



Identity Symbol

# TEXAS MUSIC TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

## Student Affiliate World of Music Quiz

Grade 8  
2013-2014

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

24 **MUSIC TERMS:** Match the following terms with the correct definition.  
There is one extra definition.

1. <b>Q</b> ___ Atonal music	9. <b>I</b> ___ Authentic cadence	17. <b>A</b> ___ Repertoire
2. <b>D</b> ___ String quartet	10. <b>R</b> ___ Celesta	18. <b>T</b> ___ Bi-tonal music
3. <b>C</b> ___ Church modes	11. <b>V</b> ___ Ostinato	19. <b>B</b> ___ Aeolian mode
4. <b>H</b> ___ Dissonant	12. <b>K</b> ___ Character pieces	20. <b>G</b> ___ Modern style melodies
5. <b>M</b> ___ Era	13. <b>U</b> ___ Pentatonic scale	21. <b>L</b> ___ Polyphonic texture
6. <b>J</b> ___ Cycles	14. <b>X</b> ___ Ornaments	22. <b>O</b> ___ Symphonic poem
7. <b>N</b> ___ Tritone	15. <b>E</b> ___ Lieder	23. <b>F</b> ___ Whole-tone scale
8. <b>S</b> ___ Cadenza	16. <b>Y</b> ___ Fugue	24. <b>P</b> ___ Thematic transformation

- A. compositions learned
- B. a mode that is the same as the natural minor scale
- C. ancient scales on which the melodies sung in the Catholic Church were based
- D. a sonata for two violins, viola, and cello
- E. art song
- F. a scale composed of only whole steps
- G. melodies that often have extremely narrow or extremely wide ranges
- H. sounds that are unstable, harsh and active
- I. chord progression moving V to I
- J. groups of short pieces related to a common poetic theme
- K. short pieces which tell a story or describe a poetic mood in musical sounds
- L. two or more rhythmically and melodically independent lines (contrapuntal)
- M. a fixed period of time in history
- N. dissonant interval of an augmented 4<sup>th</sup>
- O. one movement composition of descriptive style for orchestra
- P. new organizing principle in music, developed during the Romantic Era
- Q. music not rooted in any major or minor key
- R. a keyboard instrument first used in an orchestra by Tchaikovsky
- S. technically brilliant passage of music usually placed just before the final cadence
- T. music occurring in two keys simultaneously
- U. a scale with only five notes
- V. a short melodic pattern, usually in the bass, repeated many times
- W. chord progression of any chord (usually IV or ii) moving to V
- X. different kinds of melodic turns and trills
- Y. a composition with imitative contrapuntal texture

- 8 **COMPOSERS AND COUNTRIES:** Match each country to the correct composer.  
A country may be used more than once.

<b>E</b> __ 1. Kodaly	<b>C</b> __ 5. Couperin	<b>D</b> __ 9. Schumann	<b>D</b> __ 13. Mendelssohn
<b>B</b> __ 2. Mozart	<b>F</b> __ 6. Scarlatti	<b>I</b> __ 10. Tchaikovsky	<b>G</b> __ 14. Grieg
<b>A</b> __ 3. Ginastera	<b>B</b> __ 7. Schubert	<b>J</b> __ 11. Gershwin	<b>D</b> __ 15. Beethoven
<b>D</b> __ 4. J.S. Bach	<b>I</b> __ 8. Kabalevsky	<b>H</b> __ 12. Chopin	<b>E</b> __ 16. Liszt

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

- 20 **MUSIC ERAS AND COMPOSERS:**  
Match each era with its correct date, then place each composer under his era.

<b>ERAS</b>	<b>COMPOSERS</b>			
Classical	Prokofiev	Handel	Stravinsky	Scarlatti
Romantic	Haydn	Telemann	Liszt	Beethoven
Baroque	J.S. Bach	Mozart	Bartok	Gershwin
Contemporary	Brahms	Wagner	Clementi	Schumann

1600-1750

1750-1800

1800-1900

1900-now

<b>Baroque</b> Era	<b>Classical</b> Era	<b>Romantic</b> Era	<b>Contemporary</b> Era
<b>J.S. Bach</b>	<b>Haydn</b>	<b>Brahms</b>	<b>Prokofiev</b>
<b>Handel</b>	<b>Mozart</b>	<b>Wagner</b>	<b>Stravinsky</b>
<b>Telemann</b>	<b>Clementi</b>	<b>Liszt</b>	<b>Bartok</b>
<b>Scarlatti</b>	<b>Beethoven</b>	<b>Schumann</b>	<b>Gershwin</b>

- 26 **MULTIPLE CHOICE:** Select the letter (**A** or **B**) which correctly completes each statement.
- B**\_\_ 1. During the 1830's, Schumann composed many virtuosic works for (**A. violin B. piano**).
- B**\_\_ 2. After high school, Bartok studied (**A. law B. music**) at the Budapest Academy.
- A**\_\_ 3. Schumann's contemporaries, (**A. Chopin & Liszt B. Bach & Couperin**) are famous for their Romantic piano music.
- B**\_\_ 4. Bartok especially enjoyed playing (**A. popular B. chamber**) music with amateur musicians.
- B**\_\_ 5. Schumann wrote an article about a young Polish composer named (**A. Liszt B. Chopin**).
- A**\_\_ 6. (**A. Bartok & Kodaly B. Bartok & Grofe**) recorded rural peasant songs on wax cylinders.
- A**\_\_ 7. Bartok was emphasizing the (**A. percussive B. melodic**) aspects of the piano.
- A**\_\_ 8. The cottage piano was an upright piano that became popular around (**A. 1820 B. 1720**).

- A**\_\_ 9. Schumann often used (**A. polyphonic B. monophonic**) texture to enrich the sonority of his music.
- B**\_\_ 10. Many of Schumann's piano works are (**A. operas B. cycles**).
- B**\_\_ 11. Hungarian folk songs are based on ancient (**A. church texts B. church modes**).
- A**\_\_ 12. Bartok helped organize a national collection of (**A. Turkish folk B. Polish secular**) music in 1937.
- A**\_\_ 13. After 1840, Schumann composed symphonies, chamber music, and (**A. lieder B. opera**).
- A**\_\_ 14. "Hungarian Rhapsody" by Liszt and "Hungarian Dance" by Brahms were based on (**A. Gypsy B. Russian**) melodies.
- B**\_\_ 15. Schumann worked for (**A. Brahms B. Mendelssohn**) at the Leipzig Conservatory.
- B**\_\_ 16. Bartok's songs and choral works use the (**A. Czech B. Hungarian**) language.
- B**\_\_ 17. In 1853, Schumann wrote a final music article about (**A. Beethoven B. Brahms**).
- A**\_\_ 18. Wagner became a famous composer of Romantic (**A. operas B. string quartets**).
- B**\_\_ 19. Bela Bartok collected and published many Eastern European (**A. rhythms B. folk songs**).
- A**\_\_ 20. Schumann suffered frequent attacks of (**A. mental B. heart**) illness and died in 1856.
- B**\_\_ 21. Bartok moved to (**A. Switzerland B. the United States**) after his mother died in 1940.
- A**\_\_ 22. Schumann broadened the range of (**A. dynamic B. texture**) levels used in piano music.
- A**\_\_ 23. In his short piano pieces, Bartok introduced young musicians to the (**A. new sounds B. poetic moods**) of contemporary music.
- A**\_\_ 24. Schumann's four symphonies were inspired by the symphonies of (**A. Beethoven B. Mozart**).
- B**\_\_ 25. Schumann's piano music exploited the (**A. middle register B. upper and lower registers**) of the piano.
- A**\_\_ 26. Bartok was acclaimed as a scientific expert on (**A. folk B. church**) music materials.

16 **COMPOSITIONS:** Use **B** (Bartok) or **S** (Schumann) to indicate the composer of the following:

<b>S</b> __ 1. "Herberge" (Wayside Inn)	<b>S</b> __ 9. "Hunting Song"
<b>S</b> __ 2. "Traumerei" (Dreaming)	<b>B</b> __ 10. "Chromatic Invention" from Mikrokosmos
<b>B</b> __ 3. "Andante Tranquillo" from For Children	<b>S</b> __ 11. "The Poor Orphan"
<b>S</b> __ 4. Piano Concerto in A minor	<b>B</b> __ 12. Hungarian Peasant Melody
<b>S</b> __ 5. "The Poet Speaks"	<b>S</b> __ 13. Romanze from <i>Symphony in D minor</i>
<b>B</b> __ 6. "Pentatonic Scale" from Mikrokosmos	<b>S</b> __ 14. "Cradle Song"
<b>B</b> __ 7. <i>Music for Stringed Instruments, Percussion, and Celesta</i>	<b>S</b> __ 15. "Ein Jüngling" (A Young man)
<b>B</b> __ 8. "Bulgarian Rhythm" from Mikrokosmos	<b>B</b> __ 16. "Folksong Style," from Mikrokosmos

6 **ANALYSIS:** Study the musical example below by Schumann. Then select the letter (A or B) which correctly completes each statement.

- B** \_\_\_ 1. The key of the piece is (A. C Major B. a minor).
- A** \_\_\_ 2. Melodic phrases and accompanying chords are mostly (A. diatonic B. chromatic).
- B** \_\_\_ 3. The texture of the piece is (A. polyphonic B. homophonic).
- A** \_\_\_ 4. The tempo of the piece is (A. very slow B. lively; very fast).
- B** \_\_\_ 5. The first phrase of the piece ends with a/an (A. authentic B. half) cadence.
- B** \_\_\_ 6. While the A section starts and ends in the tonic, the B section starts and ends in the (A. subdominant B. dominant).

“The Poor Orphan” from *Album for the Young* by Robert Schumann

The musical score is for "The Poor Orphan" from Schumann's *Album for the Young*. It is in 3/4 time, marked *Lento* and *p*. The score is divided into two systems. The first system is labeled "a: A Section" and shows a melodic line in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The second system is labeled "B Section" and "A Section repeated" and shows a new melodic phrase in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The piece ends with "etc.".