Music Appreciation

Classical. Easy Listening. Jazz. Pop. Country. Hip-Hop. These music styles all have
different sounds, but they have one thing in common. They all are made with a com-
bination of notes laid out on a page of paper.

In fact, music is a performing art that provides examples to satisfy just about all
tastes. Operas and musicals use lyrics and music to tell a story, while jazz composi-
tions and symphonies create an emotional impact with combinations of soft and
powerful sounds that require no lyrics.

Music often reflects human history. As a matter of fact, music can be traced back to
the dawn of man. However, it wasn’t until the Middle Ages that music started to be
identified by styles. As you go through the Discover Music textbook, you will see
how music evolved along with the times in which it was created. You will learn why
the music of Handel, Mozart, and Beethoven is so different from the work of Duke
Ellington, the Beatles, and Madonna.

Until now, you probably never thought about how a composer or songwriter puts
notes and words together to create a song. This music appreciation course is de-
signed to help you understand the basics of a variety of music styles—with an em-
phasis on classical music. While you may think you know nothing about classical
music, in fact, you probably know at least a little. A number of classical tunes are in-
cluded on the CD that is found in the back cover of your textbook. When you hear
some of them, no doubt they will sound familiar to you.

Whether you are a seasoned music fan or a new one, this course is designed to
help you understand what it is you hear when you go to a concert, listen to a CD, or
turn on your MP3 player.

Because this course includes a CD along with the textbook, you are responsi-
ble for returning BOTH after you have passed the course. Do not send in your
exam answer sheets until you have completed ALL the exams in this study
guide.
Chapter 1
Listening: The Elements of Music

The most important part of the musical experience is listening. You have to concentrate to really listen to music. Also, you have to listen to a music selection several times to appreciate it.

Composers rely on certain basic organizing principles to express their ideas in music. Music consists of the deliberate organization of a number of elements of sound. These include texture, melody, harmony, rhythm, tempo, dynamics, form and tone color.

Musical flow is organized through the use of notes, melodies, chords, phrases, sections, movements, and entire works. The organizing structure of a piece of music is known as its form.

Singing is one of the most popular ways of making music. It can be done alone or in groups. Different voices and instruments produce different sounds, which can be combined in ensembles such as choruses, string quartets, brass choirs, bands, and orchestras.

Whereas popular music is often improvised or assembled in the studio, classical music tends to require a lot of rehearsal and is usually performed in a formal setting.

Music involves communication and the expression of feelings.

Although it is an over-simplification to do so, it can be useful to divide music history into style periods, and to examine the relationship between music and other arts such as painting and literature.

Remember to follow the directions of the LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 1

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. A note with a frequency of 440 vibrations per second sounds at a higher pitch than a note at 220 vibrations per second.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. A major scale consists of eight whole steps
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Major keys generally sound sadder and less confident than minor keys.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. *Presto* is a fast tempo.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice – Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

5. Which of these means to get louder?
   A) pianissimo  
   B) diminuendo  
   C) moderato  
   D) go from *mf* to *pp*  
   E) crescendo

6. What is the meaning of a \( \frac{3}{4} \) time signature?
   A) it takes 3 quarter notes to make a beat  
   B) it takes 4 third notes to make a phrase  
   C) a measure is equal to 3 quarter notes  
   D) every fourth note is a downbeat  
   E) there are 3 sharps and 4 flats in the music

Exam continued on next page.
7. Which is the slowest?
   A) presto
   B) andante
   C) allegro
   D) moderato
   E) largo

8. Which of the following percussion instruments is pitched?
   A) bass drum
   B) xylophone
   C) tambourine
   D) snare drum
   E) triangle

9. The keynote of a piece of music is also known as its ______.
   A) tonic
   B) cadence
   C) consonance
   D) unison
   E) dominant

10. The sign # (sharp) has what effect in music?
    A) adds one-half again to the length of a note
    B) lowers the pitch to the nearest black note
    C) establishes the location of the note F on the staff
    D) raises the pitch by one-half step
    E) shows the location of the tonic

11. Which is the loudest?
    A) f
    B) mf
    C) pppp
    D) fff
    E) p

Exam continued on next page.
MATCH-UPS

Match each instrument with its description.

12. Stringed instrument played seated, between the knees  A. harpsichord
13. Smaller and higher flute  B. bass drum
14. An instrument with three valves  C. tuba
15. Unpitched percussion instrument  D. cello
16. Ancestor of the piano  E. piccolo

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 2
Music Around the World

Music exists in every known human civilization. But to understand its music, you must first understand a society.

Music of other cultures often emphasizes melody and rhythm over harmony. It may be passed down by word of mouth, improvised, or performed over longer and less prescribed spans of time than Western music. Different vocal and instrumental techniques result in different sounds and tunings. Music reflects the society that creates it, and each society creates the music that it wants.

In many regions of the world, music is part of a ceremony or a group activity. Some societies restrict or prohibit the participation of women in musical activities. The length of musical performances also differs widely among cultures.

World music is made by a variety of unique instruments. The Japanese *shakuhachi* is a five-holed flute which takes years to master. Each note demands exactly the right volume, tone color, and embellishments.

Indonesian percussion orchestras, called *gamelans*, consist of pitched and unpitched instruments, many of them metal. Gamelans are treated with great respect because of ancient connections with royalty and spirituality.

The *mbira*, or thumb piano, exists throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Short melodic patterns are repeated over and over, incorporating tiny changes so that the music gradually evolves.

Understanding even one type of music requires historical and cultural background, specific listening skills, and a method to record musical observations.

**Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.**
Exam 2

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. Most world music is harmony-based, while Western music is melody-based.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Most other cultures use more complicated rhythms than we do.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Every known culture has some form of music.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. Most classical concerts consist of music written before the twentieth century.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Women are allowed to perform in traditional Japanese Kabuki theater.
   T (True) or F (False)

6. Much of the music around the world is part of an oral tradition.
   T (True) or F (False)

7. All cultures use both voices and instruments.
   T (True) or F (False)

8. The gamelan is a solo instrument.
   T (True) or F (False)

9. North African music is similar to Middle Eastern music.
   T (True) or F (False)

Exam continued on next page.
Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

10. Which instrument type is the most numerous around the world?
   A) wind
   B) string
   C) keyboard
   D) percussion
   E) brass

11. The Japanese shakuhachi is
   A) a two-headed drum
   B) a bowed instrument with silk strings
   C) a bamboo flute
   D) a large metal gong
   E) a hollow gourd

12. All of the following are characteristic of sub-Saharan music except
   A) multi-line texture
   B) an association with dance
   C) improvisation
   D) a preference for wind instruments
   E) short melodic fragments repeated and varied

Fill in the Blanks

13. Name a country in which the violin is played in a non-Western way. _____
   A) Russia
   B) China
   C) South India
   D) Norway
   E) Both C and D

14. The Indonesian term “gamelan” means _____.
   A) musical instrument
   B) sound of music
   C) musical ensemble
   D) loud noise
   E) harmony
15. The two most common sub-Saharan instruments are the mbira and the ______.

A) drum
B) didjeridoo
C) ocarina
D) lute
E) alphorn

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
History does not seem like history to people as they live it; only in retrospect can we determine the defining characteristics of a period.

The years 400-1400 are known as the Middle Ages. During this, the longest of the style periods, the feudal system gradually gave way to a free-market economy flourishing in small towns. Medieval inventions simplified manual labor, made war more deadly, and enabled us to explore our world in peacetime.

A considerable amount of music has survived from the Middle Ages. The earliest written examples come from the eighth or ninth century, but much more music dates from long before that.

The Christian Church was the main sponsor of the arts in the Middle Ages. The earliest written music, dating from the eighth or ninth century, is plainchant. Plainchant is often referred to as “Gregorian chant,” which gets its name from Pope Gregory I. Plainchant is monophonic, meaning it has only one line of music sounding at a time. By 1200, church composers were writing polyphony or music with more than one musical line sounding at a time. Because the Church had no interest in preserving secular music, our knowledge of it is limited.

Renewed interest in love songs can be traced to the twelfth century during the time of troubadours. Troubadours were poet-musicians of the 12th century; polyphonic secular songs appeared in Italy and France in the 14th century. After the papal court was established at Avignon, both French and Italian composers lived there and learned from one another. As a result of European travel, a more international musical style emerged around 1400. This new style was the basis for the period known as the Renaissance.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 3

True and False -- On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. The first universities were founded during the Middle Ages.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Because music has always been written down, we have a complete written record of musical history.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Most music of the Middle Ages was instrumental, not vocal.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. The D-mode and the E-mode are identical in sound and feeling; they just start on different pitches.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Polyphony was used in both sacred and secular music during the Middle Ages.
   T (True) or F (False)

6. Music in the Middle Ages was written without bar lines.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

7. What is the texture of plainchant?
   A) monophonic
   B) homophonic
   C) polyphonic
   D) harmonic
   E) melodic

Exam continued on next page.
8. The idea of composing music with two or more simultaneous musical lines took hold strongly about

A) 1200
B) 1300
C) 1400
D) 400
E) 500

9. Troubadours were active in which century?

A) 8th
B) 10th
C) 12th
D) 14th
E) 16th

10. Where did troubadours get the poems they sang?

A) they wrote them themselves
B) as they traveled, their hosts would provide poems
C) they all used the same few popular poems
D) they used poetry written by their ladies
E) they used Biblical texts

11. Which one of the following did not exist around 1200?

A) troubadours
B) Leonius
C) polyphony
D) Machaut
E) Notre Dame Cathedral

12. Which were the two most important musical centers during the late Middle Ages?

A) America and Canada
B) England and Germany
C) Italy and France
D) Spain and Greece
E) America and France

Exam continued on next page.
13. Machaut was born in

A) 900
B) 1000
C) 1100
D) 1200
E) 1300

14. Who wrote the compositions in the *Magnus liber organi* (Great Book of Polyphony)?

A) Pope Gregory
B) Beatrix de Dia
C) Machaut
D) Leonius and Perotinus
E) No one knows

15. In early church polyphony, one voice is always

A) in D-mode
B) based on a pre-existing melody
C) strongly rhythmic
D) melismatic
E) sung by a soloist

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
The Renaissance (“Rebirth”) was a period of scientific experimentation and of renewed interest in ancient Greece and Rome. The musical Renaissance dates from about 1400 to around 1600.

Inventions such as the telescope and microscope made the world less mysterious; foreign continents were explored and colonized. The advent in 1450 of printing encouraged a more literate, musical, and educated society, which included such figures as Leonardo da Vinci and Shakespeare.

Music played an important part in Renaissance society. Most educated people could either play an instrument or sing. In fact, most social settings usually featured some kind of musical performance.

Renaissance music is different from medieval music in that its overall sound is much smoother and more consistent throughout, with less contrast. This new style, called imitation, is a form of polyphony in which all the musical lines present the same musical phrase, one after the other.

Change swept through the Christian Church with the Protestant Reformation and the founding of the Anglican Church. During the Catholic Counter-Reformation, the Council of Trent called into question contemporary practices in church music.

During this period, cardinals agreed to allow polyphonic music in churches in addition to the traditional chants.

A new polyphonic texture dominated Renaissance music, both sacred and secular. Composers continued to base their sacred music on pre-existing melodies, and they experimented with unified settings of the Mass. Renaissance secular music included paired instrumental dances and a new expressive vocal genre, the madrigal.

During the Renaissance, instrumental music became more and more popular. The largest category of instrumental music during this period was dance music.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
**Exam 4**

**True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.**

1. The Protestant Reformation began when Martin Luther King publicly criticized the Catholic Church.

   T (True) or F (False)

2. The Renaissance began around 1600.

   T (True) or F (False)

3. Composers stopped setting the Catholic Mass Ordinary to music at the end of the Renaissance.

   T (True) or F (False)


   T (True) or F (False)

5. Music was the only cultural achievement of the Renaissance.

   T (True) or F (False)

6. During the Renaissance, people deliberately imitated the ancient Greeks and Romans.

   T (True) or F (False)

**Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.**

7. Which of the following had *already* been invented by 1400 (the beginning of the Renaissance)?

   A) electricity  
   B) the telescope  
   C) the microscope  
   D) printing  
   E) gunpowder
8. Most Renaissance vocal music is
   A) monophonic
   B) homophonic
   C) polyphonic
   D) amorphonic
   E) oscillophonic

9. Who was not a Renaissance composer?
   A) Thomas Morley
   B) Guillaume de Machaut
   C) Guillaume DuFay
   D) Josquin Desprez
   E) Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina

10. In a four-voice Mass, where is the original source melody usually heard?
    A) soprano
    B) alto
    C) tenor
    D) bass
    E) all voices

11. Renaissance music commonly uses all of the following except
    A) staff lines
    B) bar lines
    C) words
    D) imitation
    E) rhythm

12. All of the following are part of the Mass Ordinary except
    A) Agnus Dei
    B) Gloria
    C) Saltarelle
    D) Kyrie
    E) Credo
13. Palestrina's music sounds pure and serene because

A) all the voices sing the words simultaneously  
B) it is monophonic  
C) final chords contain a root, third and fifth  
D) dissonances are carefully controlled  
E) every voice is based on plainchant

14. Which one of the following is characteristic of a motet?

A) Latin words  
B) three vocal lines  
C) instrumental accompaniment  
D) secular text  
E) monophonic texture

15. Late Renaissance dances were usually performed

A) as single numbers  
B) in pairs  
C) in groups of three  
D) in groups of four  
E) in groups of five

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 5
The Baroque Era: 1600-1750

Two important events neatly frame the Baroque period: the invention in 1600 of opera, and the death in 1750 of Johann Sebastian Bach.

The arts flourished in the climate of political stability provided by absolute monarchs including Louis XIV of France. Scientists and artists searched for objective ways to describe the world and human thought. Public concert halls were packed, although composers often remained employees either of patrons or of the Church.

Baroque composers set out to portray specific states of emotion, and they created contrast and illusion through the use of dynamics and contrasting groups of musicians.

The greatest invention of the early Baroque was opera, which, along with the cantata, were the main vocal forms of the same period. Instrumental music also became extremely important. The most popular forms were the concerto, the sonata, and the dance suite.

Early Baroque composers such as Monteverdi and Corelli introduced innovations in form, vocal writing, and string techniques which were perfected by the three great figures of the late Baroque: Vivaldi, Bach, and Handel. Among the important new musical creations were recitative, monody, the concerto, the sonata, the da capo aria, the cantata, and the oratorio.

A Baroque piece is instantly recognizable from the power and momentum of its bass line.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 5

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. The term “baroque” was originally an insult.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Opera was invented in Italy.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. A sonata is written to be performed by an orchestra.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. Monteverdi wrote both Renaissance-style madrigals and Baroque operas.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. A recitative is more heavily accompanied than is an aria.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. All of the following are characteristic of the Baroque period except
   A) basso continuo
   B) echo effects
   C) madrigals
   D) tonality
   E) bar lines

7. Which of the following is the most common form for an aria?
   A) AA
   B) AB
   C) ABA
   D) AABB
   E) ABABA

Exam continued on next page.
8. Purcell was born in
   A) England
   B) Germany
   C) Italy
   D) Austria
   E) the New World

9. Which of these composers lived the shortest life?
   A) Purcell
   B) Vivaldi
   C) Monteverdi
   D) Handel
   E) J.S. Bach

10. Which musical genre’s name comes from an Italian word meaning both “to
     fight” and “to cooperate?”
    A) sonata
    B) cantata
    C) fugue
    D) virtuoso
    E) concerto

Match-Ups  - Name the instrument(s) played by each person, choosing from the
list. (Instruments may be used more than once.)

A. flute  B. harpsichord  C. organ  D. violin

11. Bach
    A) A
    B) B
    C) C
    D) D
    E) B & C

12. Corelli
    A) A
    B) B
    C) C
    D) D
    E) A & B
13. Frederick the Great

A) A  
B) B  
C) C  
D) D  
E) B & C

14. Handel

A) A  
B) B, C & D  
C) B  
D) C  
E) D

15. Vivaldi

A) A  
B) B  
C) C  
D) D  
E) C & D

Match each term with its best definition.

16. Short, unstaged opera  A. cantata
17. Protestant hymn tune  B. ritornello
18. free, improvisatory composition  C. fugue
19. musical section that recurs  D. prelude
20. polyphonic composition in which the same subject appears in each voice  E. chorale

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 6
The Classic Era: 1750-1800

The eighteenth century was a time of profound social and political change. The movement called the Enlightenment influenced the whole period.

As are most new styles, the Classic period (1750-1800) was a reaction against qualities of the preceding period felt to be outdated. In society and in the arts there was a desire for accessibility and simplicity arising in part from the sweeping political changes of the American and French Revolutions.

Changes in class structure in the eighteenth century had a noticeable impact on music. The growing middle class attended public concerts, necessitating larger orchestras to fill the new concert halls. The louder piano replaced the harpsichord as the amateur instrument of choice.

By the end of the century, public concerts were the primary musical forum in cities across Europe.

The main characteristics of Classic music are balance and proportion, along with clarity and accessibility. Three technical aspects to the special sound of Classic music are short balanced phrases, simple harmony, and light accompaniment.

Several musical genres were popular in the Classic period. The most important of these were opera, symphony, string quartet, and sonata.

Several Baroque genres continued to be popular, most importantly the concerto, opera and sonata, but their Classic counterparts were more structured, varied and entertaining. The newly-invented symphony and string quartet followed standardized forms in their four movements. The most important forms were sonata form, aria form, minuet-and-trio form, and rondo form.

Vienna was Europe’s musical center and home to the two greatest Classic composers, Haydn and Mozart. Both men began their careers as employees and ended them as freelance musicians, typifying the changing role of the artist in society.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 6

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. Two- and four-bar phrases are typical of Classic style.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Classic music is most often contrapuntal.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Classic music explores far-off keys and interesting chromatic dissonances.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. It is because they broke the rules that Haydn and Mozart are considered the greatest Classic composers.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Sonata form is found not only in sonatas, but also in the first movements of symphonies and string quartets.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. Which one of the following was invented in the Classical period?
   A) concerto
   B) Mass
   C) da capo aria
   D) sonata
   E) comic opera

7. Which one of the following is the most famous early example of Italian comic opera?
   A) La Serva Padrona
   B) Don Giovanni
   C) The Creation
   D) The Seasons
   E) Joke Quartets
8. Which Classic genre began as an opera overture?

A) sonata  
B) concerto  
C) toccata  
D) symphony  
E) minuet

9. The second movement of a symphony is usually

A) in sonata form  
B) fast and humorous  
C) slow and melodic  
D) composed for string quartet  
E) a moderate-tempo dance

10. All of the following are characteristic of a Minuet and Trio except

A) moderate tempo  
B) duple meter  
C) the order Minuet/Trio/Minuet  
D) usually the third movement  
E) the Trio contrasts with the Minuet

Fill In The Blanks - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

11. _____ was the most important Classical music city.

A) London  
B) Paris  
C) Vienna  
D) Moscow  
E) Madrid

12. Intimate music meant for performance at home in small rooms is called _____ music.

A) opera  
B) symphony  
C) classical  
D) chamber  
E) night

Exam continued on next page.
13. Mozart added the ______ to the string quartet to form a string quintet.

A) viola  
B) violin  
C) cello  
D) bass  
E) harp

14. During the Classic period, the piano replaced the ______ as the primary keyboard instrument.

A) organ  
B) harpsichord  
C) glockenspiel  
D) clavichord  
E) concertina

15. ______ is an opera by Mozart.

A) The Messiah  
B) The Four Seasons  
C) The Magic Flute  
D) Pride and Prejudice  
E) The Barber of Seville

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 7
Beethoven

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827) is probably the most famous musician of all time. Even if you are not familiar with his music, you no doubt have heard his name before. Beethoven brought about such sweeping changes in musical style that he merits a chapter of his own.

Deafness cut short Beethoven’s activities as a pianist and conductor, and even caused him briefly to consider suicide, but he chose to live so that he could express himself as a composer. Beethoven was born into a family of musicians. Early in his life, he studied with the famous Classical composer Haydn. Soon, however, his individuality was released and he was composing his own pieces.

The middle period of Beethoven’s life is called the “heroic” phase because he was composing while dealing with hearing loss. Beethoven’s Fifth Symphony, his most famous piece, was written in the middle of his heroic period. In fact, it is probably the most famous symphony ever written. Their length is how Beethoven’s compositions from this period are recognized.

Beethoven’s music is full of sudden contrasts, powerful crescendos, and rhythmic and harmonic surprises. His treatment of form was particularly innovative, and he added new timbres to the symphony, notably the human voice. He transformed Classic genres, and invested instrumental music with programmatic meaning.

Three style periods are evident in Beethoven’s output: an early period of Classic piano and chamber music; a “heroic” period which includes his most extroverted and well-known symphonies and concertos; and a late period marked by fewer but more individual and emotional works written while he was completely deaf.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 7

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. Beethoven was born into a musical family.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. There were already unusual elements in Beethoven’s early compositions.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Beethoven suffered from chronic money problems.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. Beethoven married and had children.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Beethoven’s Fifth Symphony begins in C Major but ends in C minor.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. Beethoven was born in
   A) Bonn
   B) Salzburg
   C) Leipzig
   D) Vienna
   E) Eisenstadt

7. Beethoven studied briefly with
   A) Mozart
   B) Vivaldi
   C) Stamitz
   D) Haydn
   E) Bach

Exam continued on next page.
8. The great tragedy of Beethoven’s life was that he became

A) blind  
B) senile  
C) deaf  
D) lame  
E) mute

9. Beethoven waged a long battle to gain custody of Karl, his

A) younger brother  
B) illegitimate son  
C) cousin  
D) nephew  
E) godson

10. How many symphonies did Beethoven compose?

A) 3  
B) 5  
C) 7  
D) 9  
E) 11

11. In the last three years of his life, Beethoven composed nothing but

A) symphonies  
B) variations  
C) piano concertos  
D) piano sonatas  
E) string quartets

12. At the time of his death, Beethoven was living in

A) Vienna  
B) Bonn  
C) London  
D) Venice  
E) Paris

Exam continued on next page.
13. Beethoven was put in charge of the family finances as a teenager because ______.
   A) he was good with math  
   B) his father was an alcoholic  
   C) his family didn’t know about his talent yet  
   D) his father and grandfather were musicians  
   E) he was an independent thinker

14. On what instrument was Beethoven best known as a performer?
   A) violin  
   B) cello  
   C) harpsichord  
   D) piano  
   E) harp

15. Beethoven’s second style period is known as his ______ period.
   A) middle age  
   B) heroic  
   C) Classic  
   D) Romantic  
   E) Bohemian

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 8
The Nineteenth Century

The nineteenth century was a period of industrialization and great social upheaval following the French and American Revolutions of the late 1700s. In a reaction against the restraint and order of the Enlightenment, the arts became more democratic; public concerts, amateur music making, and music criticism flourished.

More than anything else, Romanticism was an artistic movement. Of all the arts, music was the most representative of the Romantic period. During the nineteenth century, music moved from the salons of the rich to the concert halls and parlors of middle-class audiences. Industrialization created cheaper pianos, meaning more people could afford them for their homes. Also during this period, orchestras became larger and instruments became louder.

Several factors including dynamics, tempo, melody, harmony, and form are essential components of Romantic music. Romantic genres included opera, symphony, song, Requiem Mass, concerto, chamber music, solo piano, and the symphonic poem. The piano and the violin are usually considered the favorite instruments of the Romantic period.

The Romantics were influenced by the Middle Ages, the macabre, the exotic, Shakespeare, and nature. Romantic music tends toward extremes of volume, tempo, and chromaticism, among other elements. As well as enlarging Classic forms in the wake of Beethoven, Romantic composers turned their attention to program music and the art song.

The lives of the Romantics were often colorful and turbulent, as they expressed their individuality in everything they did. Many composers were also writers, nationalists, or revolutionaries. One of the consequences of Romanticism was the growth of nationalism throughout Europe.

Music of the mid-Romantic period was designed to represent human emotions and express uplifting stories or ideas. Late Romantic composers demonstrated independent styles while incorporating other forms into their music.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 8

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. The saxophone was invented during the Romantic period.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Mendelssohn overcame poor and humble beginnings to become a prominent conductor.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Before turning to composing, Robert Schumann intended to become a concert pianist.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. Liszt wrote only piano music.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Wagner was Jewish.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. Which of these years occurred during the Romantic period?
   A) 1789  
   B) 1848  
   C) 1685  
   D) 1914  
   E) 1400

7. A _____ is a melody, found in a Wagner opera, which represents a person, event, or emotion.
   A) libretto  
   B) Lied  
   C) Lietmotiv  
   D) Lohengrin  
   E) Liebestod
8. The first pianist to play recitals by memory was _____.
   A) Chopin  
   B) Wagner  
   C) Brahms  
   D) Harriet Smithson  
   E) Clara Schumann

9. Clara Schumann’s *Trio in G minor* is an example of _____.
   A) a string quartet  
   B) a program symphony  
   C) chamber music  
   D) nationalism  
   E) verismo

10. Who wrote the words to Wagner’s opera *Tristan und Isolde*?
    A) Wagner  
    B) Wordsworth  
    C) Goethe  
    D) Shakespeare  
    E) Berlioz

**Match each country with its nationalist composer.**

11. Mussorgsky  A. Italy  
12. Smetana  B. Finland  
13. Grieg  C. Russia  
14. Verdi  D. Norway  
15. Sibelius  E. Bohemia

**Exam continued on next page.**
Fill in each blank with a name from the list of composers. No name will be used more than once, and some names will not be used at all.

A. Verdi  
B. Puccini  
C. Schubert  
D. Chopin  
E. Tchaikovsky  
F. Mendelssohn  
G. Robert Schumann  
H. Berlioz  
I. Liszt  
J. Brahms  
K. Mahler  
L. Wagner

16. _____ composed the *Fantastical Symphony* about his violent passion for a Shakespearean actress.

17. _____ had written over 900 compositions, two-thirds of them songs, by the time of his death in Vienna at the age of 31.

18. A woman whom he never met financially supported _____, the composer of such favorites as *The Nutcracker* and *Romeo and Juliet*, for years.

19. _____'s operas were so closely associated with his country’s political struggles that he was made an honorary member of parliament after independence was won.

20. _____ composed massive operas, which he called “music dramas,” over which he exerted total artistic control, writing the librettos himself.

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 9
The Twentieth Century I:
The Classical Scene

The twentieth century saw two World Wars, the deployment of nuclear weapons, the assassination of public figures, AIDS, and the threat of environmental disaster. It saw the invention of the airplane, the phonograph, and the computer. The remarkable achievements, changes and devastations of the twentieth century led composers to create music of great beauty and great alienation, music for traditional ensembles and music for machines, music determined by chance and music guided by complex mathematical formulae.

From 1945 to the 1960s, two musical trends asserted themselves. The first was a tendency toward intellectualization. The second trend involved radical experimentation. Since the mid 1960s, a new musical moment emerged called Postmodernism, which is characterized by music with a new accessibility of style.

Modern technology—everything from the first electronic organ to the computer and synthesizer—strongly influenced the sounds of twentieth-century music. Impressionism, Primitivism, and Expressionism were trends grounded in the Modernist movement.

Impressionism in music refers to a style of composition that is naturally fluid. Meanwhile, Primitivism celebrates the exoticism of non-urban cultures. Music that reflects inner states of being and extreme feelings is an example of Expressionism.

Having rejected the systems underlying the music of previous eras, twentieth century composers were forced to invent new principles. Among these were: Debussy’s exoticism; Stravinsky’s irregular accents; Schoenberg’s twelve-tone method (and the ensuing total serialism of Boulez); Bartok’s arched forms; Ives’ bitonality and quarter tones; computer-generated sounds; Cage’s chance compositions; and the minimalism of Glass. At the same time, music reaffirmed its connection to the past through neoclassicism and the use of folk materials.

This history of classical music in America dates back to the Colonial period. During much of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, European-trained composers influenced American music. By the beginning of the twentieth century, American music was still strongly influenced by the European tradition. American music became better established thanks to conservatories, concert halls, and serious music education in colleges.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 9

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. Stravinsky’s ballet *The Rite of Spring* was hailed as a masterpiece at its premiere.

   T (True) or F (False)

2. In twelve-tone music, dissonances imply instability and must be resolved.

   T (True) or F (False)

3. Intervals smaller than a half-step are sometimes heard in twentieth-century music.

   T (True) or F (False)

4. Form becomes more and more clearly defined through the Classic and Romantic periods, peaking in the twentieth century.

   T (True) or F (False)

5. George Gershwin died young.

   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. In which orchestral section did the greatest changes occur in the twentieth century?

   A) string
   B) percussion
   C) brass
   D) choir
   E) woodwinds

Exam continued on next page.
7. The Vienna-based movement in which inner feelings were depicted through vivid art and twelve-tone music was known as this?

A) Expressionism  
B) Impressionism  
C) primitivism  
D) neo-Romanticism  
E) minimalism

8. Berg and Webern were students of whom?

A) Stravinsky  
B) Cage  
C) Debussy  
D) Schoenberg  
E) Bartok

9. Which one of the following occurs in the opera *Wozzeck*?

A) Wozzeck is killed in the war  
B) Wozzeck kills his child  
C) Wozzeck accidentally happens on his lover’s body  
D) Wozzeck kills his lover  
E) Wozzeck is mistakenly arrested for murder

10. Bartok and his wife were professional what?

A) violinists  
B) pianists  
C) conductors  
D) acrobats  
E) sound technicians

11. Which city was the musical capital of the United States around 1900?

A) New York  
B) Chicago  
C) Boston  
D) Los Angeles  
E) St. Louis

Exam continued on next page.
Match-ups – For each definition, select the best “ism” from the list below. Each will be used once.

A. Expressionism  B. Modernism  D. neo-Classicism  
C. minimalism  E. post-Modernism

12. _____: a questioning of all values, even the worth of culture and music

13. _____: an early twentieth-century reaction against Romanticism

14. _____: a return to the orderliness and formal structures of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries

15. _____: repetitive, often synthesized music in which small changes occur over long spans of time

16. _____: a vivid Vienna-based artistic movement which reflected the turmoil of the subconscious mind

Use the composers’ names below to FILL IN THE BLANKS. Each name will be used once.

A. Schoenberg  C. Bartok  E. Debussy
B. Berg  D. Stravinsky

17 _____: a Hungarian pianist and composer who recorded and notated 2,000 folk tunes

18. _____: a French composer who counted among his friends Impressionist painters and Symbolist writers

19. _____: another student of Schoenberg who used twelve-tone techniques in overtly emotional compositions such as the operas Wozzeck and Lulu

20_____: invented the twelve-tone system

21. _____: composed three ballets, including Le Sacre du Printemps, for the Paris-based Ballets Russes

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 10
The Twentieth Century II:
Jazz, An American Original

Jazz emerged in the 1890s in the cosmopolitan port city of New Orleans, and is considered America’s most important musical contribution. Its characteristics include strong rhythmic underpinning, syncopated melodies, improvisation, a scale in which notes may be “scooped” or played deliberately flat, and new ways of playing instruments and using the human voice.

Another basic component of jazz is the use of “blue notes.” These are notes that are played or sung lower or flatter than the pitches in a conventional Western scale. Instruments essential to jazz include the saxophone, trumpet, trombone, and clarinet.

From its humble roots in dance halls and brothels, jazz developed in a number of different directions. Ragtime and the blues served as a foundation for Dixieland jazz, whose small combos expanded to create larger, more polished swing bands in the 1930s. The Swing Era takes its name from the fact that much of the music from that period was dance music.

The most important figure in jazz from the 1920s was Louis Armstrong. Scott Joplin, an African American, was the most famous Ragtime composer and performer. One of the most important and influential composers in the history of jazz was Duke Ellington. Benny Goodman was the bandleader who did the most to popularize swing.

In the 1940s, a more jagged but less popular style called bebop arose as a reaction against the big bands; bebop evolved into the slower and mellow cool jazz of the 1950s.

By the 1960s, players were beginning to embrace exotic influences and to abandon standard chord progressions (and sometimes melodies and rhythms as well); this new music was called free jazz, and it led to hybrid combinations such as fusion (a mixture of jazz and rock). Today jazz is reaching a new audience in dance mixes.

Jazz music exerted great influence on classical composers such as Debussy, Stravinsky, and Copland.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 10

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. The most commonly used saxophone in jazz is the soprano.
   T (True) or F (False)

2. Jazz performances are always improvised.
   T (True) or F (False)

3. Many great jazz performers could not read music.
   T (True) or F (False)

4. The blues were originally instrumental.
   T (True) or F (False)

5. Bebop improvisations may ignore the original melody completely.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. In what city did jazz originate?
   A) New Orleans
   B) New York
   C) Chicago
   D) Kansas City
   E) St. Louis

7. Which of these is NOT a characteristic of bebop?
   A) improvised
   B) complex chord changes
   C) intellectually challenging
   D) performed by a small combo
   E) slow tempos

Exam continued on next page.
8. Which of these performers had a weekly big band show on the radio?

   A) Charlie Parker  
   B) Miles Davis  
   C) Louis Armstrong  
   D) Benny Goodman  
   E) Scott Joplin

9. Which drug- and alcohol-addicted jazz artist died at 34?

   A) Louis Armstrong  
   B) Lil Hardin  
   C) Thelonious Monk  
   D) Charlie Parker  
   E) Benny Goodman

10. With what style of jazz is Charlie Parker identified?

    A) big band  
    B) bebop  
    C) Dixieland  
    D) cool jazz  
    E) fusion

FILL IN THE BLANKS -- Each name or term will be used only once.

A. Benny Goodman   C. Scott Joplin   E. piano
B. fusion   D. saxophone

11. What melody instrument, commonly used in jazz, is not found in the standard classical orchestra? _____

12. Ragtime is most often played on what instrument? _____

13. Name a jazz artist who composed an opera. _____

14. _____ was a big band leader.

15. What style of jazz uses electric instruments? _____

Exam continued on next page.
Match-ups – From the list below, select the instrument played by each jazz artist. Each will be used once.

16. Dizzy Gillespie        A. voice
17. Duke Ellington        B. alto sax
18. Charlie Parker        C. piano
20. John Coltrane         E. trumpet

This is THE END of this exam. Move on to the next lesson. You will need a NEW answer sheet for your next exam.
Chapter 11
The Twentieth Century III: Popular Music

Popular music appeals to a wide audience with its simple, repetitive structure and its emphasis on universal subjects such as love.

American popular music has its roots in the mid nineteenth century. The first popular songwriter was Stephen Foster, whose compositions include \textit{Oh! Susanna} and \textit{Old Folks at Home}.

The 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s saw the rise of new technologies that revolutionized popular music. In the 1950s, long playing (LP) records provided more music on each disc and better sound, too. This new technology helped to popularize rock-and-roll, which was influenced by the blues and country music. Elvis Presley was arguably the most popular rock-and-roll star to emerge during the 50s.

An important social element of rock-and-roll was the racial integration that it helped to accomplish. But to avoid racist backlash, many record companies hired white singers to “cover” or copy popular hits by black singers.

The 1960s were a decade of social unrest. Popular music bound the members of the younger generation together during this period. The main performers of the 1960s were the Beatles, Bob Dylan, and Jimi Hendrix. But other important music included the Motown sound, surfing songs, folk music, and country.

The music of the 1970s and 1980s can be summed up with one word: diversity. Everything from acid rock to country rock and disco to punk rock became popular. Technological advances included Music Television (MTV), synthesizers, and the compact disc (CD).

Rap was the defining music of the 1990s. At the start of the twenty-first century, the overriding characteristic of popular music was its commercial appeal.

From Stephen Foster in the mid-1800s to Britney Spears and N'Sync in the opening years of the twenty-first century, songwriters, performers, publishers, and producers have captured public interest, reaped huge financial rewards, shocked the establishment, affected social policy, helped break down racial barriers, and influenced (and in turn been influenced by) classical music and jazz.

Remember to follow the directions of the MUSIC NOTES and LISTENING GUIDES that are found throughout the chapter. Listen to the various music selections to get a more complete understanding of the material.
Exam 11

True or False – On your answer sheet, write either a T for True or F for False to answer the question.

1. Popular music uses unpredictable melodies and complex harmonies.
   T (True) or F (False)
2. Elvis Presley wrote the song “Blue Suede Shoes.”
   T (True) or F (False)
3. The Beatles made a music video.
   T (True) or F (False)
4. Solo singers usually perform surfing songs.
   T (True) or F (False)
5. To “cover” a song is to put new words to an old tune.
   T (True) or F (False)

Multiple Choice - Write the letter of the correct answer in the appropriate space on your answer sheet.

6. Which musical element is most important in country music?
   A) melody
   B) words
   C) rhythm
   D) instrumentation
   E) harmony

7. What instrument did Jimi Hendrix play?
   A) electric guitar
   B) acoustic guitar
   C) drums
   D) bass
   E) keyboard

Exam continued on next page.
8. Eric Clapton was the first of a trio of brilliant guitarists who were associated with which group?
   A) the Rolling Stones
   B) the Beatles
   C) the Byrds
   D) Yardbirds
   E) the Supremes

9. What popular solo artist’s career began at the age of ten in a family singing group?
   A) Madonna
   B) Michael Jackson
   C) Bob Dylan
   D) Elvis Presley
   E) Frank Sinatra

FILL IN THE BLANKS – There is only ONE correct answer for each question.

A. 1945  E. Detroit or “Motor City”
B. Rhythm & Blues  F. Long-Play
C. Loud Phonograph  G. just after World War II
D. Nashville  H. Rock & Blues

10. When were the baby boomers born? ___
11. What does “LP” stand for? ___
12. What does “R&B” stand for? ___
13. Where does the term “Motown” come from? ___

Exam continued on next page.
NUMBERS – On your answer sheet, write the letter of the correct decade in which each event occurred.

A. 1930s                  C. 1950s                  E. 1970s                  G. 1990s
B. 1940s                  D. 1960s                  F. 1980s

14. ___ rap music
15. ___ Watergate
16. ___ the end of World War II
17. ___ the beginning of the Vietnam War
18. ___ the birth of rock and roll
19. ___ the introduction of the CD
20. ___ the songs of the Gershwin brothers

Congratulations!

You have completed the all the exams

Please send in your answer sheets
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