



Identity Symbol

Grade 10  
2013-2014

**TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION**  
**Student Affiliate World of Music**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**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.

__ 1. Franz Liszt	__ 6. Paul Hindemith	__ 11. Richard Wagner
__ 2. Muzio Clementi	__ 7. Giuseppe Verdi	__ 12. Modest Mussorgsky
__ 3. Francois Couperin	__ 8. Charles Ives	__ 13. Sergei Prokofiev
__ 4. Maurice Ravel	__ 9. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	__ 14. Ludwig van Beethoven
__ 5. Alberto Ginastera	__ 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:

__ 1. Phrygian Mode	__ 7. Symphonic Poem	__ 13. Polyphonic Texture
__ 2. Berceuse	__ 8. Ornaments	__ 14. Troubadours
__ 3. Recapitulation	__ 9. Leitmotifs	__ 15. Twelve Tone Chromatic Scale
__ 4. Blues Scale	__ 10. Ternary Form	__ 16. Mazurka
__ 5. Fugue	__ 11. Period Form	__ 17. Lute
__ 6. Lieder	__ 12. Tablatures	

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_

- 10 COMPOSER IDENTIFICATION:** Select the letter for the composer that identifies with the statement. 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	

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Band marches  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Ballet music, orchestral music, and piano music  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Romantic Grand Operas  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Oratorios and operas, orchestral suites, concertos, keyboard music  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Piano pieces such as nocturnes and mazurkas  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Piano pieces including "Pagodas" from *Estampes*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Piano music and symphonic poems  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Popular songs such as *My Old Kentucky Home*  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Operas, symphonies, solo concertos, piano sonatas  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Broadway musicals, operas, piano music

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

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

**MELODY**

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

**TEXTURE**

- \_\_\_\_\_ Homophonic texture predominates  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Polyphonic texture predominates

**HARMONY**

- \_\_\_\_\_ In tonal music, dissonance is more prevalent and more freely treated  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Mostly diatonic with chromatic chords introduced as special expressive factors  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Rich harmonic vocabulary with many chromatic triads or seventh chords  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 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.

- \_\_\_ 1. Excerpt One is an example of (A. homophonic B. polyphonic) texture.
- \_\_\_ 2. In Excerpt Two, the melody starting in measure eighteen is (A. theme 1 B. theme 2).
- \_\_\_ 3. Excerpt Two modulates to the key of (A. C Major B. G Major).
- \_\_\_ 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

#### Excerpt One (Measures 1 through 8)

Musical score for Excerpt One (Measures 1 through 8) of Sonatina in F, Opus 36, No. 4 by Clementi. The score is in 3/4 time, F major, and consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody starting with a half note F4, followed by quarter notes G4, A4, Bb4, and C5, then a half note Bb4. The left hand plays a bass line of eighth notes: F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3. A dynamic marking 'f' is present at the beginning of the first measure. A first ending bracket covers measures 1 through 8.

#### Excerpt Two (Measures 18 through 23)

Musical score for Excerpt Two (Measures 18 through 23) of Sonatina in F, Opus 36, No. 4 by Clementi. The score is in 3/4 time, F major, and consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes: F4, G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4. The left hand plays a bass line of eighth notes: F3, G3, A3, Bb3, C4, Bb3, A3, G3. A dynamic marking 'p' is present at the beginning of the first measure. A first ending bracket covers measures 18 through 23.