



Identity Symbol

Grade 10
2013-2014

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Student Affiliate World of Music

Name KEY School Grade _____ Date _____

7 **MUSIC ERAS:** Match the correct period of music history to the dates below.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| B ___ 1. 400-1400 | A. Contemporary |
| D ___ 2. 1400-1600 | B. Middle Ages |
| G ___ 3. 1600-1750 | C. Romantic |
| F ___ 4. 1750-1800 | D. Renaissance |
| C ___ 5. 1800-1900 | E. Impressionist |
| E ___ 6. 1890-1910 | F. Classical |
| A ___ 7. 1900-now | G. Baroque |

13 **COMPOSERS and ERAS:** Match the composer to the era in which he composed.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A ___ 1. George Frederick Handel | A. Baroque |
| F ___ 2. Bela Bartok | B. Classical |
| D ___ 3. Victor Herbert | C. Romantic |
| B ___ 4. Ludwig van Beethoven | D. 19th Century American |
| D ___ 5. Stephen Foster | E. Impressionist |
| A ___ 6. Antonio Vivaldi | F. Contemporary |
| C ___ 7. Robert Schumann | |
| B ___ 8. Franz Joseph Haydn | |
| C ___ 9. Franz Liszt | |
| C ___ 10. Felix Mendelssohn | |
| E ___ 11. Claude Debussy | |
| F ___ 12. Igor Stravinsky | |
| C ___ 13. Edward MacDowell | |

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

- A**___ 1. Gregorian chant (**A. was B. was not**) found in many manuscripts from the Middle Ages. (p. 2)
- A**___ 2. The Romantic Era grand piano was a (**A. large and strong B. small and weak**) sounding instrument. (p. 26)
- B**___ 3. Gilbert and Sullivan wrote popular operettas in (**A. United States B. England**). (p. 28)
- B**___ 4. In the Baroque Era musicians at royal court belonged to the (**A. noble B. servant**) class. (p. 5)
- B**___ 5. Baroque (**A. Recitative B. Aria**) style halts the dramatic action. (p. 5)
- B**___ 6. Aria da capo form has a (**A. similar B. contrasting**) middle section. (p. 5)
- A**___ 7. Beethoven's music led into the (**A. Romantic B. Contemporary**) Era. (p.23)
- A**___ 8. Some impressionist music is based on the (**A. whole-tone B. blues**) scale. (p. 43)

- B** ___ 9. Two important French Impressionist musicians were Debussy and (**A. Monet B. Ravel**). (p.45)
- B** ___ 10. Short character pieces for piano are grouped into (**A. series B. cycles**). (p. 30)
- B** ___ 11. (**A. Chopin B. Schubert**) is famous as a composer of Romantic Lieder. (p. 26)
- B** ___ 12. Haydn became court musician to (**A. Prince Charles B. Prince Esterhazy**). (p. 21)
- B** ___ 13. American colonial musicians (**A. were B. were not**) full time musicians. (p. 13)
- A** ___ 14. American musical theater was established due to the operettas composed by (**A. Victor Herbert B. Richard Wagner**).
- A** ___ 15. An outstanding American concert pianist and composer, (**A. Louis Gottschalk B. John Phillip Sousa**) was born in the Creole city of New Orleans. (p. 39)

- 14 COMPOSERS AND COUNTRIES:** Match the composer to the country with which it is associated. **NOTE:** One or more of the countries will **NOT** be used.

F ___ 1. Franz Liszt	E ___ 6. Paul Hindemith	E ___ 11. Richard Wagner
H ___ 2. Muzio Clementi	G ___ 7. Giuseppe Verdi	K ___ 12. Modest Mussorgsky
D ___ 3. Francois Couperin	J ___ 8. Charles Ives	K ___ 13. Sergei Prokofiev
D ___ 4. Maurice Ravel	B ___ 9. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	E ___ 14. Ludwig van Beethoven
A ___ 5. Alberto Ginastera	G ___ 10. Domenico Scarlatti	

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

- 17 MUSIC NAMES and TERMS:** Match the description or definition below with the following name or term:

H ___ 1. Phrygian Mode	B ___ 7. Symphonic Poem	F ___ 13. Polyphonic Texture
E ___ 2. Berceuse	Q ___ 8. Ornaments	C ___ 14. Troubadours
A ___ 3. Recapitulation	G ___ 9. Leitmotifs	P ___ 15. Twelve Tone Chromatic Scale
M ___ 4. Blues Scale	J ___ 10. Ternary Form	I ___ 16. Mazurka
N ___ 5. Fugue	K ___ 11. Period Form	O ___ 17. Lute
L ___ 6. Lieder	D ___ 12. Tablatures	

- A. The third section of sonata form (p. 18)
- B. A long one movement orchestral work with a descriptive title (p. 32)
- C. Wandering French lyric poets of the Middle Ages (p. 2)
- D. Hand written scores for lute and organ music in the Renaissance Era (p. 2)
- E. Another word for lullaby (p. 39)
- F. Two or more independent melody lines sounding at the same time (p. 7)
- G. Leading themes which are important organizing factors in Romantic music (p. 32)
- H. A modal scale represented by playing from E to E on the white keys of the piano (p. 44)
- I. A fast Polish dance in 3/4 time sometimes with strong accents on the 2nd or 3rd beats (pp. 31, 52)
- J. Three-part form (p. 18)
- K. Two phrase form found in simple, small-scale Classical Era pieces (p. 21)
- L. Romantic art songs (p. 26)
- M. A major scale with flatted steps 3 and 7
- N. One movement composition with imitative contrapuntal texture (pp. 7, 52)
- O. Favorite stringed instrument of the Renaissance Era (p. 2)
- P. Used in some Contemporary Era music as the source of melody and chord writing (p. 44)
- Q. Baroque singers gained fame according to their ability to improvise these in their performances. (p.5)

Name _____

- 10 COMPOSER IDENTIFICATION:** Select the letter for the composer that identifies with the statement. **NOTE:** There is one extra composer.

A. Sousa	E. Stravinsky	I. Gershwin
B. Wagner	F. Mozart	J. Handel
C. Debussy	G. Liszt	K. Chopin
D. Foster	H. Herbert	

- A** ___ 1. Band marches (p. 39)
E ___ 2. Ballet music, orchestral music, and piano music (p. 45)
B ___ 3. Romantic Grand Operas (p. 36)
J ___ 4. Oratorios and operas, orchestral suites, concertos, keyboard music (p. 12)
K ___ 5. Piano pieces such as nocturnes and mazurkas (p. 31)
C ___ 6. Piano pieces including "Pagodas" from *Estampes* (p. 45)
G ___ 7. Piano music and symphonic poems (p. 36)
D ___ 8. Popular songs such as *My Old Kentucky Home* (p. 42)
F ___ 9. Operas, symphonies, solo concertos, piano sonatas (p. 25)
I ___ 10. Broadway musicals, operas, piano music (p. 44)

- 5 CHARACTERISTICS OF MUSIC ERAS:** Match the following characteristics with their correct era. Use the abbreviations below. (p. 56)

B = Baroque CL = Classical R = Romantic CO = Contemporary

MELODY

- B** ___ Long phrases of unequal length, motivic development along with ornamentation
R ___ Wide range, unequal phrase lengths, and chromaticism
CO ___ Tend to have wide leaps and wide range or many repeating tones and narrow range
CL ___ Lyrical in style and often have phrases of equal length

TEXTURE

- CL** ___ Homophonic texture predominates
B ___ Polyphonic texture predominates

HARMONY

- CO** ___ In tonal music, dissonance is more prevalent and more freely treated
CL ___ Mostly diatonic with chromatic chords introduced as special expressive factors
R ___ Rich harmonic vocabulary with many chromatic triads or seventh chords
B ___ Diatonic chords are used primarily, often enriched by an abundance of non-chord tones

4 **ANALYSIS:** Study the excerpts below and answer the following questions.

A ___ 1. Excerpt One is an example of (**A. homophonic** **B. polyphonic**) texture.

B ___ 2. In Excerpt Two, the melody starting in measure eighteen is (**A. theme 1** **B. theme 2**).

A ___ 3. Excerpt Two modulates to the key of (**A. C Major** **B. G Major**).

B ___ 4. Excerpt One and Excerpt Two are both part of the (**A. development** **B. exposition**) section of the first movement in Sonata Allegro Form.

Sonatina in F, Opus 36, No. 4 by Clementi - First Movement (p.19)

Excerpt One (Measures 1 through 8)

Excerpt Two (Measures 18 through 23)