1. In determining pitch, what is meant by frequency?
   a. how often the pitch is heard
   b. how fast the pitches are played
   c. the span between the highest and lowest notes
   d. the number of vibrations per second
   ANS: D  DIF: Easy

2. Musical sounds are represented by symbols called:
   a. pitches.
   b. cues.
   c. notes.
   d. amplitudes.
   ANS: C  DIF: Easy

3. The distance between two pitches is called a(n):
   a. interval.
   b. phrase.
   c. cadence.
   d. countermelody.
   ANS: A  DIF: Easy

4. Which term describes a melody that moves by small intervals?
   a. consonant
   b. conjunct
   c. dissonant
   d. disjunct
   ANS: B  DIF: Medium

5. A melody can be characterized by:
   a. its range.
   b. its shape.
   c. the way it moves.
   d. all of the above
   ANS: D  DIF: Medium

6. A unit of meaning within the larger structure of a melody is called a:
   a. phrase.
   b. stanza.
   c. cadence.
   d. climax.
   ANS: A  DIF: Medium

7. The resting place at the end of a phrase is called a:
   a. pause.
   b. period.
   c. cadence.
   d. comma.
   ANS: C  DIF: Easy

8. The striking emotional effect created by the high point in a melodic line is called the:
   a. cadence.
   b. countermelody.
   c. climax.
   d. range.
   ANS: C  DIF: Medium

9. Tone color is a property of pitch.
   ANS: T  DIF: Medium
10. Melodies that skip in disjointed intervals are disjunct.

ANS: T

11. Music is propelled forward in time by:
   a. harmony.
   b. rhythm.
   c. texture.
   d. timbre.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy

12. The basic unit of rhythm that divides time into equal segments is called the:
   a. meter.
   b. syncopation.
   c. beat.
   d. accent.

ANS: C  DIF: Easy

13. Beats that are more strongly emphasized than others are said to be:
   a. minor.
   b. major.
   c. accented.
   d. metrical.

ANS: C  DIF: Easy

14. Organizing patterns of rhythmic pulses are called:
   a. offbeats.
   b. meters.
   c. syncopations.
   d. polyrhythms.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy

15. Meter is marked off in groupings known as:
   a. phrases.
   b. measures.
   c. cadences.
   d. chords.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy

16. Which meter would most likely be associated with a march?
   a. duple
   b. triple
   c. quadruple
   d. compound

ANS: A  DIF: Medium

17. The repeated rhythmic pattern in which an accented beat is followed by two unaccented beats is called:
   a. duple meter.
   b. triple meter.
   c. quadruple meter.
   d. compound meter.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium

18. The patriotic song America ("My country, 'tis of thee") is an example of:
   a. duple meter.
   b. triple meter.
   c. quadruple meter.
   d. compound meter.

ANS: B  DIF: Hard
19. The deliberate shifting of the accent to a weak beat or an offbeat is called:
   a. rhythm.                      c. syncopation.
   b. meter.                      d. compound meter.

ANS: C    DIF: Medium

19. The simultaneous use of two or more rhythmic patterns is called:
   a. polyrhythm.                  c. additive meter.
   b. syncopation.                d. compound meter.

ANS: A    DIF: Medium

20. The depth resulting from simultaneous events in music is described by the term:
   a. texture.                     c. dissonance.
   b. harmony.                    d. melody.

ANS: B    DIF: Easy

21. Harmony is to music as ________ is to painting.
   a. the frame                    c. perspective
   b. color                        d. the brush

ANS: C    DIF: Hard

22. A combination of three or more tones that constitutes a single block of harmony is called a(n):
   a. interval.                   c. octave.
   b. scale.                      d. chord.

ANS: D    DIF: Medium

23. A collection of pitches arranged in ascending or descending order is called a(n):
   a. scale.                      c. interval.
   b. chord.                      d. octave.

ANS: A    DIF: Medium

24. An interval spanning eight notes is called a(n):
   a. chord.                       c. triad.
   b. fifth.                      d. octave.

ANS: D    DIF: Hard
25. A triad is:
   a. the most common chord type found in Western music.
   b. a three-note chord.
   c. built on alternate scale steps.
   d. all of the above

   ANS: D  DIF: Hard

26. The first note of the scale is called the:
   a. octave.
   b. triad.
   c. tonic.
   d. dominant.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium

27. Of the following, which does NOT describe a dissonance?
   a. It is a discordant sound.
   b. It creates a need for resolution.
   c. It sustains a sense of stability.
   d. It creates tension.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium

28. A single, sustained pitch against which melodic and rhythmic complexities unfold is called a:
   a. drone.
   b. dissonance.
   c. tonality.
   d. tonic.

   ANS: A  DIF: Medium

29. How many notes in a scale does an octave span?
   a. five
   b. six
   c. eight
   d. ten

   ANS: C  DIF: Easy

30. In Western music, the octave is divided into ________ equal intervals.
   a. six
   b. eight
   c. twelve
   d. fifteen

   ANS: C  DIF: Hard

31. The smallest interval in the Western musical system is the:
   a. half step.
   b. whole step.
   c. octave.
   d. third.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy

32. A twelve-tone scale, including all the semitones of the octave, is called:
   a. chromatic.
   b. diatonic.
   c. major.
   d. minor.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy
33. The musical symbol # represents a:
   a. note.  
   b. sharp.  
   c. flat.  
   d. pitch.

   ANS: B  DIF: Hard

34. On the piano, the black key between the white keys C and D is called:
   a. C-sharp or D-flat.  
   b. C-flat or B.  
   c. D-sharp or E.  
   d. none of the above

   ANS: A  DIF: Hard

35. In a major scale, between what pairs of tones do the half steps occur?
   a. 2 and 3, 7 and 8  
   b. 3 and 4, 7 and 8  
   c. 2 and 3, 6 and 7  
   d. 2 and 3, 5 and 6

   ANS: B  DIF: Hard

36. Music based on the seven tones of a major or minor scale is called:
   a. chromatic.  
   b. diatonic.  
   c. modal.  
   d. transposed.

   ANS: B  DIF: Easy

37. How many notes make up a pentatonic scale?
   a. eight  
   b. five  
   c. twelve  
   d. four

   ANS: B  DIF: Medium

38. The triad built on the first note of the scale is called the:
   a. tonic.  
   b. dominant.  
   c. subdominant.  
   d. subtonic.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy

39. The three most important triads in diatonic harmony are:
   a. I, III, and V.  
   b. I, V, and VII.  
   c. I, IV, and V.  
   d. I, VI, and VII.

   ANS: C  DIF: Medium

40. The process of passing from one key to another is known as:
   a. modulation.  
   b. development.  
   c. transposition.  
   d. transformation.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy

41. A texture featuring a single, unaccompanied line is called:
   a. monophonic.  
   b. homophonic.  
   c. polyphonic.  
   d. contrapuntal.

   ANS: A  DIF: Easy
42. When two or more independent melodic lines are combined, the resulting texture is called:
   a. polyphony.  c. homophony.
   b. monophony.  d. heterophony.
ANS: A  DIF: Medium

43. The procedure in which a melodic idea is presented in one voice and then restated in another is called:
   a. inversion.  c. retrograde.
   b. diminution.  d. imitation.
ANS: D  DIF: Medium

44. What term best describes *Row, Row, Row Your Boat*?
   a. monophonic  c. homophonic
   b. heterophonic  d. round
ANS: D  DIF: Easy

45. What quality of a work of art refers to its structure or shape?
   a. theme  c. form
   b. melody  d. harmony
ANS: C  DIF: Easy

46. The technique through which performers create music on the spot is known as:
   a. ostinato.  c. inversion.
   b. *improvisation*.  d. canon.
ANS: B  DIF: Hard

47. The restatement of a musical idea at a higher or lower pitch is called a(n):
   a. motive.  c. theme.
   b. sequence.  d. ostinato.
ANS: B  DIF: Medium

48. A singing style that features a leader who is imitated by a group is called:
   b. ostinato.  d. thematic development.
ANS: A  DIF: Easy

49. The rate of speed at which a piece of music is played is its:
   a. meter.  c. movement.
   b. *tempo*.  d. mood.
ANS: B  DIF: Easy

50. In what language are tempo markings generally given?
   a. Italian  c. German
   b. French  d. Dutch
ANS: A  DIF: Easy
51. Which marking is appropriate for a slow tempo?
   a. *andante*
   b. *adagio*
   c. *piano*
   d. *allegro*

   **ANS:** B  **DIF:** Medium

52. The term *accelerando* indicates that the tempo is:
   a. getting slower.
   b. staying the same.
   c. getting faster.
   d. returning to the original tempo.

   **ANS:** C  **DIF:** Easy

53. Which of the following dynamic markings is the softest?
   a. *pianissimo (pp)*
   b. *piano (p)*
   c. *mezzo piano (mp)*
   d. *mezzo forte (mf)*

   **ANS:** A  **DIF:** Medium

54. The markings for tempo and dynamics contribute most directly to the:
   a. expressive content of a piece of music.
   b. form of a piece of music.
   c. thematic development of a piece of music.
   d. tonality of a piece of music.

   **ANS:** A  **DIF:** Medium

55. The term *vocalise* refers to:
   a. all vocal music.
   b. music in jazz.
   c. a wordless melody.
   d. an elaborate melody with a Latin text.

   **ANS:** C  **DIF:** Easy

56. Rhymed units in poetry are called:
   a. *strophes.*
   b. *lyrics.*
   c. *choruses.*
   d. *cadences.*

   **ANS:** A  **DIF:** Hard

57. The setting of one note per syllable is called:
   a. *melismatic*
   b. *syllabic*
   c. *neumatic*
   d. *word-painting*

   **ANS:** B  **DIF:** Easy

58. The depiction of the meaning of a text in music is called:
   a. *symbolic.*
   b. *word-painting.*
   c. *melismas.*
   d. *textualization.*

   **ANS:** B  **DIF:** Easy
59. The quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument or voice from another is:
   a. timbre.          c. tempo.
   b. pitch.          d. volume.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy

60. The standard ranges of the human voice, from highest to lowest, are:
   a. soprano, alto, tenor, bass.          c. tenor, soprano, alto, bass.
   b. bass, tenor, soprano, alto.          d. soprano, tenor, alto, bass.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy

61. Instruments that produce sound from a vibrating string are called:
   a. aerophones.          c. idiophones.
   b. chordophones.          d. membranophones.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy

62. How do performers cause idiophones to produce sound?
   a. by making a string vibrate
   b. by setting a column of air to vibrating
   c. by shaking, scraping, or striking the instrument itself
   d. by striking a tightly stretched membrane

ANS: C  DIF: Hard

63. Drum-type instruments fall into the category of:
   a. aerophones.          c. idiophones.
   b. chordophones          d. membranophones.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium

64. The instruments of the Western orchestra are categorized in four groups: strings, brass, percussion, and:
   a. flutes.          c. woodwinds.
   b. chordophones.          d. idiophones.

ANS: C  DIF: Easy

65. Which is the correct order of bowed string instruments from highest to lowest in range?
   a. violin, viola, cello, double bass          c. viola, violin, cello, double bass
   b. violin, cello, viola, double bass          d. double bass, cello, viola, violin

ANS: A  DIF: Medium

66. The highest-sounding member of the woodwind family is the:
   a. flute.          c. clarinet.
   b. oboe.          d. piccolo.

ANS: D  DIF: Medium
67. Which of the following is NOT a double-reed instrument?
   a. clarinet, c. bassoon
   b. English horn, d. oboe

   ANS: A    DIF: Medium

68. Which of the following is true of all brass instruments?
   a. They are made of metal.
   b. They are blown into through a metal mouthpiece.
   c. Their sound is created by the vibration of the lips.
   d. all of the above

   ANS: D    DIF: Medium

69. Which of the following is NOT a member of the brass family?
   a. trumpet          c. English horn
   b. French horn       d. tuba

   ANS: C    DIF: Easy

70. The percussion family comprises a variety of instruments that are made to sound by:
   a. strumming.
   b. blowing air.
   c. plucking.
   d. striking or shaking.

   ANS: D    DIF: Easy

71. Which of the following statements describes the organ?
   a. Sound is created when air flows through pipes controlled by the organist.
   b. Some organs have more than one keyboard, including one played by the feet.
   c. The sound of an organ can be imitated by electric keyboards and synthesizers.
   d. all of the above

   ANS: D    DIF: Medium

72. A fairly large group of singers who perform together is called a(n):
   a. orchestra.
   b. chamber ensemble.
   c. chorus.
   d. band.

   ANS: C    DIF: Easy

73. The term *a cappella* refers to choral music performed:
   a. with organ accompaniment.
   b. with orchestral accompaniment.
   c. with piano accompaniment.
   d. without any accompaniment.

   ANS: D    DIF: Medium

74. Which instruments are traditionally placed in the front of the orchestra?
   a. strings
   b. woodwinds
   c. brass
   d. percussion

   ANS: A    DIF: Medium
75. The term *band* refers to:
   a. a rock group.  
   b. a jazz group.  
   c. a marching ensemble.  
   d. all of the above

ANS: D  DIF: Easy

76. Which meter would be conducted in a down-right-up pattern?
   a. duple  
   b. triple  
   c. quadruple  
   d. sextuple

ANS: B  DIF: Hard

77. Britten’s *Young Person’s Guide to the Orchestra* exemplifies the forms of:
   a. concerto and sonata.  
   b. prelude and fugue.  
   c. variations and fugue.  
   d. variations and madrigal.

ANS: C  DIF: Hard

78. Which of the following is a universal function of music in diverse world cultures?
   a. accompanying religious and civic ceremonies  
   b. helping workers get their jobs done more efficiently  
   c. providing entertainment  
   d. all of the above

ANS: D  DIF: Easy

79. Which of the following is the proper chronological order of musical style periods?
   a. Renaissance, Middle Ages, Classical, Baroque, Romantic, twentieth century  
   b. Middle Ages, Baroque, Renaissance, Romantic, Classical, twentieth century  
   c. Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, twentieth century  
   d. Middle Ages, Renaissance, Baroque, Romantic, Classical, twentieth century

ANS: C  DIF: Hard

80. The approximate dates for the Renaissance era are:
   a. 1150–1450.  
   b. 1450–1600.  
   c. 1600–1750.  
   d. 1725–1775.

ANS: B  DIF: Hard

TRUE/FALSE

81. Secular music is generally intended for religious occasions.

ANS: F  DIF: Easy

82. Which of the following does NOT describe life in the medieval cloister?
   a. living in quiet seclusion  
   b. being at the center of trade and commerce  
   c. devotion to prayer, scholarship, and charity  
   d. participating in teaching and hospital work

ANS: B  DIF: Easy
83. Which of the following does NOT characterize plainchant?
   a. monophonic texture               c. free, unaccented rhythm
   b. triadic harmonies                d. generally conjunct motion

ANS: B    DIF: Medium

84. In addition to composing music, Hildegard of Bingen is known for:
   a. visions that foretold the future.  c. writing religious poetry.
   b. founding her own convent.          d. all of the above

ANS: D    DIF: Easy

85. Which religious figure is praised in the text of Hildegard’s Alleluia, O virga mediatrix?
   a. Saint Peter                       c. the Holy Spirit
   b. Jesus Christ                      d. the Virgin Mary

ANS: D    DIF: Medium

86. The sacred text of Islam is called the:
   a. Quran.                           c. maqam.

ANS: A    DIF: Medium

87. The earliest type of polyphony was:
   a. plainsong.                       c. the motet.
   b. organum.                         d. secular.

ANS: B    DIF: Easy

88. The Notre Dame style of polyphony, in which the tenor line was based on a preexisting chant melody and the
    upper voice moved freely (and more rapidly), was called:
   a. organum.                         c. liturgical drama.
   b. plainsong.                       d. chanson.

ANS: A    DIF: Medium

89. During the fourteenth century, a style of music developed that became known as:
   a. the Ars antiqua.                 c. the Renaissance.
   b. the Ars nova.                   d. Notre Dame polyphony.

ANS: B    DIF: Easy

90. The outstanding composer-poet of the Ars nova was:

ANS: A    DIF: Medium
91. Where was the madrigal first developed?
   a. England  c. France
   b. Italy  d. Germany

ANS: B  DIF: Easy

92. Who invented the printing press?
   a. Johannes Gutenberg  c. the Chinese
   b. Ottaviano Petrucci  d. Isaac Newton

ANS: A  DIF: Medium

93. Which of the following characterizes humanism?
   a. thinking centered on human issues and individuality
   b. inspiration from the ancient cultures of Greece and Rome
   c. independence from tradition and religion
   d. all of the above

ANS: D  DIF: Easy

94. Which genre of vocal music was NOT used in Renaissance church services?
   a. Gregorian chant  c. the hymn
   b. the motet  d. the chanson

ANS: D  DIF: Medium

95. Why does Renaissance music sound different from medieval music?
   a. It has fuller harmonies.
   b. It is performed a cappella.
   c. It has smoothly gliding lines.
   d. all of the above

ANS: D  DIF: Medium

96. The fixed melody used as a basis for elaborate polyphonic writing in the Renaissance was called:
   a. word-painting.
   b. a cappella.
   c. a cantus firmus.
   d. a saltarello.

ANS: C  DIF: Easy

97. Josquin’s Ave Maria . . . virgo serena is an example of the:
   b. motet.
   c. chanson.
   d. madrigal.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium

98. The text of Ave Maria . . . virgo serena is:
   a. in praise of the Virgin Mary.
   b. in praise of the English victory at Agincourt.
   c. in praise of chivalric love.
   d. in praise of the Archangel Michael.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy
99. The portion of the Mass that changes from day to day, depending on the feast celebrated, is called:
   a. the Proper.  
   b. the Ordinary.  
   c. the liturgy.  
   d. none of the above

ANS: A  DIF: Medium

100. What was the primary language of the Mass?
   a. Hebrew  
   b. Greek  
   c. Italian  
   d. Latin

ANS: D  DIF: Easy

101. Which of the following are the movements of the Ordinary of the Mass?
   a. Introit, Gradual, Offertory, Agnus Dei  
   b. Kyrie, Collect, Offertory, Gradual  
   c. Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei  
   d. Agnus Dei, Communion, Dies irae, Kyrie

ANS: C  DIF: Hard

102. Which of the following was a leader in the Protestant Reformation?
   a. Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina  
   b. Martin Luther  
   c. Saint Ignatius Loyola  
   d. Ascanio Sforza

ANS: B  DIF: Medium

103. Which composer responded to the reforms of the Council of Trent in an exemplary fashion?
   a. Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina  
   b. Josquin des Pez  
   c. Guillaume Du Fay  
   d. Johannes Ockeghem

ANS: A  DIF: Easy

104. Medieval instruments can be classified as bas or haut, meaning:
   a. high or low.  
   b. string or wind.  
   c. soft or loud.  
   d. folk or aristocratic.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium

TRUE/FALSE
   1. Early instrumental music largely depended on improvisation.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy