1. Music can be defined as _________.
   a. sounds produced by musical instruments.
   b. sounds that are pleasing, as opposed to noise.
   c. an art based on the organization of sounds in time.
   d. a system of symbols that performers learn to read.

2. The four main properties of musical sounds are pitch, dynamics, tone color and ________.
   a. duration    b. rhythm    c. melody    d. medium

3. The relative highness or lowness of a pitch is called ________.
   a. timbre   b. pitch   c. dynamics   d. octave

4. The pitch of a sound is decided by the ________ of its vibrations.
   a. amplitude   b. timbre   c. frequency   d. dynamics

5. Pitch is defined as ________.
   a. degrees of loudness or softness in music.
   b. the quality that distinguishes musical sounds.
   c. the relative highness or lowness we hear in sound.
   d. leaning on a musical note.

6. The ________ of a sound is decided by the frequency of its vibrations.
   a. dynamics   b. pitch   c. timbre   d. amplitude

7. The frequency of vibrations is measured in ________.
   a. cycles per minute   c. dynamic levels
   b. cycles per second   d. Italian words

8. In general, the smaller the vibrating element, the ________ its pitch.
   a. higher   b. softer   c. lower   d. louder

9. In music, a sound that has a definite pitch is called ________.
   a. noise   b. dynamic accent   c. sound   d. tone

10. A tone in music is a sound that ________.
    a. is pleasing to the ear
    b. is produced by irregular vibrations
    c. has an indefinite pitch
    d. has a definite pitch

11. The distance in pitch between any two tones is called ________.
    a. duration   b. dynamic accent   c. timbre   d. an interval

12. If a pitch vibrates at 880 cycles, the octave below would vibrate at ________ cycles.
    a 220   b. 440   c. 660   d. 1760

13. When two different tones blend so well when sounded together that they almost seem to merge into one tone, the interval is called a(n) ________.
    a. dynamic accent   b. octave   c. pitch range   d. interval
14. When tones are separated by the interval called a(n) ________, they sound very much alike.
   a. pitch range   b. diad   c. octave   d. cycle

15. The distance between the lowest and highest tones a voice or instrument can produce is called
   a. pitch range   b. an octave   c. timbre   dynamic accent

16. Dynamics in music refers to
   a. the quality that distinguishes musical sounds
   b. the relative highness or lowness we hear in a sound
   c. an exemplary performance
   d. degrees of loudness and softness

17. Degrees of loudness and softness in music are called
   a. dynamics   b. pitches   c. notes   d. tone colors

18. A dynamic accent occurs in music when a performer
   a. emphasizes a tone by playing it more loudly than the tones around it
   b. plays all the notes loudly
   c. stamps his or her foot on the floor
   d. begins speeding up the music

19. When a performer emphasizes a tone by playing it more loudly than the tones around it, it is called a
   a. blooper   b. dynamic accent   c. crescendo   d. pianissimo

20. When notating music for others to read, composers traditionally have used ______ words to indicate dynamics.
   a. English   b. Italian   c. German   d. Russian

21. The Italian dynamic markings traditionally used to indicate very soft, soft, and very loud are (respectively)
   a. piano, mezzo forte, forte
   b. mezzo piano, forte, fortissimo
   c. pianissimo, piano, fortissimo
   d. pianissimo, forte, fortissimo

22. The Italian dynamic markings traditionally used to indicate very soft, loud, and very loud are respectively
   a. piano, mezzo forte, forte
   b. mezzo piano, forte, fortissimo
   c. pianissimo, piano, fortissimo
   d. pianissimo, forte, fortissimo

23. A gradual increase in loudness is known as a
   a. decrescendo   b. crescendo   c. fortissimo   d. diminuendo

24. A gradual decrease in loudness is known as a
   a. ritardando   b. crescendo   c. fortissimo   d. diminuendo

25. Timbre is synonymous with
   a. sound   b. vibrations   c. tone color   d. dynamic accent

26. Tone color is synonymous with
   a. sound   b. amplitude   c. timbre   d. dynamic accent
27. It is difficult to sing well because _______ than in speaking.
   a. singing demands a greater supply and control of breath
   b. vowel sound are held longer
   c. wider ranges of pitch and volume are used
   d. all of the above

28. While professional singers can command a pitch range of two octaves or more, an untrained voice is usually limited to about
   a. half an octave  b. one octave  c. an octave and a half  d. two octaves

29. The range of a singer’s voice depends on
   a. training
   b. physical makeup
   c. training and physical makeup
   d. which microphone the singer uses

30. Which of the following is NOT a normal classification of male voice ranges?
   a. contralto  b. baritone  c. tenor  d. bass

31. Symphonic bands differ from symphonic orchestras in that they
   a. are smaller
   b. have a drum major instead of a conductor
   c. play only marches
   d. do not contain a string section

32. A symphonic band
   a. is another term for symphonic orchestra
   b. consists mainly of brass and percussion instruments
   c. uses a drum major instead of a conductor
   d. consists mainly of brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments

33. REGISTER refers to
   a. part of an instrument’s total range
   b. playing two or more notes at the same time
   c. the instrument manufacturer's name
   d. the number of reeds and instrument uses.

34. A part of an instrument’s total range is called a
   a. mute  b. register  c. pizzicato  d. range

35. The bow that string players usually use to produce sound on their instrument is a slightly curved stick strung with
   a. catgut  b. horsehair  c. string  d. flax

36. The strings of a violin are tuned
   a. by tightening or loosening the pegs  b. by putting on new strings
   c. by moving the bridge  d. at the factory

37. Plucking the string with the finger instead of using a bow is called
   a. tremolo  b. pizzicato  c. vibrato  d. pluckato
38. PIZZICATO is an indication to the performer to
   a. draw the bow across two strings at the same time
   b. repeat tones by quick up-and-down strokes of the bow
   c. veil or muffle the tone by fitting a clamp onto the bridge
   d. pluck the string with the finger instead of using the bow.

39. When the string player causes small pitch fluctuations by rocking the left hand while
    pressing the string down, it is called
   a. vibrato  b. pizzicato  c. tremolo  d. nervoso

40. If a string player uses vibrato—the rocking of the left hand to produce small pitch
    fluctuations—it is because
   a. the performer is unsure of the correct pitch
   b. the performer is nervous
   c. using vibrato is easier than not using it, and no one can hear the fluctuations anyway
   d. using vibrato makes the tone warmer and more expressive

41. The texture of a single melodic line without accompaniment is
   a. contrapuntal  b. homophonic  c. monophonic  d. polyphonic

42. When two or more melodic lines of equal interest are performed simultaneously, the
    texture is
   a. monophonic  b. homophonic  c. polyphonic  d. heterophonic

43. When there is one main melody accompanied by chords, the texture is
   a. polyphonic  b. homophonic  c. monophonic  d. imitative

44. The Renaissance, as a stylistic period in western music, encompassed the years
   a. 1450-1600  b. 1600-1750  c. 1750-1820  d. 1820-1900

45. We know little about music of very ancient civilizations because
   a. there probably was almost none
   b. it was too primitive to interest later generations
   c. it is too difficult to be played today
   d. hardly any notated music has survived from these cultures

LISTENING: IDENTIFY THE COMPOSER OF THE FOLLOWING LISTENING EXAMPLES.

47. a. Anon.  b. Ellington  c. Backhaus  d. Bohannon
49. a. Strauss  b. Willis  c. Gesualdo  d. Machaut