

MUS 106 | Test 4 Study Questions

Peter Kun Frary, El Maestro

To help get ready for the test, look up the answers to these questions in the Music In The Romantic Era and Music In The Modern Era units. You also need to identify pieces and their composers and styles, so know the listening assignments in the textbook.

True or False Questions

1. _____ Impressionism is an example of early German Romanticism.
2. _____ Nationalism arose during the Romantic Era.
3. _____ Debussy was a French Impressionistic composer.
4. _____ Concertos normally have four movements.
5. _____ The concerto's second movement is typically slow and lyrical.
6. _____ Romantic dynamics are more extreme than those of the classical era.
7. _____ Romantic music maintains a unity of mood.
8. _____ A characteristic central to Romantic music is the evocation of emotion as a primary goal.
9. _____ Polytonal music uses multiple simultaneous keys or tonal centers.
10. _____ Gershwin intermingled Jazz, Blues and Tin Pan Alley with classical style.
11. _____ Absolute music uses extra-musical devices to evoke images and ideas.
12. _____ Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue borrows heavily from jazz influenced melody, harmony and rhythms.

Multiple Choice Questions

13. _____ Charles Ives was a/an: a) American composer; b) folk singer; c) Canadian composer; d) British composer; e) clam chowder king.
14. _____ An *ostinato* is: a) a persistently repeated motive or phrase; b) an obstinate musician; c) an obsolete instrument; d) Italian pasta.

15. _____ Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring* is a prime example of musical: a) Expressionism; b) Romanticism; c) Neoclassicism; d) Primitivism.
16. _____ The absence of a sense of key is called: a) modulation; b) chromaticism; c) atonality; d) polytonality; e) primitivism.
17. _____ *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.
18. _____ *Isaac Albeniz* was a: a) serial composer; b) Expressionist; c) nationalistic composer; d) Impressionistic composer.
19. _____ Frédéric Chopin was: a) an Impressionist; b) a flamenco composer; c) an Expressionist; d) a Romantic composer-pianist.
20. Absolute music was typical of which group of Romantic composers? _____
21. What is Musical Nationalism? _____
22. What is a concerto? _____
23. Hector Berlioz was renowned for writing what type of music? _____
24. Bedřich Smetana was renowned for writing this type of music? _____
25. Who were Schoenberg, Webern and Berg and what was their significance in music history? _____
26. What is art song? Name a leading composer of the art song genre. _____

27. Compare and contrast Realist and Idealist composers of the Romantic era. _____
28. What is the musical significance of the triode vacuum tube? _____
29. Discuss the role of the piano during the 18th century. _____
30. What is the twelve-tone system, or dodecaphony, and what musical style is it associated with? _____
31. Discuss musical nationalism and its leading composers. _____
32. What is aliquot stringing? _____

33. Who was Johannes Brahms and what did he contribute to the music world? _____

34. Discuss the significance of the triode vacuum tube to early 20th century music. _____

35. Der Erlkönig by Franz Schubert is an example of _____

36. Five Pieces for Orchestra Op. 10, 3. Sehr langsam und äußerst by Anton Webern is an example of the style called: _____

37. Name the stylistic era of Symphony No. 3 in F Major, Op. 90, 3rd movement by Johannes Brahms: _____

38. Name the stylistic era of Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun by Claude Debussy: _____
