



Identity  
Symbol

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION  
Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 5  
2012-2013

Name \_\_\_\_\_ School grade \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**14 MUSIC TERMS** Match the following terms to their correct definitions. There is one extra definition.

D (6) 1. Motive                      N (18) 6. Tempo                      A (20) 11. Syncopation  
C (2) 2. Chromatic scale      G (19) 7. Gavotte                      K (3) 12. Cadence  
O (14) 3. Rhythm                      M (4) 8. Sequence                      H (15) 13. Meter  
I (2) 4. Whole tone scale      J ( 1) 9. Modal scales                      B (1) 14. Church modes  
E (19) 5. Mazurka                      L (8) 10. Diatonic

- A. A rhythm pattern sounding against a regular steady beat
- B. Scales used for early Catholic Church melodies
- C. Scale using only half steps
- D. A small, striking melodic and rhythmic pattern
- E. Fast, Polish dance in 3/4 time
- F. Process of changing from one key to another key
- G. Stately French dance in 4/4 time
- H. Organizes a pattern of stronger and weaker beats
- I. Scale using only whole steps
- J. American spirituals and blues songs are based on these
- K. The closing tone to which a phrase moves
- L. Mostly using tones that belong to the scale or key that the melody is built upon
- M. An exact repetition of a prior phrase beginning on a different tone or pitch
- N. The speed of steady beats progressing in time
- O. The duration or lasting-time of musical sounds

**12 MUSIC ERAS AND COMPOSERS:**

A. Write the name of each era under its correct dates. (4 points)

**Contemporary                  Classical                  Romantic                  Baroque**

B. Write each composer's name on a line under his correct era. (8 points)

**Bach                                  Beethoven                  Handel                  Schumann**  
**Menotti                              Copland                  Mozart                  Tchaikovsky**

**1600 – 1750**

**1750 – 1800**

**1800 -1900**

**1900 – now**

**Baroque ERA**

**Classical ERA**

**Romantic ERA**

**Contemporary ERA**

**Bach**

**Mozart**

**Schumann**

**Copland**

**Handel**

**Beethoven**

**Tchaikovsky**

**Menotti**

**10 CHARACTERISTICS AND FACTS ABOUT ERAS OF MUSIC:**

Below are 10 statements about characteristics and facts of music from different eras. In the blank before each statement, put the letter or abbreviation of the era that best describes the statement.

**B = Baroque**

**CL = Classical**

**R = Romantic**

**CO = Contemporary**

- CL (30) 1. Composers for piano had a greater opportunity during this time for fuller sounding compositions because piano strings were struck instead of plucked and by using the pedals.
- B (30) 2. Music of this era is characterized by many elaborate ornaments.
- CL (30) 3. Music of this era includes Classical sonata form, concerto, and symphonic compositions.
- B (30) 4. One-movement sonatas, dance forms, marches, and polyphonic styles are from this era.
- R (30) 5. During this era, the Great German operas by Wagner were developed.
- B (30) 6. The harpsichord and softer sounding orchestral instruments belong to this era.
- CO (30) 7. This era is notable for atonal music, serial music and jazz.
- CL (30) 8. This era includes music written during the last half of the eighteenth century.
- R (30) 9. Music of this era includes lieder, character pieces for piano, and the symphonic poem for orchestra.
- R (30) 10. The music of this period was more emotional in feeling and sound.

**10 COMPOSITIONS:** Use **C (for Copland)** or **G (Gillock)** or **M (Menotti)** to indicate the composer of the following compositions:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| M (26) ___ 1. <i>The Old Maid and the Thief</i>   | C (23, 24) ___ 6. <i>Rodeo</i>         |
| C (23) ___ 2. <i>The Cat and the Mouse</i>        | C (23) ___ 7. <i>Billy the Kid</i>     |
| C (23,25) ___ 3. <i>Appalachian Spring</i>        | M (26) ___ 8. <i>The Labyrinth</i>     |
| M (26) ___ 4. <i>Amahl and the Night Visitors</i> | G (28) ___ 9. <i>Piano All the Way</i> |
| M (26) ___ 5. <i>The Medium</i>                   | G (28) ___ 10. <i>By a Sylvan Lake</i> |

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

- B (9) \_\_\_ 1. In major keys, scale steps 4 and 7 are (**A.** inactive **B.** active).
- B (3) \_\_\_ 2. Scale step (**A.** 5 **B.** 1) is a final sounding cadence tone.
- B (18) \_\_\_ 3. A metronome ticks (**A.** erratic **B.** steady) beats at an exact speed.
- B (26) \_\_\_ 4. The first opera to be produced, recorded and filmed on Broadway was (**A.** *Appalachian Spring* **B.** *The Medium*).
- B (23) \_\_\_ 5. *Billy the Kid* uses many (**A.** Classical **B.** folk song) melodies.
- B (25) \_\_\_ 6. Copland was awarded the (**A.** Nobel **B.** Pulitzer) prize for *Appalachian Spring*.
- A (24) \_\_\_ 7. In the ballet, *Rodeo*, you find lots of (**A.** square dance music **B.** hip hop music).
- B (1) \_\_\_ 8. An organized group of tones or pitches is called a (**A.** cadence **B.** melody).
- A (26) \_\_\_ 9. *The Old Maid and the Thief* was the first opera written for (**A.** radio **B.** television).
- B (2) \_\_\_ 10. Melodies progress by step, skip or (**A.** jumping **B.** repeating) notes.
- B (15) \_\_\_ 11. The (**A.** lower **B.** upper) number of a time signature shows how many beats are contained in each measure.
- A (11) \_\_\_ 12. (**A.** Modulation **B.** Chromaticism) is the process of changing from one key to another key.

**(continued):** Select the letter (**A** or **B**) that correctly completes each statement.

- A (16) \_\_\_ 13. American piano rags (**A.** are **B.** are not) full of syncopation.
- A (9) \_\_\_ 14. The (**A.** key **B.** tempo) of the music is named according to the pitch upon which the scale of the piece is built.
- A (26) \_\_\_ 15. (**A.** *Labyrinth* **B.** *Appalachian Spring*) was the first opera that can only be performed on television.
- B (28) \_\_\_ 16. Louise Wright, a popular composer of teaching pieces, encouraged Bill Gillock to compose (**A.** jazz music **B.** student literature).
- A (8) \_\_\_ 17. Chromatic means containing many notes which (**A.** do not **B.** do) belong in the scale or key of the piece.
- A (1) \_\_\_ 18. On the piano, melodies are usually played with the (**A.** right **B.** left) hand.
- A (28) \_\_\_ 19. Mr. Gillock moved to (**A.** Dallas **B.** Chicago) in 1970.
- A (26) \_\_\_ 20. **Menotti's operas for children** (**A.** teach a moral lesson **B.** are just for entertainment).
- A (14) \_\_\_ 21. The shape and color of notes (**A.** show **B.** do not show) how long they last.
- A (9) \_\_\_ 22. In all major and minor keys, scale steps (**A.** 1 and 3 **B.** 5 and 6) are at rest tones.
- A (1) \_\_\_ 23. Melodies (**A.** can **B.** cannot) be sung or played on instruments.
- A (16) \_\_\_ 24. An upbeat is one or more (**A.** weak **B.** strong) beat tones leading into the first strong beat of a song or phrase.
- B (1) \_\_\_ 25. A pentatonic scale has (**A.** 8 **B.** 5) tones.
- A (28) \_\_\_ 26. Pedagogy means (**A.** how to teach **B.** how to practice).
- A (18) \_\_\_ 27. (**A.** *Vivace* **B.** *Andante*) means fast and lively.