

Midterm exam – March 8/13, 2019 | Name: _____

Seat #: _____

This exam will last 60 minutes and consists of two parts totaling 99 points:

- I. Written – 30 questions, 75 points total
- II. Listening – 8 questions, 24 points total

All bonus questions are optional and worth +1 point each. The highest possible grade is 111.

I. Written. All questions are worth 2 points each, except where noted.

1. Dancing was an important social activity for members of the aristocracy and nobility during the Baroque period.
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. Which of the following is something you do not expect to hear in a Classical or Romantic era symphony?
 - a) Rondo
 - b) Soloist
 - c) Sonata form movement
 - d) Slow movement
3. What is the instrumentation of a string quartet?
 - a) 1 violin, 1 viola, 1 cello, 1 double bass
 - b) 2 violin, 1 viola, 1 cello
 - c) 2 violins, 2 cellos
 - d) 3 violins, one cello
4. During which time period that we've studied are composers more likely to think of themselves or be described as unique, original individuals?
 - a) Romantic
 - b) Medieval
 - c) Classical
 - d) All time periods
5. What is the difference between a composer and a conductor?
 - a) A composer writes music and a conductor leads an ensemble
 - b) A conductor writes music and a composer leads an ensemble
 - c) They are the same
 - d) A conductor is a kind of instrument and a composer is a kind of performer
6. Iconography refers to the study of a soundscape.
 - a) True
 - b) False
7. "Consonance" refers to a combination of sounds (harmony) that sound pleasant together.
 - a) True
 - b) False

8. Name one instrument from each of the following instrument families.

This question is worth 5 points (1 point per response).

Brass

Keyboard

Percussion

Strings

Woodwind

9. Everyone hears music the same way.

a) True

b) False

10. Which of the following groups was not a patron of the arts in the Baroque and Classical eras?

a) Aristocrats

c) The middle class

b) Nobility

d) Roman Catholic Church

11. Courts across Europe imitated the style of Versailles during the Romantic period.

a) True

b) False

12. Which of the following styles of music we've listened to is most likely to be non-metric?

a) Dance music

c) Gregorian chant

b) Symphony

d) Pop music

13. “Tempo” refers to high or low the music is.

a) True

b) False

14. Which of the following musical styles we've listened to is most like to be sung in a homophonic texture?

a) Organum

c) Fugue

b) Gregorian chant

d) Pop music

15. Which of the following composers we've studied wrote symphonies?

a) Joseph Haydn

c) Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina

b) Pérotin

d) Hildegard of Bingen

16. Arrange the following time periods in music history in order from oldest (1) to most recent (6): Baroque, Classical, Medieval, Renaissance, Romantic, 20th Century AND name one composer we've studied who lived and worked in each of these time periods.

This question is worth 12 points (1 point per response).

<u>Time period</u>	<u>A composer from that time period</u>
Oldest (1)	_____
(2)	_____
(3)	_____
(4)	_____
(5)	_____
Most recent (6)	_____

Bonus: Why is there no such thing as an American Baroque composer?

17. A person can be entirely self-taught in music, with no connection to other people.

a) True

b) False

18.

18. Culture changes over time.

a) True

b) False

Bonus: Give an example from in-class/online material that supports your answer.

19. All music that includes a vocal part has words (text).

a) True

b) False

20. Which of the following is true of orchestral jobs?

a) Anyone can apply for a job by submitting a resume and completing an interview with the hiring manager

b) It takes months of preparation for an audition that may last only a few minutes

c) Talent scouts find the best players for the job

d) Auditions have always taken place behind a screen to ensure fair judging

21. Which of the following is always found in a sonata form movement?
- a) Counter-subject
 - b) Verse and chorus
 - c) Recapitulation
 - d) Rondo

Bonus: How are the sections of sonata form different (what do they do?)

22. Arrange these voice types from highest (1) to lowest (4): Alto, Bass, Soprano, Tenor.
This question is worth 4 points (1 point per response).

Highest (1) _____

(2) _____

(3) _____

Lowest (4) _____

23. Which of the following is a typical reason that a composer employed under the patronage system would compose a piece of music?

- a) Self-expression
- b) For a public concert they organized themselves
- c) At the request of their employer
- d) In order to sell sheet music to members of the middle class

Bonus: During which of the time periods that we've studied would you **not** expect a composer to be employed under the patronage system?

24. Which of the following composers lived in time periods which coincided with the Enlightenment?
Circle all that apply.

- a) Franz Schubert
- b) Joseph Haydn
- c) Pérotin
- d) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- e) Georg Philipp Telemann
- f) Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina

25. Which of the following is a physiological reaction to music?

- a) Liking music
- b) Dancing
- c) Analyzing music
- d) Change in heart rate

Bonus: Name another physiological reaction that a person can have to music.

26. Audiences at musical events at Versailles usually consisted of members of the middle class who purchased tickets to the performance.

- a) True
- b) False

27. Arrange the following tempo markings in order from slowest to fastest: Andante, Presto, Adagio, Allegro.

Slowest _____

Fastest _____

Bonus. What language do all of these tempo words come from?

28. Which of the following is not a resource that modern musicians and musicologists use to understand how music that was composed prior to 1850 sounded or was used?

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) First-hand accounts or descriptions | d) Period instruments |
| b) Audio recordings | e) Treatises or instructional texts |
| c) Iconography | |

29. Clarinet players need to develop a good embouchure in order to play their instrument.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|

Bonus: Name an instrument that does not require a player to develop a good embouchure.

30. When you're thinking critically about a text, image, or piece of music, what are three kinds of bias you should keep in mind?

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| a) Taste, time period, skill | c) Education, government, aesthetics |
| b) Historical, sociological, psychological | d) Power, structural, individual |

Bonus: Give an example of a question you could ask about an unfamiliar piece of music to address these issues.

II. Listening. Each question is worth 3 points. All bonus questions are optional and are worth +1 point.

Each excerpt will be played twice. Then, once all the excerpts have been played, all 4 will be played again, in order.

Excerpt #1

Which of the following best describes the texture of this excerpt?

- a) Monophonic
- b) Polyphonic
- c) Homophonic
- d) It has no texture.

What is the most accurate genre or style for this piece of music?

- a) Gregorian chant
- b) Symphony
- c) Organum
- d) String quartet

Bonus: During what time period was this piece most likely written?

Excerpt #2

Name 3 instruments you hear playing this piece.

Which of the following best describes the harmonies in this excerpt?

- a) Mostly consonant harmonies
- b) Mostly dissonant harmonies

Bonus: Why would it be inaccurate to describe this piece as “pizzicato”?

Excerpt #3

What is the meter of this excerpt?

- a) Duple
- b) Triple
- c) Non-metric

What is the most accurate genre of this piece of music?

- a) Organum
- b) String quartet
- c) Symphony
- d) Lied

Bonus: Name a composer we’ve studied who could have composed this piece.

Excerpt #4.

Which of the following best describes the harmonies in this excerpt?

- a) Mostly major harmonies
- b) Mostly minor harmonies

What is the most accurate genre or style for this piece of music?

- a) Organum
- b) String quartet
- c) Symphony
- d) Fugue

Bonus: During what time period was this piece most likely written?