

**Unit 1: Elements of Music
Practice Test**

Name _____ Date _____

Multiple Choice Listening Questions

_____ 1. The dynamics of the excerpt may be described as

- A. pianissimo
- B. piano
- C. forte
- D. fortissimo

_____ 2. The vibrating element in the excerpt is

- A. a column of air
- B. a stretched string
- C. the instrument itself
- D. a stretched skin or membrane

_____ 3. The excerpt is being performed by a

- A. string quartet
- B. woodwind quintet
- C. brass quintet
- D. piano trio

_____ 4. The solo woodwind instrument in the excerpt is a

- A. flute
- B. oboe
- C. clarinet
- D. bassoon

_____ 5. The solo instrument in the excerpt is a

- A. trumpet
- B. trombone
- C. French horn
- D. tuba

_____ 6. The excerpt is an example of

- A. crescendo
- B. decrescendo
- C. accelerando
- D. ritardando

_____ 7. The excerpt is in _____ meter

- A. duple
- B. triple
- C. quadruple
- D. quintuple

_____ 8. The harmony of the excerpt is basically

- A. major
- B. minor
- C. atonal
- D. modulation

- _____9. The texture of the excerpt is
- A. monophonic
 - B. polyphonic
 - C. homophonic
 - D. tonic

Multiple Choice

- _____10. 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
- _____11. The four main properties of musical sounds are pitch, dynamics, tone color, and
- A. duration
 - B. tempo
 - C. melody
 - D. medium
- _____12. 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 that we hear in a sound
 - D. leaning on a musical note
- _____13. In general, the smaller the vibrating element, the _____ its pitch
- A. higher
 - B. softer
 - C. lower
 - D. louder
- _____14. Melody may be defined as
- A. an emotional focal point in a tune
 - B. a resting place at the end of a phrase
 - C. a series of single notes which add up to a recognizable whole
 - D. the organization of beats into regular groupings
- _____15. The musical element that refers to the way chords are constructed and how they follow each other is
- A. harmony
 - B. tempo
 - C. melody
 - D. meter
- _____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. A gradual increase in loudness is known as a
- A. decrescendo
 - B. crescendo
 - C. fortissimo
 - D. diminuendo
- _____18. *Timbre* is synonymous with
- A. sound
 - B. vibrations
 - C. tone color
 - D. dynamic accent
- _____19. Which of the following is *not* a normal classification of male voice ranges?
- A. contralto
 - B. baritone
 - C. tenor
 - D. bass
- _____20. The difference between an orchestra and a concert band is
- A. the orchestra does not have brass instruments
 - B. the concert band does not have percussion instruments
 - C. the orchestra does not have woodwind instruments
 - D. the concert band does not have string instruments
- _____21. Which of the following is an example of a chamber ensemble?
- A. Concert Band
 - B. Flute Trio
 - C. Chorus
 - D. String Orchestra
- _____22. Which of the following is *not* a brass instrument?
- A. cornet
 - B. French horn
 - C. euphonium
 - D. clarinet
- _____23. The _____ are the only orchestral drums of definite pitch.
- A. snare drums
 - B. bass drums
 - C. timpani
 - D. tambourines
- _____24. The _____ is a regular, recurrent pulsation that divides music into equal units of time
- A. beat
 - B. syncopation
 - C. tempo
 - D. rhythm
- _____25. The organization of beats into regular groups is called
- A. meter
 - B. syncopation
 - C. tempo
 - D. dynamics

- _____26. When an accent occurs on an unexpected beat, the effect is known as
- A. an error
 - B. syncopation
 - C. expiation
 - D. pizzicato
- _____27. The term _____ refers to the rate of speed of the beat of the music
- A. meter
 - B. syncopation
 - C. tempo
 - D. dynamics
- _____28. *Key* refers to
- A. the major scale
 - B. a central tone, scale, and chord
 - C. any twelve random pitches
 - D. a musical symbol placed at the beginning of the staff
- _____29. *Tonality* is another term for
- A. key
 - B. scale
 - C. chromaticism
 - D. modulation
- _____30. When there is a change in tonality it is called a
- A. minor
 - B. atonal
 - C. major
 - D. modulation
- _____31. If a flute player were to play a solo without any other accompaniment, the texture would be
- A. contrapuntal
 - B. homophonic
 - C. monophonic
 - D. polyphonic
- _____32. When there is one main melody accompanied by chords, the texture is
- A. polyphonic
 - B. homophonic
 - C. monophonic
 - D. imitative
- _____33. When there are 2 or more equally important melodies sounding at the same time, the texture is
- A. polyphonic
 - B. homophonic
 - C. monophonic
 - D. imitative
- _____34. The organization of musical ideas in time is called
- A. form
 - B. repetition
 - C. ternary

D. variation

_____35. Two part form is also known as

- A. Binary
- B. Ternary
- C. Rondo
- D. Theme & Variations

_____36. Three part form is also known as

- A. Binary
- B. Ternary
- C. Rondo
- D. Theme & Variations

_____37. ABACADA is an example of

- A. Binary form
- B. Ternary form
- C. Rondo form
- D. Theme & Variations form

_____38. $A A^1 A^2 A^3$ is an example of

- A. Binary form
- B. Ternary form
- C. Rondo form
- D. Theme & Variations form

Answer Key

1. Answers will vary
2. Answers will vary
3. Answers will vary
4. Answers will vary
5. Answers will vary
6. Answers will vary
7. Answers will vary
8. Answers will vary
9. Answers will vary
10. C
11. A
12. C
13. A
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. D
21. B
22. D
23. C
24. A
25. A
26. B
27. C
28. B
29. A
30. D
31. C
32. B
33. A
34. A
35. A
36. B
37. C
38. D