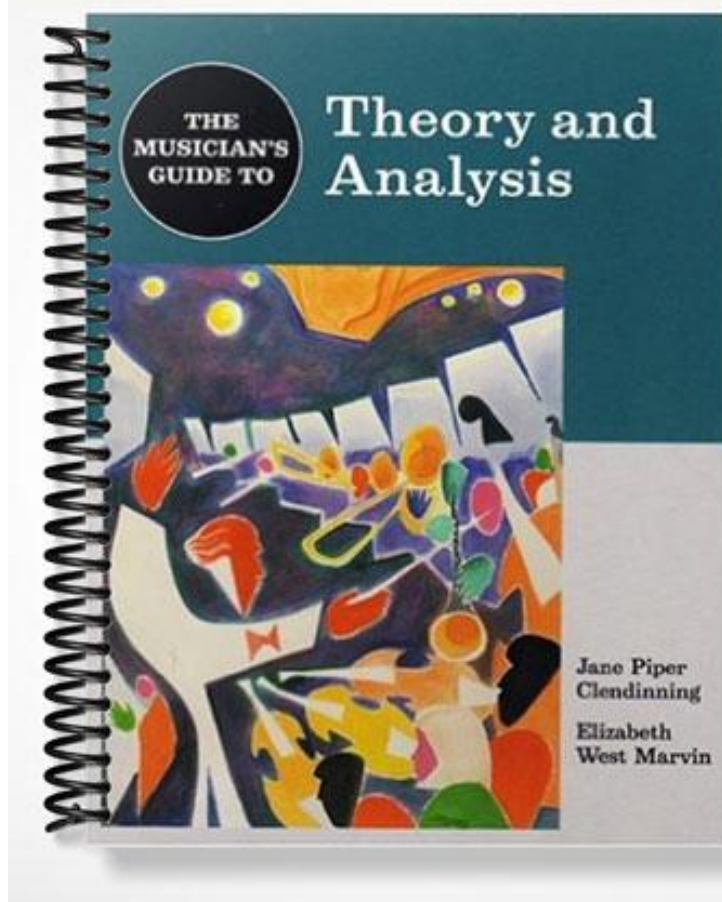


TEST BANK



THE
MUSICIAN'S
GUIDE TO

Theory and Analysis

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Chapter 2: Beat, Meter and Rhythm: Simple Meters

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which note value is shown below?



- a. whole note
- b. half note
- c. quarter note
- d. eighth note

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

2. Which note value is shown below?



- a. half note
- b. quarter note
- c. eighth note
- d. sixteenth note

ANS: [d]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

3. Which note value is shown below?



- a. whole note
- b. half note
- c. quarter note
- d. eighth note

ANS: [c]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

4. Which note value is shown below?



- a. whole note
- b. half note
- c. quarter note

d. eighth note

ANS: [a]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

5. Which note value is shown in this example?



a. thirty-second notes

b. eighth notes

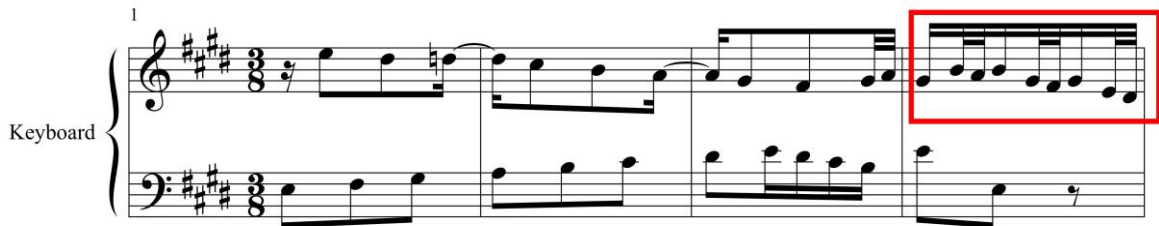
c. sixteenth notes

d. sixty-fourth notes

ANS: [c]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

6. Which note values are used in the right hand in measure 4 of this excerpt from Bach's Invention No. 6 in E Major, BWV 777?



a. eighth notes and sixteenth notes

b. eighth notes and thirty-second notes

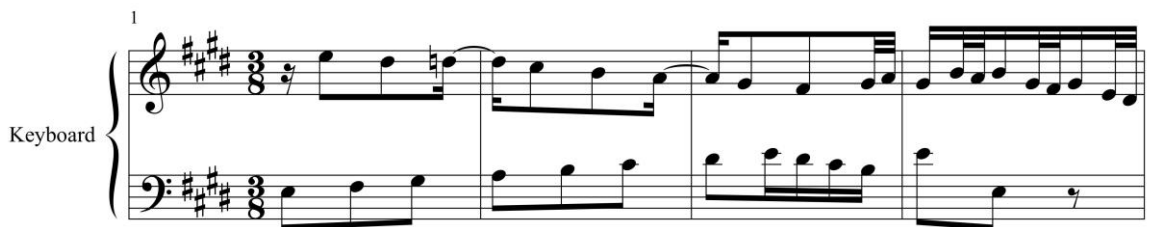
c. sixteenth notes and sixty-fourth notes

d. sixteenth notes and thirty-second notes

ANS: [d]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

7. What type of meter is the one shown in the following example, an excerpt from Bach's Invention No. 6 in E Major, BWV 777?



a. simple triple

b. compound triple

- c. simple duple
- d. compound duple

ANS: [a]

FEEDBACK: {Beats are grouped together in groups of three per measure, making this a triple meter, and individual beats are divided into twos (as seen in m. 3-4), making it a simple meter.}

REF: Musician's Guide, pp. 25-27

8. What type of meter is the one shown in the following example, an excerpt from Haydn's String Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 76 No. 4/ii?

Adagio

The image shows a musical score for the first measure of an excerpt from Haydn's String Quartet in B-flat Major, Op. 76 No. 4/ii. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The score is for four instruments: Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello. The meter is 3/4, indicated by the time signature symbol. The key signature has two flats (B-flat Major). The Violin I part starts with a first finger fingering (1) and plays a half note G4 followed by a quarter note A4. The Violin II part plays a quarter note G4. The Viola part plays a half note G3 followed by a quarter note A3. The Cello part plays a half note G2 followed by a quarter note A2. All parts are in the same key and meter.

- a. simple duple
- b. simple triple
- c. simple quadruple
- d. compound duple

ANS: [b]

FEEDBACK: {The meter indicates that there are three beats grouped together into a measure. Despite the fact that there are no subdivisions of the beat in this excerpt, this time signature indicates a simple meter.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 27

9. What does the meter symbol indicate at the beginning of this excerpt from Mendelssohn's Songs Without Words in E Major, Op. 19 No. 1?

1

Andante con moto *cantabile*

Piano

- a. It represents a simple duple meter
- b. It represents a simple triple meter
- c. It represents a simple quadruple meter
- d. It represents a compound quadruple meter

ANS: [c]

FEEDBACK: {The symbol represents “common time,” or 4/4 time, and is a simple quadruple meter.

REF: Musician’s Guide, pp. 26-27

10. What rest value is shown below?



- a. eighth rest
- b. whole rest
- c. half rest
- d. quarter rest

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician’s Guide, p. 30

11. What rest value is shown below?



- a. eighth rest
- b. whole rest
- c. half rest
- d. quarter rest

ANS: [c]

REF: Musician’s Guide, p. 30

12. What rest value is shown below?



- a. sixteenth rest
- b. whole rest
- c. half rest
- d. quarter rest

ANS: [d]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 30

13. What rest value is shown below?



- a. sixteenth rest
- b. whole rest
- c. half rest
- d. quarter rest

ANS: [a]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 30

14. What effect does a dot have on a note?

- a. Doubles the value of a note.
- b. Adds to a note half of its own value.
- c. Subtracts half the value from a note.
- d. Adds half the value plus a quarter the value of the note

ANS: [b]

FEEDBACK: {A dot adds half the value of the note to the note.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 30

15. If a piece is in $\frac{3}{4}$ time, what is the beat unit?

- a. half note
- b. quarter note
- c. eighth note
- d. third note

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 26

16. If a piece is in $\frac{4}{8}$ time, what is the beat unit?

- a. half note
- b. quarter note

- c. eighth note
- d. sixteenth note

ANS: [c]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 26

17. If a piece is in 2/2 time, what is the beat unit?
- a. half note
 - b. quarter note
 - c. whole note
 - d. eighth note

ANS: [a]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 26

18. Which of the following equals three beats in a 4/4 meter signature?

a. 

b. 

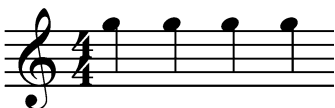
c. 

d. 

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, pp.

19. Which of the following is notated correctly?

a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

ANS: [d]

REF: Musician's Guide, pp. 34-35

20. Which tempo marking does not indicate a medium tempo?

- a. *andante*
- b. *allegro*
- c. *moderato*
- d. *allegretto*

ANS: [b]

FEEDBACK: {The term *allegro* refers to a faster tempo.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 37

21. Which measure might be used as the last measure of a piece that had this anacrusis?



a. 

b. 

c. 

d. 

ANS: [b]

FEEDBACK: {In a 3/4 meter, if the anacrusis is an eighth note the final measure will be notated as containing two and a half beats.}

REF: Musician's Guide, pp. 35-36

22. What note value would complete the given measure?



- a. A musical staff with a dotted quarter note on G4.
- b. A musical staff with a quarter note on G4, a dotted quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on B4.
- c. A musical staff with a quarter note on G4.
- d. A musical staff with a quarter note on G4.

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, Chapter 2

23. Which of the following would complete the given incomplete measure?



- a. A musical staff with a dotted quarter note on G4.
- b. A musical staff with a quarter note on G4.
- c. A musical staff with an eighth note on G4 and an eighth note on A4.
- d. A musical staff with a dotted quarter note on G4.

ANS: [c]

REF: Musician's Guide, Chapter 2

24. Which of the following rests would complete the following incomplete measure?



- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANS: [a]

REF: Musician's Guide, Chapter 2

25. Which of the following rests would complete the following incomplete measure?



- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, Chapter 2

26. Which is the correct meter for this excerpt?

Andantino

1

Piano

- a. 4/4
- b. 3/8
- c. 3/4
- d. 4/2

ANS: [b]

REF: Musician's Guide, Chapter 2

TRUE/FALSE

26. True or false: Music written in simple meters have beats that divide into twos.

ANS: [True]

FEEDBACK: {Music written in simple meters have beats that divide into twos.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 20

27. True or false: Music written in compound meters have beats that divide into either twos or threes.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {Music written in compound meters have beats that divide into threes.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 20

28. True or false: When beats group into units of two, the meter is called triple.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {When beats group into units of two, the meter is called duple.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 22

29. True or false: When beats group into units of three, the meter is called compound.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {When beats group into units of three, the meter is called triple. If a beat is *divided* into threes, it is called compound.}

REF: Musician's Guide, pp. 20-22

30. True or false: A simple triple meter would consist of beats that divide into twos and group by threes.

ANS: [True]

FEEDBACK: {Simple refers to the division of the beats; a simple meter means each beat divides into twos. Triple refers to the grouping of the beats; a triple meter means that the beats group in threes.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 22

31. True or false: Meter and rhythm are the same thing.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {Meter is a grouping of strong and weak beats. Rhythm is the duration of pitches and silences actually used in a piece.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 24

32. True or false: This note value is called a whole note.



ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {The note value shown is a half note.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 25

33. True or false: The notes in the last two measures of this excerpt (from Brahms Symphony No. 4 in E minor) are connected by a slur.

Allegro non troppo

The image shows a musical score for an orchestra and piano. The top system is for the orchestra, with a treble and bass clef staff. The key signature is E minor (two sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' and the dynamics are 'mp'. The first measure is marked with a '1'. The second system is for the piano, also in E minor and 3/4 time. The piano part features a melodic line in the right hand and a harmonic accompaniment in the left hand. The last two measures of the piano part are connected by a slur.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {The notes in the last two measures are connected by a tie.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 31

34. True or false: This example contains notes that are tied to other notes.

The image shows a musical score for keyboard in 3/4 time, consisting of two systems of two staves each. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first system is marked with a '1' above the first measure. In both systems, the upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the lower staff contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. Numerous horizontal arcs connect identical noteheads across the two staves of each system, representing tied notes. For example, in the first system, a G4 note in the upper staff is tied to a G4 note in the lower staff, and a B-flat4 note in the upper staff is tied to a B-flat4 note in the lower staff. Similar ties occur throughout the piece, including across the two systems.

ANS: [True]

FEEDBACK: {All of the arcs connecting noteheads represent ties, which connect the noteheads of two identical pitches and combine the duration of the note values together.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 31

35. True or false: Rhythmic patterns should be grouped by beaming to reflect the beat unit.

ANS: [True]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 34

36. True or false: A piece in 3/4 that begins with a quarter-note anacrusis may end with a measure containing a dotted half note.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {A piece in 3/4 that begins with a quarter-note anacrusis will have a final measure consisting of only two beats.}

REF: Musician's Guide, pp. 35-36

37. True or false: The upbeat is considered to be the strongest beat in a measure.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {The downbeat is considered to be the strongest beat in a measure.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 23

38. True or false: In notating vocal music, follow the same beaming rules as instrumental music.

ANS: [False]

FEEDBACK: {In vocal music, beaming frequently corresponds to syllabic subdivisions in the text.}

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 34

39. True or false: If a single pitch is above the middle line of the staff, the stem should be drawn on the left side of the notehead, extending downward.

ANS: [True]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 33

40. True or false: The term *largo* refers to a slow tempo.

ANS: [True]

REF: Musician's Guide, p. 37