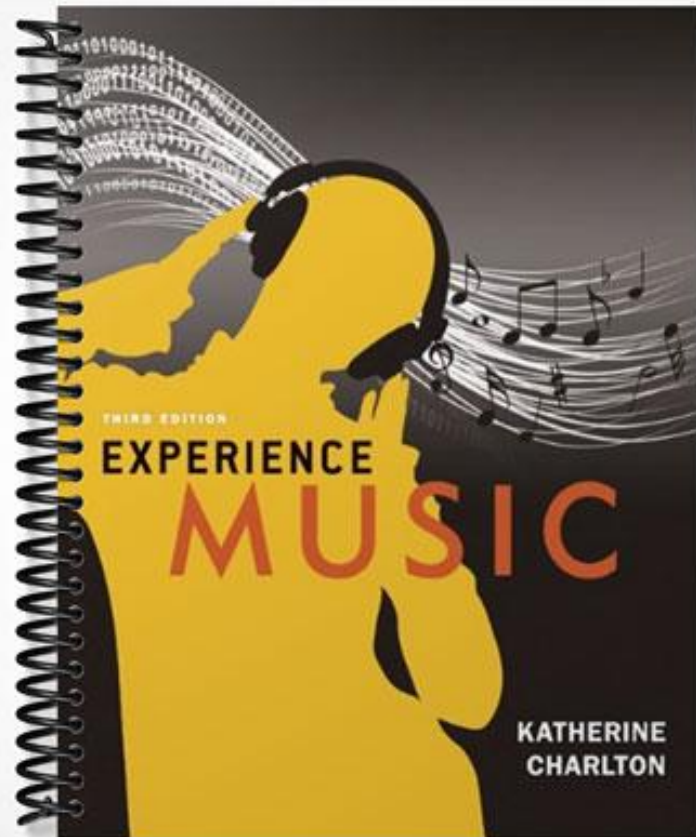


TEST BANK



Chapter 02

Elements that Structure Music: Key, Texture, and Form

True / False Questions

1. Much of today's music is tonal.

TRUE

2. The term *key* refers to the tonal center of a given composition.

TRUE

3. Another word for key is tonality.

TRUE

4. The major scale has a number of lowered notes, which give it a "sadder" sound when compared with the minor scale.

FALSE

5. The minor scale includes all the notes of the piano, both the black and white keys.

FALSE

6. The interval that occurs between a white key on the piano and an adjacent black key is a whole step.

FALSE

7. To lower a note by a half step, place a flat sign in front of the note.

TRUE

8. Generally a piece of music will begin and end in the same key, even if the composer modulates to other keys in the middle.

TRUE

9. Texture in music describes the interweaving of its vertical and horizontal aspects.

TRUE

10. Two singers singing in unison can create monophonic music, even if they are an octave apart.

TRUE

11. The term "voice" can also be used to describe an instrumental musical line.

TRUE

12. A round or canon uses free imitation.

FALSE

13. A musical composition can include both polyphonic and homophonic textures.

TRUE

14. Homorhythmic texture means that all the voices are moving in the same rhythm causing the highest voice to be the dominant sound.

TRUE

15. The term *contrapuntal texture* is synonymous with the term *homophonic texture*.

FALSE

16. A repeated musical theme can provide the necessary unity to help keep a listener's interest.

TRUE

17. Thematic variation does not really require retention of any of the original musical ideas.

FALSE

18. Ternary form describes three-part music in which all three parts are completely different.

FALSE

19. Binary form can incorporate any of these formations: AB, AABB, AAB, or ABB.

TRUE

Multiple Choice Questions

20. Musical organization that uses the tonic as a sort of "home base" to provide a sense of completion is called

A. monophony.

B. counterpoint.

C. tonality.

D. polyphony.

21. The term used to describe a central note, scale, or chord is

- A. texture.
- B. form.
- C. contrast
- D.** key.

22. Flats and sharps placed at the beginning of each line of music to indicate what key the work is in are referred to as

- A. modulation.
- B.** the key signature.
- C. a minor scale.
- D. a chromatic scale.

23. A scale that uses all available notes is called a

- A. major scale.
- B. minor scale.
- C.** chromatic scale.
- D. homophonic scale.

24. The only Western scale that is not used as a basis for a particular key because it lacks a "home base" is the

- A.** chromatic scale.
- B. major scale.
- C. minor scale.
- D. polyphonic scale.

25. Which of these scales do composers use to create dissonance for special, dramatic effects?

- A.** Chromatic scale
- B. Major scale
- C. Minor scale
- D. Modulation scale

26. Shifting from one key to another within a single composition is called

- A. counterpoint.
- B. canon.
- C. variation
- D.** modulation.

27. When two singers sing the same pitch, even if they are an octave apart, they are said to be singing in

- A.** unison.
- B. counterpoint.
- C. imitation.
- D. homophony.

28. Which of these pieces included on your CD has a monophonic texture?

- A. "Fair Phyllis" by Farmer
- B. "Ave Maria" by Josquin
- C. "When Jesus Wept" by Billings
- D.** "Dies Irae," chant

29. The musical texture that is defined by independence and equality among multiple voices is

- A. monophony.
- B.** polyphony.
- C. homophony.
- D. theme and variations.

30. This term is used to describe the technique of combining several melodic lines to create a polyphonic work.

- A. Repetition
- B. Modulation
- C.** Counterpoint
- D. Texture

31. A composition that presents a musical idea in one voice then immediately presents it in a second voice is using a compositional technique called

- A. Counterpoint
- B. Syncopation
- C. Imitation**
- D. Monophony

32. A round or canon results from this compositional technique.

- A. Imitation**
- B. Theme and variations
- C. Variation
- D. Modulation

33. A round or canon is in a style of imitation called

- A. Simple imitation
- B. Variable imitation
- C. Standard imitation
- D. Strict imitation**

34. Which of these pieces included on your CD is a round or canon?

- A. "Fair Phyllis" by Farmer
- B. "Ave Maria" by Josquin
- C. "When Jesus Wept" by Billings**
- D. "Dies Irae," chant

35. A singer accompanying him- or herself on a guitar is performing which type of music?

- A. Monophonic
- B. Polyphonic
- C. Homophonic**
- D. Modulation

36. The organization of musical ideas in time is

- A. texture.
- B. form.**
- C. key.
- D. contrast.

37. The formal structure that incorporates a beginning section, a contrasting middle section, and a repeat of the beginning section is called

- A. binary form.
- B. ternary form.**
- C. canon.
- D. theme and variations.

Matching Questions

38. Match the words and their definitions.

- | | | |
|--------------|--|----------|
| 1. Monophony | One melodic line with no accompaniment. | <u>1</u> |
| 2. Homophony | Two or more melodies of equal interest. | <u>3</u> |
| 3. Polyphony | A single predominant line of music with accompaniment. | <u>2</u> |

39. Match the forms with their descriptions.

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|----------|
| 1. Ternary form | AB | <u>3</u> |
| 2. Canon | ABA | <u>1</u> |
| 3. Binary form | A polyphonic genre incorporating strict imitation | <u>2</u> |