



Identity
Symbol

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 5
2013-2014

Name KEY _____ School grade _____ Date _____

MUSIC ERAS (4) AND COMPOSERS (8)

Eras:

Contemporary
Classical
Baroque
Romantic

Composers:

J.S. Bach
Mozart
Haydn
Menotti
Copland
Tchaikovsky
Handel
Schumann

Place the ERAS and COMPOSERS below the correct dates.

1600-1750	1750-1800	1800-1900	1900-NOW
<u>Baroque</u> Era	<u>Classical</u> Era	<u>Romantic</u> Era	<u>Contemporary</u> Era
Handel	Haydn	Schumann	Copland
J.S. Bach	Mozart	Tchaikovsky	Menotti

COMPOSITIONS (8)

Use **C** for Copland, **G** for Gillock or **M** for Menotti to indicate the composer of the following compositions.

C (38) 1. *Appalachian Spring*

M (38) 5. *The Old Maid and the Thief*

C (38) 2. *Rodeo*

M (38) 6. *Amahl and the Night Visitors*

G (38) 3. *By a Sylvan Lake*

G (38) 7. *A Woodland Legend*

C (38) 4. *Billy the Kid*

M (38) 8. *The Medium*

MUSIC TERMS (40) Match the following terms to their correct definitions.

- T (4) 1. Melodic design A. Scale using only whole steps
- K (14) 2. Dotted notes B. Mostly using tones that belong to the scale or key that the melody is built upon
- R (3) 3. Cadence C. Process of changing from one key to another
- G (4) 4. Sequence D. A small, striking melodic and rhythmic pattern
- I (2) 5. Chromatic scale E. Organized group of tones or pitches
- A (2) 6. Whole tone F. The speed of steady beats progressing in time
- B (8) 7. Diatonic G. An exact repetition of a prior phrase beginning on a different tone or pitch
- C (11) 8. Modulation H. Rhythm pattern sounding against a regular steady beat
- Q (15) 9. Meter I. Scale having only half steps
- S (1) 10. Modal scales J. Musical ladder with a series of rising or falling step-wise tones
- D (6) 11. Motive K. Show uneven rhythms in simple meter
- N (3) 12. Phrase L. Stately French dance in 4/4 time
- O (19) 13. Mazurka M. Scales used for early melodies of the Catholic Church
- J (1) 14. Scale N. Semi-complete part of a complete melody
- F (18) 15. Tempo O. Fast, Polish dance in 3/4 time
- H (16) 16. Syncopation P. The duration or lasting-time of musical sounds
- M (1) 17. Church modes Q. Organizes a pattern of stronger and weaker beats
- L (19) 18. Gavotte R. The closing tone to which a phrase moves
- E (1) 19. Melody S. American spirituals and blues songs are based on these
- P (14) 20. Rhythm T. Shows how phrases in a melody are related to each other

CHARACTERISTICS AND FACTS ABOUT ERAS OF MUSIC (10)

Below are 10 statements about characteristics and facts of music from different eras. In the blank before each statement, put the letter or abbreviation of the era that best describes the statement.

B = Baroque

CL = Classical

R = Romantic

CO = Contemporary

- CL (30) 1. Music of this era includes classical sonata form, concerto, and symphonic compositions.
- CL (30) 2. Composers for piano had a greater opportunity during this time for fuller sounding compositions because piano strings were struck instead of plucked and by using the pedals.
- R (30) 3. During this era the great German operas by Wagner were developed.
- CL (30) 4. This era includes music written during the last half of the eighteenth century.
- R (30) 5. The music of this period was more emotional in feeling and sound.
- B (30) 6. One-movement sonatas, dance forms, marches, and polyphonic styles are from this era.
- R (30) 7. Music of this era includes lieder, character pieces for piano, and the symphonic poem for orchestra.
- B (30) 8. The harpsichord and softer sounding orchestral instruments belong to this era.
- B (30) 9. Music of this era is characterized by many elaborate ornaments.
- CO (30) 10. This era is notable for atonal music, serial music and jazz.

MULTIPLE CHOICE (30)

Select the letter (**A** or **B**) that correctly completes each statement.

- B (2) 1. Melodies progress by step, skip or (**A.** jumping **B.** repeating) notes.
- A (9) 2. In all major and minor keys, scale steps (**A.** 1 and 3 **B.** 5 and 6) are at rest tones.
- A (26) 3. *The Old Maid and the Thief* was the first opera for (**A.** radio **B.** television).
- A (20) 4. American piano rags (**A.** are **B.** are not) full of syncopation.
- B (28) 5. Louise Wright, a popular composer of teaching pieces, encouraged Bill Gillock to compose (**A.** jazz music **B.** pieces that children could play).
- B (15) 6. The (**A.** lower **B.** upper) number of a time signature shows how many beats are contained in each measure.
- A (16) 7. An upbeat is one of more (**A.** weak- **B.** strong-) beat tones leading into the first strong beat of a song or phrase.
- A (28) 8. Pedagogy means how to (**A.** teach **B.** practice).
- B (25) 9. Copland was awarded the (**A.** Nobel **B.** Pulitzer) prize for *Appalachian Spring*.
- A (26) 10. (**A.** *The Labyrinth* **B.** *Appalachian Spring*) was the first opera that can only be performed on television.
- B (24) 11. *Billy the Kid* uses many western (**A.** Classical **B.** folk song) melodies.
- A (24) 12. In the ballet, *Rodeo*, you find lots of (**A.** square dance **B.** hip-hop) music.
- B (9) 13. In major keys, scale steps 4 and 7 are (**A.** inactive **B.** active).
- B (26) 14. *Amahl and the Night Visitors* was the first opera for (**A.** Broadway **B.** television).
- B (18) 15. A metronome ticks (**A.** erratic **B.** steady) beats at an exact speed.