



Identity Symbol

Name _____ School Grade _____ Date _____

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| _____ 1. Bi-tonal music | _____ 8. Gallant style | _____ 15. Libretto |
| _____ 2. Thematic transformation | _____ 9. String quartet | _____ 16. Basso continuo |
| _____ 3. Lieder | _____ 10. Fugue | _____ 17. Ternary form |
| _____ 4. Allemande | _____ 11. Oratorio | _____ 18. Homophonic texture |
| _____ 5. Gigue | _____ 12. Courante | _____ 19. Seventh chord |
| _____ 6. Half cadence | _____ 13. Baroque suite | _____ 20. Sarabande |
| _____ 7. Atonal music | _____ 14. Terrace dynamics | _____ 21. Sonata form |

- A. music occurring in two keys simultaneously
- B. any chord (usually IV or ii) moving to V
- C. German dance in duple meter at moderate tempo
- D. one melody line with accompaniment
- E. the new style of Baroque opera used in dramatic music for church
- F. a chord consisting of four tones, with the interval of a 7th between the top and bottom tones
- G. Spanish or Moorish dance in triple meter at a very slow tempo
- H. music not rooted in any major or minor key
- I. French dance in triple meter at a moderately fast tempo
- J. a group of dance pieces
- K. three part form (ABA)
- L. the text of an opera
- M. the new large-scale musical form of the Classical Era
- N. features lyrical melodies sounding over a simple chordal accompaniments
- O. sudden changes in dynamic levels on the Baroque harpsichord
- P. a composition with imitative contrapuntal texture
- Q. a Romantic method of organizing musical materials
- R. Baroque accompaniment part, played by a harpsichordist and cellist or bassoonist
- S. accompanied art songs based on Romantic poetry
- T. Italian or English dance in duple/compound meter at a very fast tempo
- U. two or more independent melody lines sounding at the same time
- V. a composition written for two violins, viola and cello

7 CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSIC ERAS: Match the era with the characteristic.

- A. Baroque B. Classical C. Romantic D. Contemporary

- _____ 1. Atonal music, serial music, American jazz, and electronic music were composed.
- _____ 2. Classic sonata form, concerto, and symphonic compositions were developed.

- ___ 3. Composers often use meter and rhythms in new ways and as expressive devices.
- ___ 4. Great German operas of Wagner were developed during this era.
- ___ 5. Folk legends and myths were important in this time of growing feelings of nationalism.
- ___ 6. Music era most known for use of contrapuntal (polyphonic) texture.
- ___ 7. One movement sonatas, dance forms, marches, and polyphonic styles are from this era.

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

- ___ 1. Many European musicians fled to (A. the United States B. Canada) during World War II.
- ___ 2. Bartok's *Mikrokosmos* is a six volume collection of (A. dance B. piano) pieces.
- ___ 3. Piano sonatas may have two, three, or four movements. These movements are (A. contrasting B. similar)
- ___ 4. Wagner and (A. Liszt B. Verdi) are two great Romantic Era composers of opera.
- ___ 5. The most famous concert pianist of the Romantic Era was (A. Beethoven B. Liszt).
- ___ 6. Schonberg, Berg and Webern were pioneers in composing (A. atonal B. jazz) music.
- ___ 7. (A. Operas B. Oratorios) were popular dramatic vocal works at royal courts.
- ___ 8. The character piece, art song, and the symphonic poem are music of the (A. Romantic B. Classical) Era.
- ___ 9. Symphonies and string quartets are usually (A. four B. three) movement works.
- ___ 10. (A. Ternary B. Sonata) form has exposition, development, and recapitulation.
- ___ 11. The (A. piano B. harpsichord) was the favorite Classical keyboard instrument.
- ___ 12. Italy was the homeland of Baroque (A. vocal B. instrumental) music.
- ___ 13. The (A. Baroque B. Classical) musicians worked as servants of royal courts or churches.
- ___ 14. Baroque harpsichords (A. do B. do not) have sustaining pedals.
- ___ 15. Brahms and Liszt composed piano music based on the style of (A. jazz B. gypsy) music.
- ___ 16. Theme and variations compositions were (A. popular or B. unpopular) during the Baroque Era.
- ___ 17. The saxophone was a new woodwind instrument of the (A. Romantic B. Classical) Era.
- ___ 18. There may be frequent changes of meter in (A. Romantic B. Contemporary) music.

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

- ___ 1. Magnificent pipe organs were built in Baroque cathedrals.
- ___ 2. Ancient modal scales, the pentatonic scale, the whole-tone scale, and chromatic scale are found in Romantic music.
- ___ 3. Symphonic poems may describe nature or tell a story in music.
- ___ 4. The Stradivari and Amati families built beautiful violins.
- ___ 5. Most Baroque sonatas have binary form.
- ___ 6. *Album for the Young* is a collection of character pieces for the piano.
- ___ 7. Sonata form was developed during the Romantic Era.
- ___ 8. A fugue is a one-movement composition with homophonic texture.
- ___ 9. Baroque harpsichords produce gradual changes in dynamic levels.
- ___ 10. Gallant style music has contrapuntal texture.
- ___ 11. Edward MacDowell was a Romantic composer from the United States.
- ___ 12. Mozart wrote few concertos for solo instrument and orchestra.
- ___ 13. Dorian mode and Lydian mode are ancient modal scales.
- ___ 14. Classical concertos are four-movement works.
- ___ 15. The Baroque suite has four basic dance movements.
- ___ 16. The Classical Era is characterized by elaborate ornaments.
- ___ 17. Debussy's piano music leads from the Romantic Era into the Contemporary Era.
- ___ 18. Today, many composers work as university professors.

16 **MUSIC ERAS AND COMPOSERS:** Match each era with its correct date.

Then, place each composer under his era.

1600-1750

1750-1800

1800-1900

1900-now

Era	Era	Era	Era
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Eras

Contemporary
Romantic
Baroque
Classical

Composers

Scarlatti	Gershwin	Chopin
Beethoven	J.S. Bach	Kabalevsky
Mozart	Tchaikovsky	Haydn
Stravinsky	Mendelssohn	Handel

6 **COMPOSITIONS:** Match the following compositions with the composer.**NOTE:** A composer may be used more than once and there are extra composers listed.___ 1. *In Church*___ 2. *Little Song*___ 3. *Soldiers' March*___ 4. *Minuet in D minor*___ 5. *Soeur Monique*___ 6. *Mikrokosmos*___ 7. *Sacre du Printemps*
(Rite of Spring)___ 8. *Symphony No. 94 "Surprise"*___ 9. *Mazurka in B*___ 10. *Claire de Lune*___ 11. *Til Eulenspiegel*___ 12. *Sarabande in D minor*

A. J.S. Bach
B. Bartok
C. Chopin
D. Debussy
E. Stravinsky
F. Kabalevsky
G. Handel
H. Haydn
I. Couperin
J. Strauss
K. Mozart
L. Schumann
M. Tchaikovsky

6 **COMPOSERS AND COUNTRIES:** Match each composer to the country with which he is associated. **NOTE:** A country may be used more than once and there are extra countries listed.

___ 1. Grieg

___ 2. Schumann

___ 3. Menotti

___ 4. Dello Joio

___ 5. Ginastera

___ 6. Shostakovich

___ 7. Mozart

___ 8. Handel

___ 9. Bartok

___ 10. Chopin

___ 11. Couperin

___ 12. Telemann

A. Argentina
B. Austria
C. France
D. Germany
E. Germany/England
F. Hungary
G. Italy/England
H. Norway
I. Poland
J. Russia
K. United States

4 **ANALYSIS:** Study the Bach “Minuet.” Then select the letter (A or B) which correctly completes each statement.

- _____ 1. The home key is (A. d minor B. F Major).
- _____ 2. The harmony is (A. diatonic B. richly chromatic).
- _____ 3. The texture is (A. homophonic B. contrapuntal).
- _____ 4. The melodic range is (A. wide B. narrow).

A Section (repeated)

4 **ANALYSIS:** Label the second phrase in each example below to show how the two phrases are related to each other, using the following terms:

- A. contrasting (completely different)
- B. sequential (phrase #2 begins on a different pitch, then repeats phrase #1 in regard to melodic intervals and rhythm)
- C. parallel (differs only at the cadence)
- D. similar (alike at the beginning of the phrase)

_____ 1. Haydn: Sonatina in F Major “Scherzo”

_____ 2. Haydn: “Surprise” Symphony, mvt. 1

Vivace

_____ 3. Haydn: Sonatina in F Major

(Scherzo)

_____ 4. Haydn: Sonatina in F Major
(Menuett)