Handel |
| E. Jesu, Joy of Man’s Desiring | e. Schubert |
| F. Sonata Op.27, No.2, 1 st movement “Moonlight” | f. Beethoven (use twice) |
| G. Symphony No.94, 2 nd movement “Surprise” | |
| H. Symphony No.9, 4 th movement “Ode to Joy” | |

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece								
Name of composer								

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

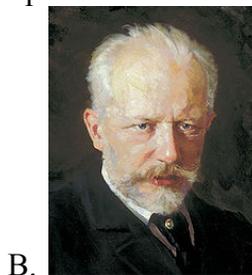
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Music History Level 4 Practice 2 Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <u> </u> invention | A. Musical introduction to a composition or drama. |
| <u> </u> chorale | B. A piece in the style of the songs of Venetian gondoliers. |
| <u> </u> chamber music | C. Music meant to depict non-musical ideas, such as water, bird songs, a painting or a story. |
| <u> </u> barcarolle | D. Music played by more than 1 person, by a small ensemble. |
| <u> </u> rhapsody | Duo or Duet (2 people), Trio (3 people), Quartet (4 people), Quintet (5 people), etc. |
| <u> </u> prelude | E. A short contrapuntal composition in which a motive is developed freely. |
| <u> </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	_____	Italy	Russia	United States
Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky	_____	Italy	Russia	United States

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

Tchaikovsky	Copland	Vivaldi
_____	_____	_____

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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)

Name of piece

Name of Composer

A. Rhapsody in Blue

a. Mozart

B. “Spring” from *Four Seasons*

b. Schubert

C. “The Gift To Be Simple” from *Appalachian Spring*

c. Tchaikovsky

D. Eine Kleine Nachtmusik

d. Copland

E. Overture to 2nd Act from *Swan Lake*

e. Brahms

F. Piano Quintet, D.667, 4th 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								
Name of composer								

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

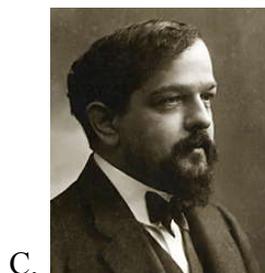
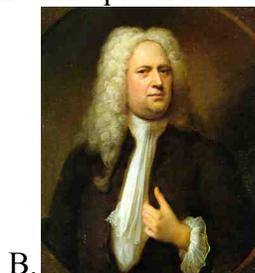
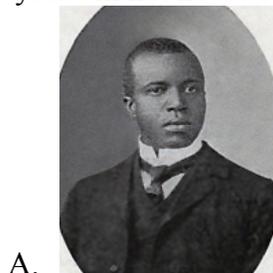
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Music History Level 5 Practice 2 Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
100

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

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ ragtime | A. Last names of two scholars who catalogued Domenico Scarlatti's works. |
| _____ 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. |
| _____ 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. |
| _____ Kirpatrick, Longo | D. An extended composition for one or more solo instruments with orchestral accompaniment. |
| _____ BWV | E. An ornate, whimsical composition, often for piano. |
| _____ 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. |
| _____ arabesque | G. A musician with excellent ability, technique. |
| _____ virtuoso | H. A keyboard instrument in which the strings are plucked. |
| _____ concerto | I. Abbreviation used to refer to the chronological catalog of works by J.S. Bach. |
| _____ 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	_____	Germany	France U. S. A.
Scott Joplin	_____	Germany	France U. S. A.

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

3. Circle one correct answer. (2)

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

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

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

Handel _____ (3) Debussy _____ (3)
 Joplin _____ (2)

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

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece								
Name of composer								

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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Music History Level 6 Practice 2 Page 1 of 2 Score : _____
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1. Match the following words with meanings. (6x3pts=18)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| _____ WoO | A. Religious medieval music sung in unison with no meter or accompaniment. Organized by Pope Gregory around 600AD. |
| _____ a capella | B. “Works without Opus number” – a catalog of a composer’s works that don’t have Opus numbers. |
| _____ mazurka | C. A set of dance pieces in Baroque period. Common dances are Allemande, Courante, Sarabande, Minuet, and Gigue. In 20 th |
| _____ Köchel (K) | Century, this is a set of pieces or movements. |
| _____ Gregorian chant | D. A polish folk dance in $\frac{3}{4}$, 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. Tendency to end on dominant pitch. |
| _____ suite | E. Unaccompanied voice ensemble. |
| | F. Person who cataloged Mozart’s works. |

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

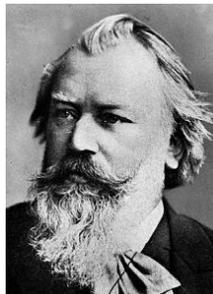
- a. In the Baroque period, a suite was :
- A. A set of dance pieces in various keys
 - B. A set of improvised pieces in various keys
 - C. A set of dance pieces in the same key
- b. Who wrote the *Well-Tempered Clavier* (WTC)?
- A. Chopin B. Mozart C. J. S. Bach D. Beethoven
- c. Which composer wrote 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)

_____ → _____ → Baroque → Classical

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	_____		Germany	Poland	France
Frédéric Chopin	_____		Germany	Poland	France

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

Ravel _____ Chopin _____ Brahms _____

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

Name of piece

- A. Symphonie Fantastique, 5th movement
- B. Piano Concerto No.3, 1st movement
- C. “Wiegenlied” Op.49, No.4
- D. Prelude in C major from *WTC Book I*
- E. Boléro
- F. Kyrie from *Missa Papae Marcelli*
- G. Dies Irae chant
- H. Mazurka Op.7, No.1

Name of Composer

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

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of piece								
Name of composer								

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

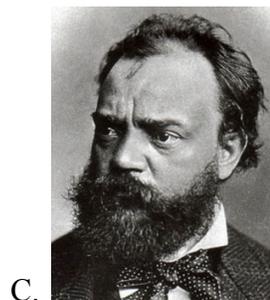
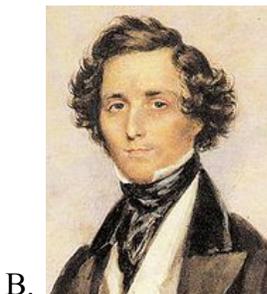
CSMTA Achievement Day Name : _____ Teacher code : _____

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

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

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

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	_____	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic
Igor Stravinsky	_____	Germany	Russia	Czech Republic

HISTORY PRACTICE #2

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

J. S. Bach _____ Beethoven _____ Mozart _____

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

Mendelssohn _____ (3) Stravinsky _____ (2)

Dvořák _____ (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, 2nd 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, 4th 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								
Name of composer								

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)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| _____ 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 th ~ 20 th C. |
| _____ 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.) |
| _____ ballad (ballade) | C. A study that deals with some particular technical difficulty. |
| _____ scherzo | D. A simple narrative poem that is meant to be sung. Or an instrumental, song-like, solo piece. |
| _____ atonal | E. A stately Polish dance in triple meter, in moderato tempo. |
| _____ fugue | F. "Joke;" a piece usually in triple meter and often light, quick, and playful. |
| _____ extended techniques | G. Methods of performance which use an instrument in unusual ways, such as reaching inside the piano to play the strings. |
| _____ 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 _____ (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.

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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)

Name of piece

Name of Composer

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 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
Name of piece								
Name of composer								

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: _____

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Name of period: _____

Name of period: _____
