Musics of the World 1st edition Williams Test Bank

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Chapter 2: The Elements of Music

Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 01
1) Which of the following defines “rhythm” best?
Feedback: Rhythm can be defined as the organization of musical elements in time, or how beats are organized as they move through the tune. You can also think of rhythm as the amount of time it takes for each note in relation to the beat (see p. 26).
*__a.__ The organization of musical elements in time
__b.__ How fast or slow a piece of music is
__c.__ The way that beats are grouped
__d.__ How much silence or sound there is in a piece of music

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 02
2) What does a metronome help with?
Feedback: Metronomes are used to help musicians keep a steady beat and practice increasing their tempo (see p. 27).
__a.__ Timbre
__b.__ Tone quality
*__c.__ Tempo
__d.__ Mode

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 03
3) What does TUBS stand for?
Feedback: TUBS stands for Time Unit Box System and is a way of notating and visualizing rhythms (see p. 28).
*__a.__ Time Unit Box System
__b.__ Tempo Unit Beat System
__c.__ Tone Unit Box System
__d.__ Tempo Unit Box System

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 04
4) Singing with fast oscillations in pitch slightly above and below a central note is called
Feedback: Singing with fast oscillations in pitch slightly above and below a central note is called vibrato (see p. 32).
__a.__ overtone singing.
*__b.__ vibrato.
__c.__ multiphonic singing.
__d.__ fundamental singing.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 05
5) What kind of scale are you singing if you sing “do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-ti-do”?
Feedback: “Do-re-mi-fa-sol-la-ti-do” indicates a major scale. Other syllables are used for some of the notes in minor scales. “Melodic” and “harmonic” are names for specific types of minor scales, but “melody” and “harmony” also have other meanings (see pp. 33–34).
__a.__ A melodic scale
__b.__ A minor scale
__c.__ A harmonic scale
*__d.__ A major scale

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 06
6) What does “texture” refer to, in a musical sense?

Feedback: Type general feedback here (maximum of 1000 characters (including spaces)).
a. How you imagine a song would feel if you could touch it
b. The tone color of a particular sound
*__c.__ What each musical line is doing in relation to others
d. How “in tune” or “out of tune” a piece of music is

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 07
7) Multiple melodic lines being played along the same trajectory with minor differences or variations are called
Feedback: This is an example of heterophony. In heterophony, each voice or instrument has its own rendition of the melody (see p. 36).
a. homophony.
*__b.__ heterophony.
c. monophony.
d. polyphony.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 08
8) A round like “Row, Row, Row Your Boat” is an example of
Feedback: Polyphony is the sound of more than one independent melodic and rhythmic line being played or sung simultaneously. In a round, the melodic and rhythmic line is the same for each part, but because it begins at staggered intervals, it is an example of polyphony (see p. 38).
a. homophony.
b. heterophony.
c. monophony.
*__d.__ polyphony.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 09
9) The collection of pitches that are used and emphasized in a piece of music (or a section of a piece of music) is determined by the
Feedback: Mode is what determines the collection of pitches that are used and emphasized, although pitches from outside that collection may be used. Melody, harmony, and range can also affect which pitches are used, but mode is the most relevant concept (see p. 39).
*__a.__ mode.
b. melody.
c. harmony.
d. range.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 Question 10
10) The interval between one musical pitch and another with double its frequency is called
Feedback: The interval between one musical pitch and another with double its frequency is called an octave. On a piano, an octave is the distance from one pitch until the next pitch with the same letter name (C to C) (see p. 40).
a. a standard range.
b. a standard interval.
*__c.__ an octave.
d. a triad.

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 11
11) Music can have a meter that is either “in two” or “in three.”
a. True
Feedback: Although lots of music are either “in two” or “in three” (or multiples of two or three), other meters exist (see pp. 26–27).
*__b.__ False
Feedback: Although lots of music are either “in two” or “in three” (or multiples of two or three), other meters exist (see pp. 26–27).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 12
12) In many cultures, when a story is being told through song, melodic activity narrows.
***a.** True
Feedback: In many cultures, when a story is being told through song, melodic activity narrows. In order to impart a significant amount of narrative information quickly, the range of notes is usually smaller, making the melody closer to spoken or chanted words than a soaring melody (see p. 29).
b. False
Feedback: In many cultures, when a story is being told through song, melodic activity narrows. In order to impart a significant amount of narrative information quickly, the range of notes is usually smaller, making the melody closer to spoken or chanted words than a soaring melody (see p. 29).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 13
13) The timbre of your voice is entirely dependent on your body's physiology.
a. True
Feedback: While the timbre of your voice is affected by your physiology, you can change your voice's timbre in a few different ways, like singing with a nasal twang or with heavy vibrato (see p. 32).
***b.** False
Feedback: While the timbre of your voice is affected by your physiology, you can change your voice's timbre in a few different ways, like singing with a nasal twang or with heavy vibrato (see p. 32).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 14
14) All of the musical qualities discussed in this chapter are universal.
a. True
Feedback: Most of the features listed in this chapter are universal, but harmony is not. Harmony, or the sense that two or more notes sounding together are pleasing to the ear, is culturally bound (see p. 33).
***b.** False
Feedback: Most of the features listed in this chapter are universal, but harmony is not. Harmony, or the sense that two or more notes sounding together are pleasing to the ear, is culturally bound (see p. 33).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 15
15) When one instrument plays by itself, what you are hearing is monophony.
a. True
Feedback: Monophony refers to one single melody line. If an instrument like a guitar or a piano is playing more than one note at a time, it is not monophony (see pp. 35–36).
***b.** False
Feedback: Monophony refers to one single melody line. If an instrument like a guitar or a piano is playing more than one note at a time, it is not monophony (see pp. 35–36).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 16
16) In some musical traditions, the concept of mode extends beyond pitches to include moods, times of day, emotions, or rules for melodic ornamentation.
***a.** True
Feedback: In some musical traditions, the concept of mode extends beyond pitches to include moods, times of day, emotions, or rules for melodic ornamentation. This is true of some kinds of Arabic music, Indian music, and more (see p. 40).
b. False
Feedback: In some musical traditions, the concept of mode extends beyond pitches to include moods, times of day, emotions, or rules for melodic ornamentation. This is true of some kinds of Arabic music, Indian music, and more (see p. 40).

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 Question 17

17) Your vocal range is dependent on your physiology, so it will stay the same for your whole life.
a. True
Feedback: With practice, you can increase your vocal range. No one has a “set range” (see p. 41).
***b.** False
Feedback: With practice, you can increase your vocal range. No one has a “set range” (see p. 41).

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 18
18) Most popular music is performed with a meter “in _____”
Feedback: Most popular music is performed with a meter “in two.” This might be because two-legged humans walk in a sense of “one-two.” Waltzes are an example of music that is “in three” (see p. 26).
a. two.

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 19
19) Another word for musical speed or density is _____
Feedback: Another word for musical speed or density is tempo. Tempo refers to the number of beats per minute in a particular piece and is important in determining the mood of a piece (see p. 27).
a. tempo.

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 20
20) Multiple rhythms played simultaneously, layered over one another, are called a _____
Feedback: Multiple rhythms played simultaneously, layered over one another, are called a polyrhythm (see p. 28).
a. polyrhythm.

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 21
21) Melodies that walk up and down the scale without jumping around are called _____ melodies.
Feedback: Melodies that walk up and down the scale without jumping around are called stepwise melodies. The first line of “Mary Had a Little Lamb” is one example (see p. 30).
a. stepwise

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 22
22) Much of Western music depends on major and minor _____
Feedback: Much of Western music depends on major and minor triads. A triad consists of three notes sung together, and major and minor indicate different types of harmonic qualities (see p. 34).
a. triads.

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 23
23) Monophony, heterophony, homophony, and polyphony are all kinds of musical _____
Feedback: Monophony, heterophony, homophony, and polyphony are all kinds of musical textures. They all have to do with what each musical line is doing in relation to others (see p. 35).
a. textures.

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 24
24) Homophony is the sound of people singing or playing in _____ with each other, or of a melody line being accompanied by other musicians in chords.
Feedback: Homophony is the sound of people singing or playing in harmony with each other, or of a melody line being accompanied by other musicians in chords. In homophony, multiple musical lines occur in the same rhythm to create harmony (see p. 37).
a. harmony

Type: fill-in-blank
Title: Chapter 02 Question 25

25) _____ indicates how wide the difference is from the highest to the lowest musical sounds that can be produced on an instrument or by a voice.
Feedback: Range indicates how wide the difference is from the highest to the lowest musical sounds that can be produced on an instrument or by a voice. You can also think about the range of a particular piece of music—how far it is from the lowest note in the piece to the highest note (see p. 40).
a. Range

Type: essay/short answer question (short answer)
Title: Chapter 02 Question 26
26) In a few sentences, explain how different kinds of melodies can affect the emotions of listeners (hint: think about lyrics and range and motion of the melody line).

Type: essay/short answer question (short answer)
Title: Chapter 02 Question 27
27) In a few sentences, explain the importance of timbre to the character of a piece of music. Make sure to define “timbre” in your answer.

Type: essay/short answer question (short answer)
Title: Chapter 02 Question 28
28) In a few sentences, explain why silence is important in musical performance.

Type: essay/short answer question (long answer)
Title: Chapter 02 Question 29
29) Choose a piece of music you know very well and write one sentence about each of the following concepts as they are used in that piece: rhythm, melody, timbre, harmony, texture, mode, range, and silence.

Type: essay/short answer question (long answer)
Title: Chapter 02 Question 30
30) Now, thinking about how you answered the last question, consider how each of the same elements could be used differently in other pieces of music: rhythm, melody, timbre, harmony, texture, mode, range, and silence.

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