Name _____ School grade _____ Date _____

10 MUSIC TERMS: Match the following terms with their correct definitions. There is **one** extra definition.

_____ 1. Ternary   _____ 6. Plagal Cadence

_____ 2. Authentic Cadence   _____ 7. Chord

_____ 3. Dissonant   _____ 8. Interval

_____ 4. Improvise   _____ 9. Consonant

_____ 5. Half Cadence   _____ 10. Gregorian Chant

A. A collection of sacred melodies from the Middle Ages

B. Intervals sounding unstable, sharp, harsh and active

C. Three or more tones sounding at the same instant

D. A final cadence with IV moving to I

E. Piece of music with four movements

F. An intermediate cadence in which any chord, often IV, moves to V

G. A final cadence with V or V7 moving to I

H. The distance in pitch between two tones

I. Intervals sounding stable, smooth and at rest

J. To make up music

K. Three part form

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

_____ ERA   _____ ERA   _____ ERA   _____ ERA

_____   _____   _____   _____

_____   _____   _____   _____

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

T or F   1.   The harpsichord uses hand stops to change the sound of the strings to a deeper or thinner quality.

T or F   2.   Polyphonic texture is two or more independent melody lines sounding at the same time.

T or F   3.   Triads are four-note chords built in thirds, one on top of the other.

T or F   4.   Binary form is a three part form.

T or F   5.   Chickering is referred to as the "father of piano playing technique."

T or F   6.   One movement sonatas are characteristic of the Classical Era.

T or F   7.   A harmonic cadence is a specific two-chord progression.

T or F   8.   The first piano was called *gravicembalo col piano e forte*.

T or F   9.   A suite is a group of four or more pieces based on dance styles.

T or F 10.   Unison, 3rd, 5th, 6th and octave intervals are dissonant.

T or F 11.   The strings of the piano are plucked by a plectra of crow quill when the key is depressed.

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

_____ 1. A plucked instrument, almost identical to the dulcimer, was the (**A.** piano **B.** psaltry).

_____ 2. The earliest clavichord of the 16th century had (**A.** 5 **B.** 3) octaves.

_____ 3. The harpsichord was rediscovered at the end of the 20th century and now is used to teach (**A.** Baroque **B.** Contemporary) music.

_____ 4. The modern piano evolved from the (**A.** monochord **B.** violin) of the Middle Ages.

_____ 5. The first piano, invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori was in (**A.** Italy **B.** Germany.)

_____ 6. Tangents strike the strings of a (**A.** clavichord **B.** dulcimer).

_____ 7. Piano strings are (**A.** plucked **B.** struck) by hammers.

_____ 8. The monochord has (**A.** one string **B.** many strings).

_____ 9. A plectrum is a small piece of (**A.** crow quill **B.** ivory).

_____ 10. A tangent is made of (**A.** bone **B.** brass).

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

_____ 1. (**A.** Gershwin **B.** Clementi) designed the Classical sonata form.

_____ 2. *Rhapsody in Blue* begins with an ascending wail by the (**A.** clarinet **B.** trumpet).

_____ 3. At age (**A.** 18 **B.** 14) Gershwin had his first song published.

_____ 4. (**A.** Haydn **B.** Beethoven) had his nephew practice Clementi's sonatas.

_____ 5. Clementi wrote more than 100 (**A.** mazurkas **B.** sonatas) for piano.

Multiple Choice/Composers continued:

_____ 6.   **A.** *Oklahoma* **B.** *Porgy and Bess*) was a popular opera composed by Gershwin.

_____ 7.   In Vienna, Emperor Josef II asked (**A.** Clementi **B.** Gershwin) to participate in a musical duel with Mozart.

_____ 8.   (**A.** Paul Whiteman **B.** Liberace) asked Gershwin to write a jazz-style piano concerto for his program.

_____ 9.   (**A.** Gershwin **B.** Clementi) is regarded as the originator of proper technique for playing the piano.

_____ 10.   (**A.** Field **B.** Chopin) was a student of Clementi.

_____ 11.   (**A.** Gershwin **B.** Clementi) learned about the world of classical music from Maxie Rosenzweig, a talented violinist.

_____ 12.   In 1919, Gershwin had a contract to write his first musical comedy, (**A.** *La La Lucille* **B.** *Porgy and Bess*).

_____ 13.   After Porgy and Bess, Gershwin turned his attention to (**A.** Hollywood **B.** Broadway).

_____ 14.   Clementi had a business in England that built pianos and (**A.** published music **B.** sold clothing).

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

_____ 1. *An American in Paris*   _____ 5. *Sonata in Bb*

_____ 2. *Concerto in F*   _____ 6. *Porgy and Bess*

_____ 3. *Sonatina Op. 36*   _____ 7. *Gradus ad Parnassum*

_____ 4. *Rhapsody in Blue*   _____ 8. *Swanee*