

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

Provide the best possible answer to each question:

Chapter 20: Voicing the Virgin: Cozzolani and Italian Baroque Sacred Music

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following was a reason that a woman would join a convent during the seventeenth century?
- to avoid an unwanted marriage
 - to seek asylum after being widowed
 - to have an outlet for musical talent
 - all of the above

ANS: D

2. The canticle of Mary is generally known as the:
- doxology.
 - Magnificat.
 - Gradual.*
 - antiphon.*

ANS: B

3. What are the performing forces for Cozzolani's *Magnificat*?
- a cappella choir
 - two choirs and violins
 - two choirs, two soprano soloists, and organ and strings
 - vocal choir and instrumental ensemble

ANS: C

TRUE/FALSE

4. Women who made a name for themselves as professional musicians were often viewed as having low morals.

ANS: T

5. The convent of St. Radegonda in Milan was famous for its music-making.

ANS: T

Chapter 21: Performing Grief: Purcell and Early Opera

MULTIPLE CHOICE

6. A drama that is sung is called a(n):
- madrigal.
 - opera.
 - cantata.
 - motet.

ANS: B

7. The vocal style in opera that imitates the natural inflections of speech is called:
- aria.
 - a chorus.
 - madrigal.
 - recitative.

ANS: D

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

8. A highly emotional song in an opera is called a(n):
- a. aria.
 - b. chorus.
 - c. ensemble.
 - d. recitative.

ANS: A

9. The orchestral introduction at the beginning of an opera is called the:
- a. overture.
 - b. ritornello.
 - c. ensemble.
 - d. recitative.

ANS: A

10. The text of an opera is called the:
- a. lyrics.
 - b. script.
 - c. libretto.
 - d. book.

ANS: C

Chapter 22: Musical Sermons: Bach and the Lutheran Cantata

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11. Luther believed that music belonged to the:
- a. clergy.
 - b. choir.
 - c. cantor.
 - d. congregation.

ANS: D

12. The sacred cantata was an integral part of the:
- a. Catholic church service.
 - b. Anglican church service.
 - c. Lutheran church service.
 - d. Pilgrims' church service in America.

ANS: C

13. During his musical career, Johann Sebastian Bach held the position of:
- a. cantor of St. Thomas Church in Leipzig.
 - b. court organist and chamber musician to the duke of Weimar.
 - c. court musician to the prince of Anhalt-Cöthen.
 - d. all of the above

ANS: D

14. Johann Sebastian Bach was most famous in his day as a performer on the:
- a. harpsichord.
 - b. organ.
 - c. piano.
 - d. clavichord.

ANS: B

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

TRUE/FALSE

15. Bach completed over two hundred cantatas.

ANS: T

Chapter 23: Textures of Worship: Handel and the English Oratorio

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16. Handel's *Messiah* is a(n):
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. opera. | c. oratorio. |
| b. cantata. | d. masque. |

ANS: C

17. _____ was born in Germany and studied in Italy, but spent much of his creative life in England.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a. Bach | c. Vivaldi |
| b. Handel | d. Scarlatti |

ANS: B

18. The famous choral climax of Handel's *Messiah* is:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| a. "For unto us a Child is born." | c. "Comfort ye, my people." |
| b. the "Hallelujah Chorus." | d. "And the glory of the Lord." |

ANS: B

TRUE/FALSE

19. An oratorio is a dramatic, staged work with elaborate scenery and costumes.

ANS: F

20. The libretto for Handel's oratorio *Messiah* is a compilation of verses from the Old and New Testaments.

ANS: T

Chapter 24: Independent Study: Billings and the North American Sacred Tradition

MULTIPLE CHOICE

21. What is heterophonic texture?
- | |
|---|
| a. a unison choral statement |
| b. the simultaneous performance of slight variants of the same melody |
| c. a texture undergoing constant change |
| d. a texture based on non-imitative polyphony |

ANS: B

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

Chapter 26: Sounding Spring: Vivaldi and the Baroque Concerto

MULTIPLE CHOICE

29. The typical solo concerto has _____ movements.
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| a. two | c. four |
| b. three | d. six |
- ANS: B
30. Which of the following was the greatest and most prolific Italian composer of concertos?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| a. Vivaldi | c. Handel |
| b. Purcell | d. Bach |
- ANS: A
31. Antonio Vivaldi was known as the “red priest” for:
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. his political affiliations. | c. the color of his hair. |
| b. his violent temper. | d. his red house. |
- ANS: C
32. Which of the following is Vivaldi’s best-known set of concertos?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. <i>The Four Seasons</i> | c. <i>Water Music</i> |
| b. <i>the Brandenburg Concertos</i> | d. <i>Music for the Royal Fireworks</i> |
- ANS: A

TRUE/FALSE

33. Bach composed the famous set of works known as the *Brandenburg Concertos*.
- ANS: T
34. *The Four Seasons* is considered to be program music.
- ANS: T

Chapter 27: Process as Meaning: Bach and the Fugue

MULTIPLE CHOICE

35. Which of the following was NOT an important keyboard instrument during the Baroque?
- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| a. the harpsichord | c. the organ |
| b. the piano | d. the clavichord |
- ANS: B

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

36. The harpsichord is different from the piano because:
- it sometimes has two keyboards, rather than one.
 - its strings are plucked, rather than struck.
 - it is not capable of a wide dynamic range.
 - all of the above

ANS: D

37. The keyboard instrument that uses various sets of pipes to create contrasting colors is:
- the harpsichord.
 - the organ.
 - the clavichord.
 - the piano.

ANS: B

TRUE/FALSE

38. The organ has multiple keyboards.

ANS: T

39. A fugue is a contrapuntal composition in which a single subject is the focal point that unifies the work.

ANS: T

Chapter 28: Musical Conversations: Haydn and Classical Chamber Music

MULTIPLE CHOICE

40. In musical compositions, a theme is:
- the composition's underlying meaning.
 - the composition's overall mood.
 - a musical idea that is used as a building block.
 - a literary story that is associated with the work.

ANS: C

41. A composer can fragment a theme by dividing it into smaller units called:
- motives.
 - codas.
 - sequences.
 - modulations.

ANS: A

42. Which of the following best describes absolute music?
- music without a story or text
 - music without form
 - all instrumental music
 - the finest music from the past

ANS: A

Exam 2 MUS 101 (CSUDH) MUS4 (Chaffey)

Dr. Mann Spring 2018

KEY

43. In the Classical multimovement cycle, the third movement is usually in _____ form.
- a. theme and variations
 - b. sonata
 - c. rondo
 - d. minuet and trio

ANS: D

44. A string quartet consists of:
- a. violin, viola, cello, and bass.
 - b. three violins and cello.
 - c. violin, two violas, and cello.
 - d. two violins, viola, and cello.

ANS: D

45. Haydn enjoyed phenomenal musical success with two trips to _____.
- a. Paris
 - b. London
 - c. Rome
 - d. New York

ANS: B

TRUE/FALSE

46. The expansion and reworking of a theme within a composition is called thematic development.

ANS: T

47. In the slow movement of Haydn's *Emperor* string quartet, each instrument gets a turn at playing the theme.

ANS: T

Chapter 29: The Ultimate Instrument: Haydn and the Symphony

MULTIPLE CHOICE

48. The Classical symphony had its roots in the:
- a. concerto.
 - b. sonata.
 - c. opera overture.
 - d. ballet.

ANS: C

49. Which group of instruments was the nucleus of the Classical orchestra?
- a. woodwinds
 - b. strings
 - c. brass
 - d. percussion

ANS: B

50. The nickname "father of the symphony" was earned by:
- a. Mozart.
 - b. Haydn.
 - c. Beethoven.
 - d. Bach.

ANS: B