

Test Bank for Music A Social Experience 3rd Cornelius

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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

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