

MUS 106 | Test I Study Questions

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To help get ready for the test, look up the answers to these questions in the Musical Elements unit.

1. The five horizontal lines and four spaces used for notating music are called a _____
2. A loud volume level is called _____
3. The highness or lowness of a tone is called _____
4. A gradual increase in volume is called a _____
5. *Crescendo* and *diminuendo* are examples of _____
6. Bassoon and oboe are examples of what instrument family? _____
7. Guitar and violin are examples of what instrument family? _____
8. *Adagio*, *Moderato* and *Presto* are examples of _____
9. The three techniques used to create musical form are _____
10. The two main musical properties symbolized by *staff notation* are _____
11. How many main sections does *ternary form* have? _____
12. The harpsichord is an example? of what type of instrument? _____
13. What is the accent pattern in *4/4 meter*? _____
14. What is *monophonic* texture? _____
15. What is *polyphonic* texture? _____
16. What is *homophonic* texture? _____
17. What is the accent pattern in *duple meter*? _____
18. What does *pizzicato* mean? _____
19. What is an *arpeggio*? _____
20. What syllables are sung to a major scale? _____

21. What is a *tonic chord*? _____
22. What is a *dominant chord*? _____
23. What does *cadence* mean? _____
24. The snare and bass drums, congas, bongos, cymbals and rattles are examples of _____
25. Musical instruments which are struck, rubbed, scraped or shook are called _____
26. *Tempo* refers to _____
27. How many quarter notes are equal in length to a whole note? _____
28. What does the term *legato* mean? _____
29. In music notation, what are *accidentals* used for? _____
30. What is the accent pattern in triple meter? _____
31. What does the term *interval* refer to in music? _____
32. What does the acronym SATB stand for? _____
33. What does *timbre* mean? _____
34. Name a slower tempo than *allegro*. _____
35. What is a membranophone? _____
36. What is the Hornbostel-Sachs system? _____
37. What is a *double stop*? _____
38. The flute and oboe are examples of what type of instrument? _____
39. The process of connecting and organizing chords is called _____
40. The earliest known music notation was created in: _____
41. The attributes of musical sounds are: _____
42. The string family is divided into two broad categories: _____
43. What is the accent pattern in quadruple meter? _____
44. What does *tremolo* mean? _____
45. What is a chord progression? _____