



Identity Symbol

# TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

## Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 8  
2012-2013

Name \_\_\_\_\_ School Grade \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| _____ 1. Bi-tonal music          | _____ 11. Lieder           |
| _____ 2. Character pieces        | _____ 12. Cycles           |
| _____ 3. Cottage piano           | _____ 13. Dissonant        |
| _____ 4. Thematic transformation | _____ 14. Atonal music     |
| _____ 5. Repertoire              | _____ 15. Aeolian mode     |
| _____ 6. Fugue                   | _____ 16. Whole-tone scale |
| _____ 7. Celesta                 | _____ 17. Symphonic poem   |
| _____ 8. Polyphonic texture      | _____ 18. Tritone          |
| _____ 9. String quartet          | _____ 19. Pentatonic scale |
| _____ 10. Cadenza                | _____ 20. Church modes     |

- A. compositions learned
- B. a mode that is the same as the natural minor scale
- C. ancient scales on which the melodies sung in the Catholic Church were based
- D. a sonata for two violins, viola and cello
- E. art song
- F. a scale composed of only whole steps
- G. upright piano that became popular around 1820
- H. sounds that are unstable, harsh and active
- I. chord progression moving V to I
- J. groups of short pieces related to a common poetic theme
- K. short pieces which tell a story or describe a poetic mood in musical sounds
- L. two or more rhythmically and melodically independent lines (contrapuntal)
- M. a composition with imitative contrapuntal texture
- N. dissonant interval of an augmented 4<sup>th</sup>
- O. one movement composition of descriptive style for orchestra
- P. new organizing principle in music, developed during the Romantic Era
- Q. music not rooted in any major or minor key
- R. a keyboard instrument first used in an orchestra by Tchaikovsky
- S. technically brilliant passage of music usually placed just before the final cadence
- T. music occurring in two keys simultaneously
- U. a scale with only five notes

6 **COMPOSERS AND COUNTRIES:** Match each composer to the country with which he is associated. A country may be used more than once.

- |                   |                  |              |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|
| ___ 1. Kodaly     | ___ 7. Schubert  | A. Argentina | F. Italy         |
| ___ 2. Menotti    | ___ 8. Grieg     | B. Austria   | G. Norway        |
| ___ 3. Ginastera  | ___ 9. Schumann  | C. France    | H. Poland        |
| ___ 4. Kabalevsky | ___ 10. Wagner   | D. Germany   | I. Russia        |
| ___ 5. Couperin   | ___ 11. Gershwin | E. Hungary   | J. United States |
| ___ 6. Telemann   | ___ 12. Chopin   |              |                  |

16 **MUSIC ERAS AND COMPOSERS:** Match each era with its correct date.  
Then place each composer under his era.

**ERAS**

Classical  
Baroque  
Contemporary  
Romantic

Hindemith  
Haydn  
Mendelssohn  
Scarlatti

**COMPOSERS**

Stravinsky  
Beethoven  
Handel  
Telemann

Bartok  
Schumann  
Wagner  
Clementi

1600-1750

1750-1800

1800-1900

1900-now

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

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

- \_\_\_ 1. Schumann wrote an article about a young Polish composer named (A. Liszt B. Chopin).
- \_\_\_ 2. After 1840, Schumann composed symphonies, chamber music and (A. lieder B. opera).
- \_\_\_ 3. Schumann worked for (A. Brahms B. Mendelssohn) at the Leipzig Conservatory.
- \_\_\_ 4. Schumann broadened the range of (A. Dynamic B. Texture) levels used in piano music.
- \_\_\_ 5. Robert Schumann studied (A. Biology B. Law) and music at Leipzig University.
- \_\_\_ 6. Schuman's contemporaries, (A. Bach & Couperin B. Chopin & Liszt) are famous for their Romantic piano music.

- \_\_\_ 7. (**A. Bartok & Kodaly** **B. Bartok & Grofe**) recorded peasant songs on wax cylinders.
- \_\_\_ 8. Hungarian folk songs are based on ancient (**A. church texts** **B. church modes**).
- \_\_\_ 9. After high school, Bartok studied (**A. Law** **B. Music**) at the Budapest Academy.
- \_\_\_ 10. Bartok's songs and choral works use the (**A. Czech** **B. Hungarian**) language.
- \_\_\_ 11. In 1853, Schumann wrote a final music article about (**A. J.S. Bach** **B. Brahms**).
- \_\_\_ 12. Schumann also used (**A. polyphonic** **B. monophonic**) texture to enrich the sonority of his music.
- \_\_\_ 13. Schumann suffered frequent attacks of (**A. mental** **B. heart**) illness and died in 1856.
- \_\_\_ 14. Bartok moved to (**A. Switzerland** **B. the United States**) after his mother died in 1940.
- \_\_\_ 15. Many of Schumann's piano works are (**A. operas** **B. cycles**), or groups of short pieces related to a common poetic theme.
- \_\_\_ 16. Bartok helped organize a national collection of (**A. Turkish** **B. Polish**) folk music in 1937.
- \_\_\_ 17. Bela Bartok collected and published many Eastern European (**A. rhythms** **B. folk songs**).
- \_\_\_ 18. Bartok became intensely interested in (**A. Asian** **B. Hungarian**) folk songs.
- \_\_\_ 19. "Hungarian Rhapsody" by Liszt and "Hungarian Dance" by Brahms were based on (**A. Gypsy** **B. Russian**) melodies.
- \_\_\_ 20. Bartok was emphasizing the (**A. percussive** **B. melodic**) aspects of the piano.

12 **COMPOSITIONS:** Use **B** (Bartok) or **S** (Schumann) to indicate the composer of the following:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ___ 1. <i>Hungarian Peasant Melody</i>                                | ___ 7. <i>Hunting Song</i>                          |
| ___ 2. <i>The Poet Speaks</i>   | ___ 8. <i>Traumerei</i> (Dreaming)                  |
| ___ 3. <i>Music for Stringed Instruments, Percussion, and Celesta</i> | ___ 9. Piano Concerto in A minor                    |
| ___ 4. <i>Suite for Piano, Opus 14</i>                                | ___ 10. <i>Andante Tranquillo</i> from For Children |
| ___ 5. <i>Romanze</i> from Symphony in D minor                        | ___ 11. <i>Chromatic Invention</i> from Mikrokosmos |
| ___ 6. <i>The Poor Orphan</i>   | ___ 12. <i>Bulgarian Rhythm</i> from Mikrokosmos    |

20 **TRUE/FALSE:** Write **T** (true) or **F** (false) in the blanks for each statement.

- \_\_\_ 1. Schumann's piano music exploited only the middle registers of the keyboard.
- \_\_\_ 2. By age 11, Schumann was composing extended works.
- \_\_\_ 3. As a music student, Schumann practiced the piano for seven hours every day.
- \_\_\_ 4. Schumann wrote a magazine article about the brilliant young Hungarian composer, Brahms.
- \_\_\_ 5. Clara Schumann was a famous concert pianist.
- \_\_\_ 6. Hungarian folk songs have many melodic ornaments.
- \_\_\_ 7. For his composing, Bartok studied the music of Brahms, Liszt, and Wagner.
- \_\_\_ 8. Later audiences realized that Schumann's music was rather peculiar.
- \_\_\_ 9. Schumann's four symphonies were inspired by the symphonies of Mozart.
- \_\_\_ 10. Mendelssohn was internationally successful as composer, conductor, and teacher.
- \_\_\_ 11. Bartok especially enjoyed playing chamber music with other amateur musicians.
- \_\_\_ 12. Modern style melodies never have extremely narrow ranges.
- \_\_\_ 13. Bartok and his wife performed two-piano concerts in many American cities.
- \_\_\_ 14. Bartok worked at Columbia University in New York as a researcher.
- \_\_\_ 15. Wagner became a famous composer of Romantic operas.
- \_\_\_ 16. Bartok's "Allegro barbaro" for piano sounded pleasant to listeners.
- \_\_\_ 17. Bartok was acclaimed as a scientific expert on folk music materials.
- \_\_\_ 18. Music of the Contemporary Era includes atonal music, serial music and American jazz.
- \_\_\_ 19. Bartok composed an orchestral work in 1936 with an unusual instrumentation.
- \_\_\_ 20. Bartok's opera was rejected in a national competition as "unperformable."

6 **ANALYSIS:** Study the musical example below by Schumann. Then select the letter (A or B) which correctly completes each statement.

- \_\_\_ 1. The key of the piece is (A. C Major B. a minor).
- \_\_\_ 2. Melodic phrases and accompanying chords are mostly (A. diatonic B. chromatic).
- \_\_\_ 3. The texture of the piece is (A. polyphonic B. homophonic).
- \_\_\_ 4. The tempo of the piece is (A. very slow B. lively; very fast).
- \_\_\_ 5. In measures 2, 6, 9 and 11, the melodic direction of the piece moves (A. upward B. downward).
- \_\_\_ 6. The first phrase of the piece ends with a/an (A. authentic B. half) cadence.

“The Poor Orphan” from *Album for the Young* by Robert Schumann

Musical score for "The Poor Orphan" by Robert Schumann, measures 1-7. The tempo is marked *Lento* and the dynamics are *p*. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece is in C major. The first phrase ends with a half cadence in measure 7.

a: A Section

Musical score for "The Poor Orphan" by Robert Schumann, measures 8-11. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The piece is in C major. The second phrase begins in measure 8 and ends with a half cadence in measure 11. The score is labeled "B Section" and "A Section repeated".

B Section

A Section repeated