

MUS 107 | Test 4 Study Questions

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To help get ready for the test, look up the answers to these questions in the *Music In The Nineteenth Century* and *Music In The Twentieth Century* units. Also, know the listening examples in the textbook (composer, title, style, etc.)

True or False Questions: Write either *T* for True or *F* for False in the space provided.

1. _____ The Renaissance guitar had four courses of strings and was about the same size as a modern tenor 'ukulele.
2. _____ Reentrant tuning uses a high pitched string where a bass is normally expected.
3. _____ Impressionism is an example of early German Romanticism.
4. _____ Musical nationalism arose during the Romantic Era.
5. _____ Debussy was a French Impressionistic composer.
6. _____ Classical and Romantic era concertos normally have four movements.
7. _____ The concerto's first movement is typically fast.
8. _____ Romantic dynamics are more extreme than those of the classical era.
9. _____ Romantic music maintains a unity of mood, spinning out similar patterns of melody, harmony and dynamics.
10. _____ Ragtime was usually played on the piano.
11. _____ Polytonal music uses multiple simultaneous keys or tonal centers.
12. _____ *Gitanos*, like all European Romani, are descendants of immigrants from northwestern Hindustan.
13. _____ Flamenco's roots are found in the music of the Romani of Southern Spain, especially Andalusia, Extremadura and Murcia.
14. _____ George Gershwin intermingled Jazz, Blues and Tin Pan Alley with classical music.

15. ____ The blues is characterized by the blues scale and a repeating 12-measure chord progression.
16. ____ Kī hō‘alu is a solo style of guitar playing developed in Hawaii.
17. ____ Kī hō‘alu literally means to squeeze or tighten the tuning key.

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

18. ____ Charles Ives was a/an: a) American composer; b) folk singer; c) Canadian composer; d) British composer; e) clam chowder king.
19. ____ An ostinato is: a) a persistently repeated motive or phrase; b) an obstinate musician; c) an obsolete instrument; d) Italian pasta.
20. ____ Romantic music strives to: a) folk out; b) be pretty; c) use nationalism; d) evoke or inspire emotion.
21. ____ The absence of a sense of key is called: a) modulation; b) chromaticism; c) atonality; d) polytonality; e) primitivism.
22. ____ Call and response is associated with: a) blues; b) jazz; c) African American church services; d) all of the above.
23. ____ Polytonality involves: a) 2 or more performers; b) 2 or more simultaneous tonal centers or keys; c) 2 or more layers of rhythmic structure; d) 2 or more spouses.
24. ____ Isaac Albeniz was a: a) serial composer; b) Latin jazz musician; c) nationalistic composer; d) Impressionistic composer.
25. ____ The ‘ukulele’s immediate ancestors were the: a) banjos and autoharps; b) violins and viola; c) inventors of granola; d) braguinha, machete de Braga and similar Portuguese instruments.
26. ____ The guitar technique of using the left-hand fingers to hammer or pull off notes while the right-hand is held off the strings is called: a) ligado; b) golpe; c) compás; d) cante chico.
27. ____ On the guitar, the rapid repetition of a single treble note, often following a bass note, is called: a) mozzarella; b) forte; c) tremolo; d) rasgueado.
28. Absolute music was typical of which group of Romantic composers? _____

29. In strict terms, *flamenco* refers to the folkloric music traditions of the _____
30. What is Musical Nationalism? _____
31. *Compás* is the Spanish term for _____
32. What is a concerto? _____
33. The four strings of the 'ukulele are tuned thus: _____
34. What is gamelan? _____
35. What are the three primary gamelan styles? _____
36. Who was Scott Joplin and what was his significance to music? _____
37. Name the one characteristic central to all Romantic music. _____
38. Discuss the significance of the triode vacuum tube to early 20th century music.
39. Where did ragtime originally come from? _____
40. What is Taro Patch tuning? _____
41. Bulerias by Antonio Rey is an example of the style called: _____
42. Name the historical era of the 3rd movement from Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Op. 90, by Johannes Brahms: _____
43. Der Erlkönig by Franz Schubert is an example of: _____
44. Radio Hula/Yellow Ginger Lei is an example of the style called: _____