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Chapter 2 Test

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The timpani is an example of:
   *a. An unpitched percussion instrument
   b. A percussion derivative of the keyboard, like the xylophone
   c. An antiquated instrument rarely used today
   d. None of the above
   Difficulty: Easy

2. An idiophone produces sound when a performer:
   a. Blows air through the instrument.
   b. Plucks the strings on the instrument.
   *c. Strikes the body of the instrument.
   d. Presses the right key on the instrument's interface.
   Difficulty: Medium

3. Which ordering of brass instruments correctly lists them in ascending register, from lowest to highest?
   a. Saxophone, horn, clarinet, flute
   *b. Tuba, trombone, horn, trumpet
   c. Trumpet, horn, cornet, oboe
   d. Bassoon, tuba, trombone, trumpet
   Difficulty: Hard

4. What is the important difference between keyboard instruments and most others?
   *a. The keyboard allows the player to play more than one note simultaneously
   b. Other instruments make sound via air passing through them, unlike the keyboard instruments
   c. Keyboard instruments are typically able to play a variety of dynamic levels, unlike most other instruments
   d. None of the above
   Difficulty: Medium

5. Which composer wrote the original theme from Benjamin Britten's *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra*?
   a. J. S. Bach
   *b. Henry Purcell
   c. John Williams
   d. Libby Larsen
   Difficulty: Medium

6. A guitar is an example of what type of instrument?
   a. Aerophone
   *b. Chordophone
   c. Idiophone
   d. Membranophone
   Difficulty: Easy

7. Which brass instrument does not require valves to change tube length?
   *a. Trombone

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b. Tuba
c. Trumpet
d. Cornet
Difficulty: Medium

8. What is the lowest register for the female human voice?
a. Soprano
*b. Alto
c. Tenor
d. Bass
Difficulty: Easy

9. What type of instrument is not considered in the Sachs categories?
a. Keyboard
b. Woodwind
*c. Electronic
d. Heterophones
Difficulty: Medium

10. What statement about the harp is NOT true?
a. The most common sound on the harp is called the arpeggio.
b. The strings produce pitches based on their different lengths.
c. Harps are often used in symphony orchestras and movie soundtracks.
*d. None of the above.
Difficulty: Hard

11. How has the orchestra changed since the Baroque era?
*a. It has gradually increased in size.
b. The numbers of different instruments in the orchestra has decreased.
c. The wind section has become the heart of the orchestra, with other sections being used for timbral purposes.
d. All of the above.
Difficulty: Medium

12. Which of the following instruments is single-reed?
*a. Clarinet
b. Flute
c. Bassoon
d. Oboe
Difficulty: Easy

13. What creates the characteristic vibrating sound of the snare drum?
a. The manipulation of pedals that change the instrument's timbre and tone.
b. The ringing of small bells under the drum's keyboard.
*c. Strings or metal bands stretched across a plastic 'head.'
d. Leather pads wrapped around the mallets.
Difficulty: Medium

14. Which stringed instrument is similar to the violin, but makes a slightly darker sound and has a somewhat larger body?
a. Harpsichord

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b. Cello
*c. Viola
d. Bassoon
Difficulty: Easy

15. What is the newest commonly used woodwind instrument?
*a. The saxophone
b. The bassoon
c. The tuba
d. None of the above
Difficulty: Medium

16. Which statement about the percussion section of an orchestra is NOT true?
a. Percussion sections are particularly important in creating special timbres and tone colors.
b. Percussion instruments until the 20th century were primarily used to keep time.
c. A member of the percussion section is expected to be able to play a wide array of instruments.
*d. None of the above.
Difficulty: Hard

17. How do membranophones produce sound?
*a. By striking a tightly stretched membrane with a stick or hand.
b. The use of a vibrating string.
c. The passage of air through the body of an instrument.
d. None of the above.
Difficulty: Medium

18. Consider the following statement and choose the best response: “String players create different pitches by changing the length of the strings that are allowed to vibrate by turning the tuning pegs with one hand; while doing so, the musician either plucks or bows the vibrating portion of the string.”
a. The statement is true.
*b. The statement is false because string players change pitches by pressing a finger on a string at a certain point on the fingerboard.
c. The statement is false because all stringed instruments produce sound via bowing, not plucking.
d. The statement is false because the strings on stringed instruments are fixed pitch.
Difficulty: Hard

19. What variation of the tuba is often used in marching bands?
a. Glockenspiel
*b. Sousaphone
c. Alto tubas
d. None of the above
Difficulty: Easy

20. Which keyboard instrument was particularly popular in small opera houses or salons during the Baroque era?
*a. Harpsichord
b. Pipe organ
c. Synthesizer
d. Pianoforte

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Difficulty: Easy

21. The timbre of the human voice is determined by gender, age, and:
    a. Weight.
    *b. The size of the vocal cords.
    c. Height.
    d. None of the above.
    Difficulty: Medium

22. What device enabled synthesizers to be connected to computers?
    a. The microphone
    b. The iPad
    c. The wah pedal
    *d. The MIDI
    Difficulty: Easy

23. Which statement about the "band" ensemble is NOT true?
    a. Today's concert band is a mixture of woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments.
    *b. Bands have close associations with the Catholic church as well as schools and colleges.
    c. The band is perhaps the oldest type of instrumental musical ensemble.
    d. There is not a standard size for the modern band, but most are around 60 members.
    Difficulty: Medium

24. Consider the following statement and choose the best response: "The piccolo, which is a member of the woodwind family even though it is not usually made of wood, is roughly half the length of the standard flute and plays an octave higher; the performer changes pitch by opening or closing tone holes located along the instrument's body."
    *a. The statement is true.
    b. The statement is false because all modern piccolos are made with wood.
    c. The statement is false because the piccolo is slightly longer than the flute.
    d. The statement is false because the performer changes pitch on the piccolo via a system of valves.
    Difficulty: Hard

25. How are cymbals often used in orchestral music?
    a. To keep a steady rhythm.
    b. To establish new tonal centers during key changes.
    *c. To highlight climactic moments or gain the audience's attention.
    d. To introduce new rhythmic concepts which are subsequently adopted by the entire orchestra.
    Difficulty: Medium

FILL-IN-THE-BLANK

1. The highest-pitched member of the brass family is the _____.

   Ans: Trumpet

2. A(n) _____ is a musical instrument that uses air to create sound.

   Ans: Aerophone

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3. *The Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra* was written by _____ to introduce each instrument in the typical orchestra.

   Ans: Britten

4. There are a total of _____ registers of the human voice, each of which has an analogue in other instrumental families.

   Ans: Four

5. Strings can be plucked by a musician's finger to create a sound—this technique is commonly referred to as ____.

   Ans: Pizzicato

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Describe the four broad categories of musical instruments as detailed by Curt Sachs and Erich von Hornbostel.

2. Discuss the three major ensemble types listed in this chapter.

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Unit Exam 2
Unit 2: Chapters 4 and 5

1. Sacred music differs from secular music in that it is written for:
a) performance in a church
*b) the purpose of expressing and communicating a religious sentiment or idea
c) performance outside the church
d) the purpose of communicating a political or popular sentiment or idea

2. We know more about sacred music of the Middle Ages than secular music because:
a) Secular music was not of as much artistic value as sacred.
*b) The centers of learning and art in the Middle Ages were mainly Catholic churches.
c) There was much more sacred music written.
d) We know just as much about secular music of the Middle Ages as sacred.

3. Music written specifically to sing the sacred rites of a religion is called:
a) sacred music
*b) liturgical music
c) secular music
d) rites music

4. The root form of Catholic church music used in most other early sacred music forms was called:
a) motet
b) cantata
*c) chant
d) chanson

5. Chant in which there are several notes for each syllable of a word is said to be:
a) syllabic
*b) melismatic
c) imitative
d) canonic

6. An important abbess who wrote poetry, morality plays, and sacred music in the Middle Ages was:
*a) Hildegard
b) Machaut
c) Bach
d) Josquin

7. An early form of polyphonic sacred music in the Catholic Church was:
a) cantata
*b) organum
c) chant
d) madrigal

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8. Each of the following composers was important in early Catholic sacred music except:
a) Leonin
b) Perotin
c) Machaut
*d) Bach

9. Polyphony can be described as:
a) one melody sounding alone
b) two melodies moving in imitative fashion
*c) two or more melodies sounding simultaneously
d) three or four parts, usually set homophonically

10. The cantata used in the Lutheran church year is:
a) a series of chants and motets telling a Bible story
b) a work much like the mass using the Kyrie, Credo, and other sections of the mass
*c) a moderate-scale work for soloists, chorus, and orchestra for use in the church service
d) an imitative chamber music piece for dinner entertainment

11. Little known in his own time, this German Lutheran church composer is now thought of as one of the greatest composers to have ever lived.
*a) J. S. Bach
b) Dufay
c) Machaut
d) Leonin

12. In the great cathedrals of Europe, music is only performed at the front of the church near the altar.
a) True
*b) False

13. A work that has multiple verses set to the same melody is in which form?
a) cantata
b) mass
c) motet
*d) strophic

14. The Kyrie, Sanctus, and Gloria are sections of which musical sacred form?
*a) mass
b) cantata
c) motet
d) chant

15. Music that is not sacred music is:
a) canonic
b) imitative

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*c) secular
d) polyphonic

16. An important Renaissance composer who came from modern-day Belgium and wrote homophonic motets was:
a) Guillaume de Machaut
b) J. S. Bach
*c) Guillaume Dufay
d) Leonin

17. Protestant musical forms of the Renaissance and Baroque periods include all but which of the following?
a) cantata
b) hymn
c) chorale
*d) mass

18. All of the following are used in cantatas except:
a) vocal soloists
b) vocal ensembles
c) orchestras
*d) chanters

19. J. S. Bach wrote in all forms except:
*a) opera
b) cantata
c) fugue
d) chorale prelude

20. These two forms originated as sacred music, but were later used in secular settings as well:
a) cantata and chant
b) chant and organum
*c) cantata and motet
d) organum and motet

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