

YOUR NAME _____

**INTRODUCTION TO MUSIC:
TAKE HOME TEST ONE: "ELEMENTS OF MUSIC"**

Pencil must be used to blacken the appropriate letters on the pink answer sheet. Your name, your student ID number, the date of the exam and the subject of the exam must be entered upon this page which will be handed out in class. You must carefully darken your answers. Exam is due at the next class meeting.

1. The first or stressed beat of a measure is known as the
a. upbeat b. downbeat c. head d. intro
2. The _____ is a regular recurrent pulsation that divides music into equal units of time.
a. beat b. tempo c. rhythm d. meter
3. The element of music defined as the ordered flow of music through time, or more specifically the particular arrangement of note lengths in a piece of music is
a. beat b. tempo c. rhythm, d. meter
4. By adding a dot to the right of a note we:
a. increase its duration by half c. add a dynamic accent
b. decrease its duration by half d. double the note's value
5. In a musical time signature, the upper number tells
a. what kind of note gets a beat c. how many notes there are in a measure
b. how many beats fall in a measure d. how many measures in a composition
6. The four main properties of musical sounds are pitch, dynamics, tone color and:
a. duration b. rhythm c. melody d. medium
7. The relative highness or lowness of a sound is called
a. timbre b. pitch c. dynamics d. octave
8. The _____ of a sound is decided by the frequency of its vibrations.
a. dynamics b. pitch c. timbre d. amplitude
9. Music can be defined as
a. sounds produced by musical instruments
b. sounds that are pleasing, as opposed to noise
c. an art based on the organization of sounds in time
d. a system of symbols that performers learn to read
10. The frequency of vibrations is measured in
a. cycles per minute c. dynamic levels
b. cycles per second d. Italian words

11. Western Music uses _____ letters of the alphabet to indicate pitch.
a. the first five b. the first seven c. wide variety d. the last three
12. _____ is defined as putting an accent into music where it would not normally be expected.
a. meter b. syncopation c. expiation d. pizzicato
13. A theme is:
a. the emotional focal point of a melody
b. The resting place at the end of a phrase
c. the melody that serves as the starting point for a more extended piece of music
d. the repetition of a melodic pattern at a higher or lower pitch
14. Harmony refers to
a. the way chords are constructed and how they follow each other
b. living in peace with other people
c. a pattern of beats per measure
d. a chord built upon the first step of the scale
15. A chord is
a. a pattern of accents used in music
b. a combination of three or more tones sounded at once
c. a series of individual tones heard one after another
d. a resting point at the end of a phrase
16. In a musical time signature, the **lower** number tells:
a. What kind of note gets the beat
b. how many beats fall in a measure
c. how many notes there are in a measure
d. how many measures there are in a composition
17. A combination of tones that is considered stable and restful is called:
a. consonance b. progression c. dissonance d. modulation
18. The central tone around which a musical composition is organized is called the
a. scale b. dominant c. tonic d. modulation
19. Tonality is another term for
a. key b. scale c. chromaticism d. modulation
20. The organization of musical ideas in time is called
a. form b. repetition c. ternary d. variation
21. The Italian dynamic marking traditionally used to indicate very soft, loud and very loud are respectively:
a. piano, mezzo forte, forte
b. mezzo piano, forte, fortissimo
c. pianissimo, piano forte
d. pianissimo, forte, fortissimo

22. A gradual increase in loudness is known as a
a. decrescendo b. crescendo c. fortissimo d. diminuendo
23. Timbre is anonymous with
a. sound b. vibrations c. tone color d. dynamic accent
24. While professional singers can command a pitch range of two octaves or more, an untrained voice is usually limited to about:
a. half an octave b. one octave c. an octave and a half d. two octaves
25. Which of the following is not a normal classification of male voice ranges?
a. contralto b. baritone c. tenor d. bass
26. If a string player uses vibrato—the rocking of left hand to produce small pitch fluctuations—it is because
a. the performer is unsure of the pitch
b. the performer is nervous
c. using vibrato is easier than not using it
d. using vibrato makes the tone warmer and more expressive
27. The range of a singer's voice depends on
a. training b. physical makeup c. both a and b d. electronic enhancement
28. The modern piano has _____ keys spanning more than 7 octaves
a. 47 b. 56 c. 66 d. 88
29. The _____ has strings that are plucked by a set of plastic, leather or quill wedges
a. piano b. organ c. harpsichord d. accordion
30. The vibrations of brass instruments come from
a. a column of air in a metal tube c. a double reed
b. a single reed d. the musicians lips
31. The English horn is neither English nor a horn but a(n)
a. form of bugle
b. piece of cane used by woodwind players
c. percussion instrument
d. alto oboe
32. A cadence is
a. an emotional focal point of a melody
b. resting place at the end of a phrase
c. a melody that serves as the starting point for a more extended piece of music
d. the repetition of a melodic pattern at a higher or lower pitch.
33. The repetition of a melodic pattern at a higher or lower pitch is called a
a. climax b. sequence c. cadence d. phrase

34. Modulation refers to
- the central tone of a musical composition
 - the use of all keys in one octave
 - the sharp or flat signs immediately at the beginning of the staff of a composition
 - a shift from one key to another within the same composition
35. Improvisation is
- a technique used only in jazz and non western music
 - music created at the same time it is performed
 - the addition of ornaments not indicated in the printed music
 - all of the above
36. A song in which several people sing the exact same melody but each signer starts at a different time is an example of:
- homophonic texture
 - monophonic texture
 - strict imitation
 - sloppy singing
37. A musical statement followed by a contrasting statement and then a return of the original statement is called
- ternary form
 - binary form
 - free form
 - double form
38. In music _____ refers to a characteristic way of using melody, rhythm, tone color, dynamics, harmony, texture and form.
- fashion
 - technique
 - style
 - convention
39. An example of homophonic texture could be a
- hymn
 - barbershop quartet
 - folksinger accompanied by guitar
 - any of the above.
40. Repetition is a technique widely used in music because it
- creates a sense of unity
 - helps engrave a melody in the memory
 - Provides a feeling of balance and symmetry
 - all of the above
41. Melody may be defined as:
- an emotional focal point in a tune
 - a resting place at the end of a phrase
 - a series of single notes which add up to a recognizable whole
 - the organization of beats into regular groupings
42. A *measure* may be defined as
- a group of beats, the first of which bears an accent usually in groups of 2,3,4, and divided by barlines
 - a set of five horizontal lines
 - An apparatus that produces ticking sounds
 - The rate of speed of the beat of the music.
43. A shift from one key to another within the same composition is called
- key
 - resolution
 - scale
 - modulation

44. The texture of a single melodic line without accompaniment is
a. contrapuntal b. homophonic c. monophonic d. polyphonic
45. Performance of a single melodic line by more than one instrument or voice is described as playing in
a. unison b. counterpoint c. harmony d. imitation
46. In musical notation, silence is indicated by
a. notes b. clefs c. rests d. beams
47. In musical notation, pitches are written on a set of five horizontal lines called a
a. clef b. bar c. staff d. stem
48. A _____ is placed at the beginning of a staff to show the exact pitch of each line and space
a. note b. clef c. ledger line d. sharp sign
49. The term _____ refers to the rate of speed of the beat of the music.
a. meter b. syncopation c. tempo d. dynamics
50. Which of the following is the slowest tempo indication?
a. adagio b. andante c. allegro d. vivace
51. Which of the following is not a double reed instrument?
a. oboe b. clarinet c. bassoon d. English horn
52. The highest woodwind instrument in the orchestra is
a. piccolo b. flute c. oboe d. clarinet
53. The _____ are the only orchestra drums of definite pitch
a. snare drums b. bass drums c. timpani d. tambourines
54. Various sets of pipes on a pipe organ are brought into play by pulling knobs called
a. keys b. pedals c. stops d. plectra
55. The _____ is a keyboard instrument that uses vibrating air columns to produce sound
a. piano b. pipe organ c. harpsichord d. accordion
56. Plucking the string with the finger instead of the bow is called
a. tremolo b. pizzicato c. vibrato d. col legno
57. The bow that string players usually use to produce sound on their instruments is a slightly curved stick strung tightly with
a. catgut b. horsehair c. hemp d. flax
58. A gradual decrease in loudness is known as a
a. ritardando b. crescendo c. fortissimo d. diminuendo

59. The emotional focal point of the melody is called
a. sequence b. theme c. cadence d. climax
60. Staccato refers to playing or singing a melody
a. in a short detached manner
b. in a smooth connected manner
c. at a higher or lower pitch
d. in small steps
61. The simplest, most basic chord used in western music is the
a. consonance b. dissonance c. dyad d. triad
62. Traditionally a composition would almost always end on a
a. progression b. dissonant chord c. dominant chord d. tonic chord
63. The concertmaster in a modern orchestra
a. is the principal first violinist
b. performs most solo violin passages
c. sits at the conductor's immediate left
d. all of the above
64. The form consisting of a musical statement followed by a counterstatement would be called
a. binary b. ternary c. song d. free
65. When a melodic idea is presented by one voice or instrument and then restated immediately by another voice or instrument, the technique is called
a. counterpoint b. imitation c. copying d. all of the above
66. Contrapuntal texture is sometimes used in place of the term
a. monophonic texture c. polyphonic texture
b. homophonic texture d. unisonal performance
67. When a dissonance moves to a consonance, it is called a
a. triad b. chord c. resolution d. broken chord
68. Key refers to
a. the major scale b. the central tone, scale and chord c. any 12 random pitches
d. musical symbol placed at the beginning of the staff
69. The triad built on the fifth step of the scale is called the
a. tonic chord b. dominant chord c. progression d. resolution
70. The Italian term _____ is a tempo marking to indicate a moderately slow or walking pace
a. andante b. allegro c. adagio d. vivace
71. The tonic chord is the triad built on the ____ step of the scale
a. fifth b. second c. fourth d. first

72. The Italian term _____ is a tempo marking to indicate a lively pace
a. andante b. allegro c. adagio d. vivace
73. A _____ is an apparatus that produces ticking sounds or flashes of light at any desired musical speed.
a. clock b. beat c. metronome d. stopwatch
74. Three part form can be represented as
a. ABA b. ABA' c. statement, contrast, return d. any of the above
75. Before the nineteenth century the time beat was
a. given by the first violinist, keyboard player or both
b. unnecessary because the orchestra was smaller
c. given by the soloist of the work
d. given only for the chorus since the orchestra was professional
76. Changes in musical style from one historical period to the next are usually
a. continuous
b. recognizable only by scholars and professional musicians
c. very abrupt
d. predictable
77. Many conductors use a thin stick called a _____ to beat time and indicate pulse and tempo
a. staff b. baton c. concertmaster d. all of the above
78. Most of the conductor's work
a. is done during the performance
b. is unnecessary since the conductor is only a figurehead
c. is done in rehearsal
d. requires little specialized training
79. Retaining some features of a musical idea while changing others is called
a. form b. contrast c. repetition d. variation
80. The word chromatic comes from the Greek word "Chroma"—color and is used in music to refer to the
a. 12 tones of the octave c. color of the instrumentation
b. eight tones of the octave d. Use of colorful descriptions in the music
81. In traditional western music, the _____ is the smallest interval between successive tones of a scale
a. quarter step b. whole step c. half step d. octave
82. The triad built on the first step of the scale is called
a. tonic chord b. dominant chord c. progression d. resolution
83. A combination of three or more tones sounded at the same time is called
a. harmony b. consonance c. chord d. dissonance

84. A series of chords is called a(n)
a. triad b. progression c. arpeggio d. consonance
85. A consonance is a combination of tones that
a. is considered unstable and tense c. are sounded one after the other
b. is considered stable and restful d. form a melody
86. The keynote, or tonic, of a melody is the ____ of the melody
a. central tone b. opening note of the B section c. climax d. key signature
87. When two or more melodic lines of equal interest are performed simultaneously the texture is :
a. monophonic b. homophonic c. polyphonic d. heterophonic
88. A musical statement, followed by a repeat of that statement, then a counterstatement, would be called ____ form.
a. binary b. staccato c. glissando d. vibrato
89. A staff is a
a. set of five horizontal lines
b. black or white oval used in notation
c. a piece of wood used by a conductor
d. symbol indicating silence rather than sound
90. A smooth connected way of playing a melody is known as
a. legato b. marcato c. glissando d. vibrato
91. A part of a melody is called a
a. cadence b. sequence c. phrase d. step
92. A short detached manner of playing is known as
a. legato b. staccato c. glissando d. vibrato
93. A virtuoso is a performer who has
a. a strong moral code
b. developed an extraordinary technical mastery
c. learned to sing or play an instrument
d. an expert at improvisation
94. Embellishments are
a. ornaments which 17-18c musicians were expected to add in performance
b. a technique of combining several melodic lines into a meaningful whole
c. two or more melodies of relatively equal interest performed simultaneously
d. the emotional focal point in a tune
95. Dynamic tension that propels forward motion in the music is usually the result of
a. the performer's technical ability
b. the impulse of dissonance to be resolved
c. the audience's response
d. a high volume level

96. A shift from one key to another within the same composition is called
a. key b. resolution c. scale d. modulation
97. Monophonic texture consists of
a. a single melodic line without accompaniment
b. one main melody accompanied by chords
c. two or more melodies of relatively equal interest performed simultaneously
d. all of the above
98. Resolution refers to a(n)
a. dissonant chord moving to a consonant chord
b. consonant chord moving to a dissonant chord
c. creative fervor that determines when a composition is written
d. arpeggio
99. Homophonic texture consists of
a. a single melodic line without accompaniment
b. one main melody accompanied by chords
c. two or more melodies of relatively equal interest performed simultaneously
d. all of the above
100. The distance in pitch between any two tones is called
a. duration b. dynamic accent c. timbre d. an interval