

# MUS 107 | Test 3 Study Questions

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## Peter Kun Frary, El Maestro

To help you get you ready for the test, look up the answers to these questions in the *Music In The Baroque Era* and *Music In The Age of Enlightenment* units. Also, know the listening examples in the textbook (composer, title, style, etc.)

1. What is Handel's Messiah? \_\_\_\_\_
2. During the Baroque and Classical eras, how many movements were in the concerto?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Which movements of the Baroque concerto used ritornello form? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What does terraced dynamics mean? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Music with a unity of mood throughout a movement is characteristic of what era? \_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is a string quartet? \_\_\_\_\_
7. What is Alberti bass? \_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice Questions:** Place the letter of your selected response in the space.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ The Four Seasons: L'Inverno (Winter) by Antonio Vivaldi is an example of: a) a symphony; b) solo concerto; c) suite; d) cantata
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The sonata-form consists of: a) four movements; b) three movements; c) three main sections, i.e., an exposition, development and recapitulation; d) decapitation.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ A key change is called: a) modulation; b) chromaticism; c) meter; d) dynamics
11. \_\_\_\_\_ During the Classical era chamber music was used mainly for: a) social dancing; b) professional performance; c) amateur performance in an intimate setting; d) none of the above.

12. \_\_\_\_\_ The term crescendo refers to: a) a sudden blast of sound; b) a gradual slowing down; c) a slowly increasing tempo; d) none of the above.
13. \_\_\_\_\_ The classical symphony follows a format of: a) fast-slow-fast; b) slow-fast-slow-fast; c) fast-slow-dance related-fast; d) fast-dance related-slow-fast.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ A concertino is: a) an amateur orchestra; b) professional performers in a concert hall; c) group of soloists (soli); d) tutti.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Opera is: a) a symphony; b) chamber music; c) a dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists; d) oratorio.
16. How many movements does the concerto usually have? \_\_\_\_\_
17. The First Viennese School is mainly associated with these three composers \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
18. What is basso continuo? \_\_\_\_\_
19. How many movements does the symphony typically have? \_\_\_\_\_
20. A gradual increase in volume is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
21. Use of the crescendo and decrescendo are characteristic of what era? \_\_\_\_\_
22. What is the theme and variation form? [ignore—deleted from test] \_\_\_\_\_
23. What philosophic movement influenced the French and American revolutions? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
24. Terraced dynamics are characteristic of what era? \_\_\_\_\_
25. Church patronage of music declined during which era? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
26. Contrast of mood was important in the style of which era? \_\_\_\_\_
27. Discuss the changing role of royal patronage and music in the Classical era. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
28. What is an oratorio? \_\_\_\_\_

29. What is a gayageum and where is it from? \_\_\_\_\_
30. What was the Enlightenment about? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
31. What is a cantata? \_\_\_\_\_
32. What is tala? \_\_\_\_\_
33. Discuss characteristics of the Baroque concerto and concerto grosso. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
34. What is a changgo and where is it from? \_\_\_\_\_
35. What is Gayageum Byeongchang (가야금 병창)? \_\_\_\_\_
36. What part of the world is the kora from? \_\_\_\_\_
37. What are the most important instruments in Hindustani classical music? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
38. What is a tabla? \_\_\_\_\_
39. What is namdo minyo (남도민요)? \_\_\_\_\_
40. What is the role of the tambura in Hindustani classical music? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
41. Where is the song Saetaryeong (새타령) from? \_\_\_\_\_
42. Which era is Trumpet Concerto in E Flat Major by Joseph Haydn from? \_\_\_\_\_
43. Which era is Mandolin Concerto In C Major RV 425 by Vivaldi from? \_\_\_\_\_
44. Which era is Symphony No. 40 in G Minor, K.550: I. Molto Allegro by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart from? \_\_\_\_\_