



Identity Symbol

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Student Affiliate World of Music

Name _____ School Grade _____ Date _____

5 MUSIC ERAS: Match the correct period of music history to the dates below.

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|------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. 1900-now | A. Contemporary |
| ___ 2. 1600-1750 | B. Baroque |
| ___ 3. 1750-1800 | C. Romantic |
| ___ 4. 1800-1900 | D. Classical |
| ___ 5. 1890-1910 | E. Impressionist |

12 COMPOSERS and ERAS: Match the composer to the era in which he composed.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ___ 1. Maurice Ravel | A. Baroque |
| ___ 2. Frances Couperin | B. Classical |
| ___ 3. Georg Philipp Telemann | C. Romantic |
| ___ 4. Stephen Foster | D. 19th Century American |
| ___ 5. Johannes Brahms | E. Impressionist |
| ___ 6. Domenico Scarlatti | F. Contemporary |
| ___ 7. Franz Joseph Haydn | |
| ___ 8. Sergei Prokofiev | |
| ___ 9. Norman Dello Joio | |
| ___ 10. Felix Mendelssohn | |
| ___ 11. Claude Debussy | |
| ___ 12. John Phillip Sousa | |

10 COMPOSERS AND COUNTRIES: Match the composer to the country with which he is associated. One or more of the countries will not be used.

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. Franz Schubert | A. Argentina |
| ___ 2. Franz Liszt | B. Russia |
| ___ 3. Charles Ives | C. France |
| ___ 4. Antonio Vivaldi | D. England |
| ___ 5. Dmitri Shostakovich | E. Hungary |
| ___ 6. Robert Schumann | F. Germany |
| ___ 7. Alberto Ginastera | G. Poland |
| ___ 8. Louis Gottschalk | H. Austria |
| ___ 9. Frederic Chopin | I. United States |
| ___ 10. Claude Debussy | J. Italy |

12 MUSIC NAMES and TERMS: Match the description or definition below with the following name or term.

___ 1. Nocturne

___ 2. Anticipation

___ 3. Symphonic Poem

___ 4. Authentic Cadence

___ 5. Mazurka

___ 6. Cantabile

___ 7. Plagal cadence

___ 8. Dissonant intervals

___ 9. Suspension

___ 10. Deceptive Cadence

___ 11. Consonant Intervals

___ 12. Sonata Form

A. Singing legato style in performance

B. Night music

C. Non-chord tone that sounds as part of a consonant interval and delays moving to the next consonant interval

D. V or V7 moving deceptively to vi or VI

E. a cadence moving from IV to I

F. unisons, 3rds, 6ths, perfect 5ths and octaves

G. Organized into three main sections

H. A non-chord tone that is the early sounding of a tone of a succeeding chord, forming a dissonant interval

I. 2nds, 4ths, diminished 5ths and 7ths

J. A Polish national dance in triple meter and moderate tempo often featuring stronger accents on 2nd or 3rd beat

K. A one movement work presenting musical descriptions of nature, places, people, or events

L. A cadence which moves from V or V7 to I or i

12 TRUE/FALSE: Write **T** (True) or **F** (False) in the blank before each sentence.

___ 1. Beethoven's music achieved widespread performance and publication during his lifetime.

___ 2. Beethoven's composing career can be divided into five periods.

___ 3. Franz Joseph Haydn assigned many exercises in writing counterpoint to Beethoven.

___ 4. Beethoven wrote more symphonies than Haydn and Mozart.

___ 5. Czerny was awed by the tremendous power and dynamic richness of Beethoven's piano playing.

___ 6. In the final movement of Symphony No. 9, Beethoven added vocal soloists and chorus to the orchestra.

___ 7. Viennese audiences were amazed by Chopin's smooth legato playing technique.

___ 8. Chopin used specifically descriptive titles for his piano works as Schumann did.

Name _____

(Continued) **TRUE/FALSE:** Write **T** (True) or **F** (False) in the blank before each sentence.

- ____ 9. Chopin is famous as a composer of piano music.
- ____ 10. Chopin never used ornamentation in his melodic phrases.
- ____ 11. Chopin turned back to Baroque forms, recasting them into Romantic musical language.
- ____ 12. Schuman wrote that Chopin's waltzes had elegant melodies and rich harmonic accompaniment.

10 IDENTIFY THE COMPOSER: Use **(B)** for Beethoven or **(C)** for Chopin for the following pieces.

- ____ 1. Piano Concerto in G Major, Op. 58, No. 4
- ____ 2. Sonata in C Minor, Op. 13 (Pathétique)
- ____ 3. Impromptu in C# Minor, Op. 66
- ____ 4. String Quartet in F Major, Op. 18, No. 1
- ____ 5. Fidelio
- ____ 6. Mazurka in A Minor, Op. 17, No. 4
- ____ 7. Nocturne in Eb Major, Op. 92, No. 2
- ____ 8. Polonaise in A Major, Op. 40, No. 1
- ____ 9. Symphony Opus 55, No. 3 (Eroica)
- ____ 10. Prelude in A Major, Op. 28, No. 7

30 MULTIPLE CHOICE: Select the letter **(A or B)** which completes each statement correctly.

- ____ 1. Beethoven was born in the small city of **(A. Berlin B. Bonn)**, Germany.
- ____ 2. **(A. Beethoven's B. Bach's)** important works influenced composers of later eras more than any other composer.
- ____ 3. "Moonlight" was a title added to *Sonata Op. 27, No. 2* by **(A. his publishers B. Beethoven)**.
- ____ 4. Movement II of Beethoven's third symphony has a descriptive title: **(A. Wedding March B. Funeral March)**.
- ____ 5. The fourth movement of *Symphony No. 6* portrays **(A. a tranquil day B. a fierce storm)**.
- ____ 6. Beethoven changed the title of *Symphony No. 3* from **(A. Adolf Hitler B. Napoleon Bonaparte)** to *Symphony Eroica*.
- ____ 7. In his teaching, Beethoven stressed **(A. playing notes correctly B. playing with expression)**.
- ____ 8. Increasing **(A. blindness B. deafness)** plagued Beethoven.
- ____ 9. Chopin is a native of **(A. Poland B. Hungary)**.

(Continued) **MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Select the letter (A or B) which completes each statement correctly.

- ___ 10. In Paris, Chopin earned his living as a (A. orchestra conductor B. piano teacher).
- ___ 11. Eventually, Parisian audiences were won over by the more dramatic performing styles of Liszt, Hiller, and (A. Thalberg B. Pleyel).
- ___ 12. When Chopin was living in Paris, (A. Steinway B. Pleyel) was a leading piano manufacturer.
- ___ 13. Many of Chopin's character pieces use traditional (A. ternary B. sonata) form.
- ___ 14. In the mid 1800's, Paris (A. was B. was not) becoming an important European music center.
- ___ 15. The composer credited with first composing piano nocturnes was (A. Chopin B. Field).

5 **CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSIC ERAS:** Match the following characteristics with their correct era. Use the abbreviations below.

B = Baroque CL = Classical R = Romantic CO = Contemporary

MELODY

- ___ Long phrases of unequal length, except in dance pieces. Motivic development and melodic ornamentation are important.
- ___ Tend to have wide leaps and wide range or many repeating tones and narrow range
- ___ May have wide range, chromaticism and unequal phrase lengths
- ___ Lyrical in style often with phrases of equal length

RHYTHM

- ___ Rhythmic motion tends to be rapid, especially in the bottom line of the texture
- ___ Slower moving than in previous era, resulting in a slower rate of chord changes

TONALITY

- ___ Dissonance is more prevalent and more freely treated
- ___ Organizes music on a large scale as in music of previous era
- ___ Based on major and minor keys rather than modal scales
- ___ May be more important as an expressive factor than as an organizing factor and frequently uses chromatic "coloring" chords

Name _____

4 **ANALYSIS:** Study the excerpts below and answer the following questions.

- ___ 1. In Excerpt One, the note circled in measure one is a (A. **Passing Tone** B. **Neighbor Tone**).
- ___ 2. In Excerpt One, the note circled in measure three is an (A. **Appoggiatura** B. **Anticipation**).
- ___ 3. Excerpt Two is an example of a Chopin (A. **Polonaise** B. **Waltz**).
- ___ 4. Excerpt Two is in the key of (A. **f minor** B. **Ab Major**).

Excerpt One:

Excerpt Two