

1. Who was Haydn's principal employer throughout his long career?
 - a. Emperor Leopold II
 - b. The archbishop of Salzburg
 - c. Baron Gottfried van Swieten
 - d. Prince Nikolaus Esterhazy
 - e. Johann Peter Salomon

2. Haydn's patron asked him to compose chamber music for which instrument?
 - a. sackbut
 - b. baryton
 - c. arpeggione
 - d. viola d'amore
 - e. violone

3. Who persuaded Haydn to come to London?
 - a. Johann Peter Salomon
 - b. J.S. Bach
 - c. Mozart
 - d. Baron Gottfried van Swieten
 - e. Prince Nikolaus Esterhazy

4. Of the following, which was the main source of Haydn's idiom?
 - a. learned counterpoint
 - b. emfindsam style
 - c. galant style
 - d. Sturm und Drang
 - e. Italian recitative

5. Of the following, which does not typify a Haydn Symphony?
 - a. three movements structures
 - b. frequent slow introductions for the first movement
 - c. the reappearance of the first theme at the beginning of the second key area
 - d. lyric slow movements and stylized minuets for third movements
 - e. fast finales that are shorter than the first movements

6. The heightened expression found in the symphonies of 1768-1772 is associated with which style?
 - a. galant style
 - b. emfindsam style
 - c. Sturm und Drang
 - d. Baroque style
 - e. Opera buffa style

7. Haydn's last symphonies were composed for ____?
 - a. audiences in Vienna
 - b. the Prince of Esterhaza
 - c. London concerts
 - d. Paris Concerts
 - e. Frederick the Great

8. Which set of Haydn's string quartets has three fugal finales?
 - a. Opus 17
 - b. Opus 20
 - c. Opus 33
 - d. Opus 54
 - e. Opus 76

9. Haydn's Opus 33 quartets were composed in what style?
 - a. light-hearted and witty
 - b. serious and moody
 - c. restrained and unemotional
 - d. orchestra
 - e. theatrical

10. Which composer inspired Haydn's oratorios?
 - a. J. S. Bach
 - b. Telemann
 - c. Scarlatti
 - d. Handel
 - e. Mozart

11. Mozart was a child prodigy on which instrument of instruments?
 - a. keyboard
 - b. keyboard and violin
 - c. keyboard, violin and flute
 - d. keyboard, violin and cello
 - e. flute and keyboard

12. Most of Mozart's masterworks were composed in which city?
 - a. Salzburg
 - b. Paris
 - c. London
 - d. Prague
 - e. Vienna

13. Which composer did *not* exert a strong influence on Mozart?
 - a. Haydn
 - b. J.S. Bach
 - c. J.C. Bach

- d. Handel
 - e. Vivaldi
14. Among Mozart's finest chamber works are the string quintets for which combination of instruments?
- a. two violins, viola, two cellos
 - b. two violins, viola, cello and string bass
 - c. two violins, two violas, cello
 - d. violin, two violas, two cellos
 - e. piano, violin, viola, cello, string bass
15. Most of Mozart's piano works were composed for _____?
- a. his own performance
 - b. the performance of his patrons only
 - c. skilled virtuosos
 - d. sketches for orchestral works
 - e. pupils, domestic music-making, and publication
16. Which of the following describes Mozart's first-movement forms in his piano concertos?
- a. They blend elements of ritornello and sonata form similar to the works of J.C. Bach
 - b. The solo sections are devoted exclusively to virtuosic display.
 - c. The two principal themes tend to be identical.
 - d. Modulation is limited
 - e. They abandon sonata principals for the sake of ritornello principles.
17. Of the following, which is not a late symphony by Mozart?
- a. *Prague*
 - b. *Jupiter*
 - c. *Linz*
 - d. *Haffner*
 - e. *Military*
18. Which of the following operas is based on a Lorenzo Da Ponte libretto?
- a. *The Marriage of Figaro*
 - b. *The Magic Flute*
 - c. *Idomeneo*
 - d. *Clemenza di Tito*
 - e. *La finta semplice*

19. Which of the following operas is a singspiel?

- a. *The Marriage of Figaro*
- b. *The Magic Flute*
- c. *Idomeneo*
- d. *Clemenza di Tito*
- e. *Così fan tutte*

20. Mozart's final work, left incomplete at his death was _____?

- a. The Magic Flute
- b. Clemenza di Tito
- c. Symphony 41
- d. Requiem Mass
- e. Clarinet Quartet

SHORT ESSAY QUESTIONS:

1. Compare the lives and careers of Haydn and Mozart.
2. Trace the development of Haydn's symphonies
3. Discuss the interaction of serious and comic elements to Mozart's *Don Giovanni*
4. Discuss Mozart's concertos in terms of form and style.

TERMS FOR IDENTIFICATION

Esterhazy family
Esterhazy
Baryton
Count Morzin
Sturm und Drang
Paris Symphonies
London Symphonies
Surprise Symphony
Leopold Mozart
Salzburg
Johann Schobert
Haydn Quartets
Serenade
Ars combinatoria
Lorenzo da Ponte
Freemasonry