Music A Social Experience 3rd edition Cornelius Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2: Listening to Music

1. A melody that has many skips and leaps is in conjunct motion.
a. true
b. false

2. An octave …
a. is the distance from one tone in a scale to its upper or lower repetition.
b. consists of 8 half steps.
c. is a dissonant interval.
d. is dissonant in Western culture.

3. Why do classical Indian ragas sometimes sound peculiar to Western ears?
a. Individual pitches have particular tendencies and personalities.
b. Ragas are based on specific emotions.
c. The distance between the tones may be slightly larger or smaller than a half or whole step.
d. The tones have intricate rhythmic patterns associated with them.

4. The six elements or fundamentals of music are:
a. monophony, homophony, heterophony, harmony, cadence, timbre
b. melody, harmony, rhythm, dynamics, instruments, tempo
c. melody, rhythm, harmony, timbre, texture, form
d. pitch, duration, chord, rhythm, tempo, beat

5. To figure out the meter of a piece, you must first find
a. the beat and the pickup note.
b. the beat and the downbeat.
c. the beat and the rhythms.
d. the number of notes in a measure.

5. The overall shape or structure of a piece of music is its
a. form.
b. harmony.
c. genre.
d. texture.

6. The term "chord" can be defined in Western music as:
a. a group of strong and weak beats.
b. a harsh or clashing sound.
c. three or more pitches that sound at the same time.
d. the way different musical parts fit together.

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7. _____ is an essential element of the Balinese rhythmic system.
a. Kecak
b. Meter
c. Raga
d. Kotekan

8. Which of the following is not true about harmony in Western Art music?
a. Concepts of consonance and dissonance have remained stable across the centuries.
b. Chords have different degrees of stability.
c. A triad consists of three alternate scale degrees such as do-me-sol.

9. Without looking, Terrance can tell the difference between his mother's voice and his sister's voice because of the _____ of their voices.
a. texture
b. harmony
c. timbre
d. form

10. According to Sachs and Hornbostel, cellos and guitars are classified as:
a. string instruments
b. chordophones
c. aerophones
d. plucked instruments

11. Which musical texture consists of a melody and a drone?
a. monophony
b. biphony
c. heterophony
d. polyphony

12. If you and your sister are singing the melody of "Amazing Grace" together, but each of you sing it slightly differently, the texture is:
a. heterophonic
b. polyphonic
c. homophonic
d. monophonic

13. Brianna found the ending of the piece to be ambiguous because it did not end on
a. the whole step
b. the tonic pitch
c. the consonant
d. a whole note

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14. Which of the following is not an expression of tempo?
a. adagio
b. crescendo
c. andante
c. allegro

15. A melody that mostly moves between adjacent tones is called:
a. conjunct
b. disjunct
c. chordal
d. consonant

16. All of the following terms apply to Classical Indian music:
a. raga, gamelan, sarod, concerto
b. tambura, sitar, raga, alapana
c. biphonic, sarod, atonal, alapana
d. alapana, tambourine, raga, gamelan

17. Western art music usually begins with an improvised section that reveals the structure of the work.
a. true
b. false

18. Interlocking rhythmic patterns in Balinese gamelan music are called:
a. kecak
b. biphony
d. heterophony
d. kotekan

19. When music is played very loudly (or very softly), this refers to its:
a. timbre
b. dynamics
c. articulation
d. form

20. All pieces of music are called songs.
a. true
b. false

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