

Identity Symbol

Name _____ School grade _____ Date _____

48

CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

1. A (**half** or **whole**) step is any key with one key in between.
2. Ludwig van Beethoven was from (**Austria** or **Germany**).
3. A triad can be made up of notes (**1-3-5** or **1-2-3**).
4. Notes move up or down the (**staff** or **wrist**) by skip or step.
5. Frederic Chopin wrote many beautiful works in the (**Classical** or **Romantic**) Era.
6. "Three Blind Mice" is an example of (**a folk song** or **a symphony**).
7. A (**measure** or **motive**) is a musical idea or a small, striking melodic pattern.
8. (**Ode to Joy** or **The Nutcracker**) is a ballet written by Tchaikovsky.
9. Tchaikovsky introduced a new instrument called the (**celesta** or **snare drum**).
10. *Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy* is from (**The Happy Farmer** or **The Nutcracker**).
11. An (**overture** or **opera**) is played before the curtain opens.
12. *The Nutcracker* is a (**symphony** or **ballet**) with dancers telling the story.
13. A weak beat before the downbeat of a measure is called a (**pickup note** or a **pickup truck**).
14. Chopin was a composer from (**Poland** or **Portugal**).
15. Beethoven wrote (**nine** or **forty-six**) symphonies.
16. The pattern of W W H W makes a major (**five-finger** or **two-finger**) pattern.
17. Folk songs are made up by (**famous** or **unknown**) people.
18. The distance between any two keys is an (**improvisation** or **interval**).
19. Ludwig van Beethoven used ("Ode to Joy" or "The Happy Farmer") in his ninth symphony.
20. When you make up music, it is called (**improvisation** or **overture**).
21. When you lower the middle note of a major triad in root position, it becomes (**mixed-up** or **minor**).
22. Bach and Handel were born in Germany. Scarlatti was born in (**England** or **Italy**).
23. Bach, Handel, and Scarlatti were all born in (**1685** or **1895**) during the Baroque Era.
24. Handel conducted fifty musicians next to King George's barge on the (**Rio Grande** or **Thames**) river.

PLACE THE NUMBER OF THE INSTRUMENT IN THE BLANK BY ITS NAME

20

_____ CLARINET

_____ FLUTE

_____ TRUMPET

_____ FRENCH HORN

_____ VIOLIN

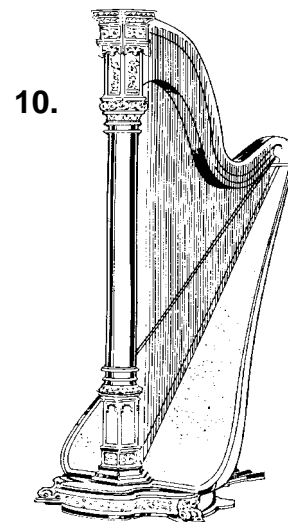
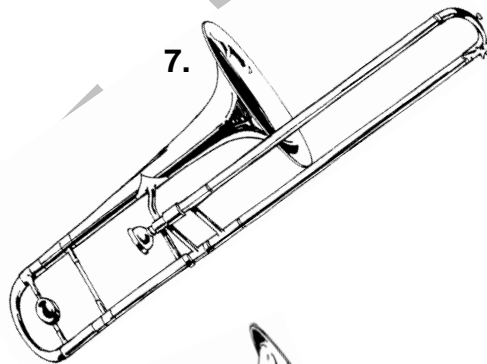
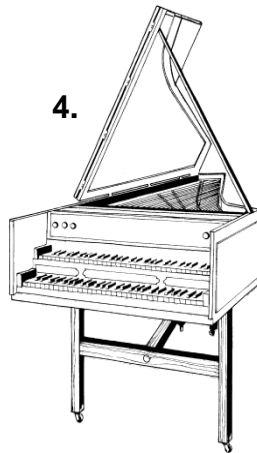
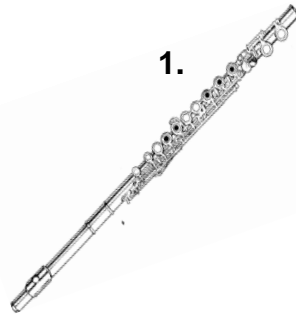
_____ HARPSICHORD

_____ TROMBONE

_____ DRUM

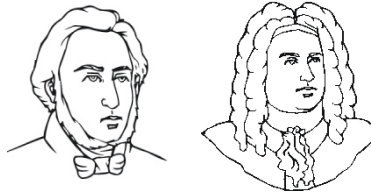
_____ OBOE

_____ HARP



CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER

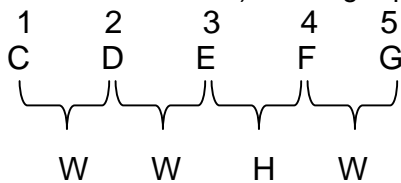
1. Circle the Romantic composer,
Frederic Chopin.



2. Tchaikovsky introduced this new instrument called the (**CELESTA** or **ORGAN**) for his ballet. It has no strings. Instead, steel bars are hit to produce sounds. **CIRCLE** the correct word.



3. This is a (**MAJOR** or **MINOR**) five finger pattern.



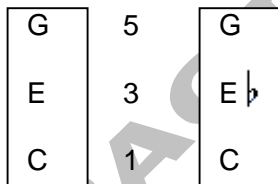
4. This is a (**SEQUENCE** or **TRIAD**).



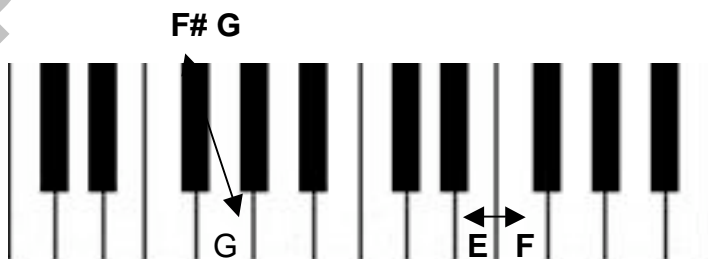
5. These ladies are dancing in (**The Nutcracker** or **Ode to Joy**).

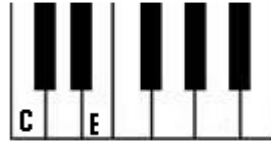
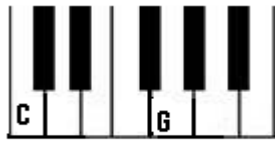
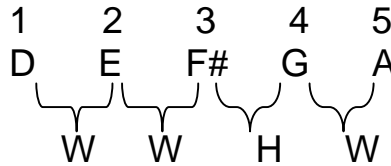
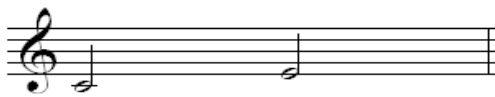


6. Circle the **BOX** with the **MAJOR TRIAD**.



7. Are these (**WHOLE STEPS** or **HALF STEPS**)?



CIRCLE THE CORRECT ANSWER:8. Circle the interval of a **FIFTH (5th)**.9. This is a (**minor** or **Major**) five finger position.10. Circle the **UPBEAT** in the phrase below.11. Circle the interval of a **THIRD (3rd)**.12. Circle the "**TOM-TOM**" rhythm.13. Circle the measure that is NOT an **exact repetition** of the motive in the first measure.14. Circle the **harpichord**.

15. This character is from:

A. Handel's *Water Music Suites*.

or

B. *The Nutcracker*, a ballet by Tchaikovsky.16. What is the lowest note? (CIRCLE ONE): **C** or **A**?