



Identity
Symbol

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 6
2012-2013

Name _____ School grade _____ Date _____

10 MUSIC TERMS:

Match the following terms with their correct definitions.
There is **one** extra definition.

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|----------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <u>K</u> _____ | 1. Ternary | <u>D</u> _____ | 6. Plagal Cadence |
| <u>G</u> _____ | 2. Authentic Cadence | <u>C</u> _____ | 7. Chord |
| <u>B</u> _____ | 3. Dissonant | <u>H</u> _____ | 8. Interval |
| <u>J</u> _____ | 4. Improvise | <u>I</u> _____ | 9. Consonant |
| <u>F</u> _____ | 5. Half Cadence | <u>A</u> _____ | 10. Gregorian Chant |

- A. A collection of sacred melodies from the Middle Ages (1)
- B. Intervals sounding unstable, sharp, harsh and active (2)
- C. Three or more tones sounding at the same instant (3)
- D. A final cadence with IV moving to I (4)
- E. Piece of music with four movements (35)
- F. An intermediate cadence in which any chord, often IV, moves to V (4)
- G. A final cadence with V or V7 moving to I (4)
- H. The distance in pitch between two tones (1)
- I. Intervals sounding stable, smooth and at rest (2)
- J. To make up music (25)
- K. Three part form (9)

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)

Mozart **Bach** **Handel** **Grieg**
Tchaikovsky **Copland** **Haydn** **Prokofiev**

1600 – 1750**1750 – 1800****1800 – 1900****1900 – now**Baroque (32) ERAClassical (32) ERARomantic (32) ERAContemporary (32) ERABach (33)Haydn (33)Grieg (33)Copland (33)Handel (33)Mozart (33)Tchaikovsky (33)Prokofiev (33)

22 TRUE OR FALSE: Circle **T** (True) or **F** (False) in front of each sentence.

- I or F 1. The harpsichord uses hand stops to change the sound of the strings to a deeper or thinner quality. (16)
- I or F 2. Polyphonic texture is two or more independent melody lines sounding at the same time. (11)
- T or F 3. Triads are four-note chords built in thirds, one on top of the other. (3)
- T or F 4. Binary form is a three part form. (7)
- T or F 5. Chickering is referred to as the “father of piano playing technique.” (18)
- T or F 6. One movement sonatas are characteristic of the Classical Era. (34)
- I or F 7. A harmonic cadence is a specific two-chord progression. (4)
- I or F 8. The first piano was called *gravicembalo col piano e forte*. (17)
- I or F 9. A suite is a group of four or more pieces based on dance styles. (35)
- T or F 10. Unison, 3rd, 5th, 6th and octave intervals are dissonant. (2)
- T or F 11. The strings of the piano are plucked by a plectra of crow quill when the key is depressed. (15, 16)

20 MULTIPLE CHOICE/PIANO: Select the letter (A or B) that correctly completes each statement.

- B (15) 1. A plucked instrument, almost identical to the dulcimer, was the (A. piano B. psaltry).
- B (15) 2. The earliest clavichord of the 16th century had (A. 5 B. 3) octaves.
- A (18) 3. The harpsichord was rediscovered at the end of the 20th century and now is used to teach (A. Baroque B. Contemporary) music.
- A (15) 4. The modern piano evolved from the (A. monochord B. violin) of the Middle Ages.
- A (17) 5. The first piano, invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori was in (A. Italy B. Germany.)
- A (15) 6. Tangents strike the strings of a (A. clavichord B. dulcimer).
- B (15) 7. Piano strings are (A. plucked B. struck) by hammers.
- A (15) 8. The monochord has (A. one string B. many strings).
- A (16) 9. A plectrum is a small piece of (A. crow quill B. ivory).
- B (15) 10. A tangent is made of (A. bone B. brass).

28 MULTIPLE CHOICE/COMPOSERS: Select the letter (A or B) that correctly completes each statement.

- B (22) 1. (A. Gershwin B. Clementi) designed the Classical sonata form.
- A (27) 2. *Rhapsody in Blue* begins with an ascending wail by the (A. clarinet B. trumpet).
- A (27) 3. At age (A. 18 B. 14) Gershwin had his first song published.
- B (22) 4. (A. Haydn B. Beethoven) had his nephew practice Clementi's sonatas.
- B (22) 5. Clementi wrote more than 100 (A. mazurkas B. sonatas) for piano.

Multiple Choice/Composers continued:

- B (29) 6. (**A.** *Oklahoma* **B.** *Porgy and Bess*) was a popular opera composed by Gershwin.
- A (20) 7. In Vienna, Emperor Josef II asked (**A.** Clementi **B.** Gershwin) to participate in a musical duel with Mozart.
- A (27) 8. (**A.** Paul Whiteman **B.** Liberace) asked Gershwin to write a jazz-style piano concerto for his program.
- B (20) 9. (**A.** Gershwin **B.** Clementi) is regarded as the originator of proper technique for playing the piano.
- A (21) 10. (**A.** Field **B.** Chopin) was a student of Clementi.
- A (25) 11. (**A.** Gershwin **B.** Clementi) learned about the world of classical music from Maxie Rosenzweig, a talented violinist.
- A (27) 12. In 1919, Gershwin had a contract to write his first musical comedy, (**A.** *La La Lucille* **B.** *Porgy and Bess*).
- A (29) 13. After *Porgy and Bess*, Gershwin turned his attention to (**A.** Hollywood **B.** Broadway).
- A (21) 14. Clementi had a business in England that built pianos and (**A.** published music **B.** sold clothing).

8 COMPOSITIONS: Use **C** (Clementi) or **G** (Gershwin) to indicate the composer of the following compositions.

- G (28) 1. *An American in Paris* C (21) 5. *Sonata in Bb*
- G (27) 2. *Concerto in F* G (29) 6. *Porgy and Bess*
- C (23) 3. *Sonatina Op. 36* C (22) 7. *Gradus ad Parnassum*
- G (27) 4. *Rhapsody in Blue* G (27) 8. *Swanee*