



Identity
Symbol

TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 6
2013-2014

Name KEY School grade _____ Date _____

MUSIC TERMS (10): Match the following terms with their correct definitions.
There is **one** extra definition.

A (1) 1. Gregorian Chant

E (3) 6. Chord

J (3) 2. Triad

B (2) 7. Consonant

F (4) 3. Half Cadence

G (4) 8. Authentic Cadence

D (35) 4. Sonatina

H (1) 9. Interval

I (2) 5. Dissonant

K (9) 10. Ternary

- A. A collection of sacred melodies from the Middle Ages
- B. Intervals sounding stable, smooth, and at rest
- C. Two-part form
- D. A shorter or "little" sonata; the first movement has an ABA or ABA' design
- E. Three or more tones sounding at the same instant
- F. An intermediate cadence in which any chord, often IV, moves to V
- G. A final cadence with V or V7 moving to I
- H. The distance in pitch between two tones
- I. Intervals sounding unstable, sharp, harsh, and active
- J. Three-tone chords that are built of thirds
- K. Three-part form

MUSIC ERAS (4) AND COMPOSERS (8)**Eras:**

Contemporary
Classical
Baroque
Romantic

Composers:

J.S. Bach Gershwin
Mozart Tchaikovsky
Haydn Handel
Prokofiev Grieg

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	Grieg	Prokofiev
J.S. Bach	Mozart	Tchaikovsky	Gershwin

FILL IN THE BLANKS (20): Place the correct word from the bank in each blank below.

Word Bank (10 words)

FORTE	DANCE	THREE	POLYPHONIC	ORCHESTRA
CHICKERING	BINARY	HARPSICHORD	CADENCE	ORATORIO

1. Polyphonic (14) texture is two or more independent melody lines sounding at the same time.
2. Binary (14) form is a two-part form.
3. Chickering (18) is referred to as the “Father of American piano-making.”
4. The Classical sonata form has three (24) sections.
5. A harmonic cadence (17) is a specific two-chord progression.
6. The first piano was called *gravicembalo col piano e forte (17)*.
7. A suite is a group of four or more pieces based on dance (35) styles.
8. A symphony is a sonata for orchestra (35), usually having four movements.
9. The strings of the harpsichord (16) are plucked by a plectrum.
10. An oratorio (35) is a long vocal composition for choir, soloists, and accompaniment, which usually tells a religious story but does not use costumes, scenery, or dancing.

MULTIPLE CHOICE/PIANO (20): Select the letter (**A** or **B**) that correctly completes each statement.

- B (15) 1. Piano strings are (**A. plucked** **B. struck**) by hammers.
- A (15) 2. The modern piano evolved from the (**A. monochord** **B. violin**) and the dulcimer from the Middle Ages.
- B (15) 3. A plucked instrument, almost identical to the dulcimer, was the (**A. piano** **B. psaltry**).
- B (18) 4. Rediscovered at the end of the 20th century, the (**A. piano** **B. harpsichord**) is now used to play and teach Baroque music.
- A (15) 5. The monochord has (**A. one string** **B. many strings**).
- A (16) 6. The harpsichord uses (**A. hand** **B. pedal**) stops to change the sound of the strings.
- B (15) 7. The earliest clavichord of the 16th century had a keyboard of (**A. five** **B. three**) octaves
- B (15) 8. A tangent is made of (**A. bone** **B. brass**).
- A (16) 9. A plectrum is a small piece of (**A. crow quill** **B. ivory**).
- A (15) 10. Tangents strike the string of a (**A. clavichord** **B. dulcimer**).

COMPOSITIONS (8): Use **C** for Clementi or **G** for Gershwin to indicate the composer of the following compositions.

C (22) 1. Gradus ad Parnassum

G (28) 5. An American in Paris

C (21) 2. Sonata in Bb

C (23) 6. Sonatina Op. 36

G (27) 3. La La Lucille

G (29) 7. Porgy and Bess

G (27) 4. Rhapsody in Blue

G (28) 8. Concerto in F

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

- A (28) 1. A tone poem is a (**A. one-** **B. two-**) movement composition of descriptive style for orchestra.
- B (20) 2. (**A. Gershwin** **B. Clementi**) is regarded as the originator of the proper technique of the piano.
- B (22) 3. Clementi wrote more than 100 (**A. mazurkas** **B. sonatas**) for piano.
- A (27) 4. At age (**A. 18** **B. 14**) Gershwin had his first song published.
- A (27) 5. *Rhapsody in Blue* begins with an ascending wail by the (**A. clarinet** **B. trumpet**).
- A (25) 6. (**A. Gershwin** **B. Clementi**) learned about the world of classical music from Maxie Rosenzweig, a talented violinist.
- A (22) 7. (**A. Clementi** **B. Gershwin**) designed the Classical sonata form.
- A (29) 8. (**A. Porgy and Bess** **B. Oklahoma**) is a popular opera composed by George Gershwin.
- A (21) 9. Clementi had a business in England that built pianos and (**A. published music** **B. sold clothing**).
- A (27) 10. (**A. Paul Whiteman** **B. Liberace**) asked Gershwin to write a jazz-style piano concerto for his program.
- A (27) 11. In 1919, Gershwin had a contract to write his first musical comedy, (**A. La La Lucille** **B. Porgy and Bess**).
- B (20) 12. In Vienna, Emperor Josef II asked (**A. Gershwin** **B. Clementi**) to participate in a musical duel with Mozart.
- B (29) 13. After *Porgy and Bess*, Gershwin turned his attention to movies and moved to (**A. Broadway** **B. Hollywood**).
- A (21) 14. (**A. Field** **B. Chopin**) was a student of Clementi who composed the first nocturnes.
- A (22) 15. (**A. Beethoven** **B. Gershwin**) used Clementi's sonatas for his nephew to practice.