

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 11 TOP: Dynamics

8. In which language are dynamics generally described?
- a. German
 - b. Italian
 - c. English
 - d. French

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 11 TOP: Dynamics

9. Which dynamic indication is the softest?
- a. piano
 - b. fortissimo
 - c. pianissimo
 - d. mezzo piano

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

10. What is the musical term for “medium”?
- a. subito
 - b. mezzo
 - c. diminuendo
 - d. sforzando

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

11. Which of the following lists of dynamics shows a progression from louder to softer?
- a. piano, mezzo piano, mezzo forte
 - b. mezzo forte, forte, fortissimo
 - c. mezzo piano, mezzo forte, forte
 - d. mezzo forte, mezzo piano, piano

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

12. What is the musical term for “suddenly”?
- a. mezzo
 - b. subito
 - c. forte
 - d. molto

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

13. Which term indicates a gradual increase in dynamic level?
- a. diminuendo
 - b. decrescendo
 - c. crescendo
 - d. mezzo forte

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

14. What is another term for tone color?
- a. timbre
 - b. rhythm
 - c. pitch
 - d. volume

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

15. *Tone color* is the musical term for the general quality of a:
- a. musical sound.
 - b. melody.
 - c. performance.
 - d. rhythmic combination.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

16. Fractional vibrations that are part of the fundamental pitch are called:

- a. dynamics.
- b. meter.
- c. timbre.
- d. overtones.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

17. What determines the tone color of a sound?
- a. the length of the sound-producing body
 - b. the number and proportion of overtones and the way they vibrate together
 - c. the loudness of the sound produced
 - d. the pitch of the sound produced

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

18. What is the criterion for organizing the instruments of the orchestra in their present families?
- a. method of production of sound vibrations
 - b. range of pitches possible
 - c. capacity for dynamic contrasts
 - d. tone color

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13 TOP: Musical Instruments

19. What do all stringed instruments have in common?
- a. range of pitches possible
 - b. size of the instrument
 - c. sound produced by taut strings attached to a sound box
 - d. location in the orchestra

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13 TOP: Stringed Instruments

20. Plucking the string of a stringed instrument is called:
- a. legato.
 - b. pizzicato.
 - c. counterpoint.
 - d. violoncello.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13 TOP: Stringed Instruments

21. Which of these instruments plays in the highest range in the violin family?
- a. double bass
 - b. cello
 - c. violin
 - d. viola

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13 TOP: Stringed Instruments

22. The harp's use in the orchestra is mainly:
- a. as a special effect rather than as a regularly occurring tone color.
 - b. to provide a duet role with the strings.
 - c. to create a rhythmic effect.
 - d. for Baroque-era music.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page: 14 TOP: Stringed Instruments

23. What do all woodwind instruments have in common?
- a. They are currently all made of wood.
 - b. All woodwinds use a reed of some sort as the vibrating sound producer.
 - c. They all have the same kind of mouthpiece through which air is blown.

d. They all set up vibrations in a column of air in a tube.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 14 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

24. Which list names the flute family?

- a. bass flute, alto flute, clarinet
- b. flute, piccolo, oboe, bass flute
- c. piccolo, flute, alto flute, bass flute
- d. flute, piccolo, bassoon

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 14–15 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

25. Sound is produced on a clarinet by:

- a. blowing on a reed.
- b. pressing the keys.
- c. blowing across a hole in the mouthpiece.
- d. plucking a string.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: Page: 15 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

26. The English horn is not really a horn but a type of:

- a. flute.
- b. clarinet.
- c. oboe.
- d. violin.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 15 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

27. The bassoon has a comparable range to which of the following instruments?

- a. viola
- b. oboe
- c. cello
- d. French horn

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 16 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

28. The saxophone is similar to the _____ in the way it produces sound.

- a. flute
- b. bassoon
- c. clarinet
- d. oboe

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 16 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

29. How is sound produced on brass instruments?

- a. The player blows through a hole in the side of the cylinder.
- b. A single reed vibrates when air is blown through the small cup-shaped mouthpiece.
- c. A double reed vibrates as air is blown through it.
- d. The player's lips vibrate as air is blown between them into the small cup-shaped mouthpiece.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 16 TOP: Brass Instruments

30. Which instrument in the brass family plays in the highest range?

- a. French horn
- b. trumpet
- c. trombone
- d. tuba

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 16 TOP: Brass Instruments

31. Which is a brass instrument?

- a. oboe
- b. English horn
- c. bugle
- d. bassoon

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 17 TOP: Brass Instruments

32. Which of these instruments is capable of playing melodies?
- a. triangle
 - b. xylophone
 - c. tam-tam
 - d. cymbals

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: Page: 17 TOP: Percussion Instruments

33. How is the piano different from the harpsichord?
- a. Piano strings are plucked, whereas harpsichord strings are struck by hammers.
 - b. The piano can be played only rather quietly, whereas the harpsichord has a wide dynamic range.
 - c. Piano strings are struck by hammers, whereas harpsichord strings are plucked by quills.
 - d. The piano has a tuned set of strings activated at the keyboard, whereas the harpsichord's strings are plucked directly by the performer.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 20 TOP: Keyboard Instruments

34. Unlike pianos, harpsichords are limited in their _____ capability.
- a. rhythmic
 - b. harmonic
 - c. melodic
 - d. dynamic

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: Page: 20 TOP: Keyboard Instruments

35. Which keyboard instrument is known as “the king of instruments”?
- a. clavichord
 - b. piano
 - c. organ
 - d. harpsichord

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: Page: 20 TOP: Keyboard Instruments

ESSAY

1. Briefly explain what causes sound and how it is measured.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 10 TOP: Pitch, Dynamics, and Tone Color

2. Briefly explain the acoustical property of frequency and give the corresponding musical term.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 10 TOP: Pitch

3. Name six dynamic levels you have learned and give their abbreviations and meanings. Arrange or number them in order from softest to loudest.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Dynamics

4. Define *timbre* and briefly explain the cause of the great variety of timbres in different kinds of voices and instruments.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

5. Briefly explain overtones and their contribution to variety in the experience of music.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

6. Define *tone color*. Use adjectives to describe some tone colors with which you are familiar.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 12 TOP: Tone Color

7. List the four basic groups of instruments found in a modern symphony orchestra.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13 TOP: Musical Instruments

8. Name and describe the four members of the orchestral family of bowed instruments.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 13–14 TOP: Stringed Instruments

9. Describe the musical uses of the double bass in the orchestra and in jazz music.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 14 TOP: Stringed Instruments

10. Name the five families of woodwind instruments. List two members of each family in order from higher range to lower range.

ANS:
Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 14–16 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

11. Compare and contrast the transverse flute and the recorder. Tell which came first in development and why one is used more frequently in orchestras today.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 15 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

12. Describe the difference between oboe reeds and clarinet reeds.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 15 TOP: Woodwind Instruments

13. Name and describe four members of the brass family.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 16–17 TOP: Brass Instruments

14. Describe two categories of percussion instruments and list three examples from each category.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 17 TOP: Percussion Instruments

15. Name four keyboard instruments, then compare and contrast these instruments.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 20–21 TOP: Keyboard Instruments

16. Name four instruments that are plucked by hand. Tell which are usually associated with popular music and which with Western art music.

ANS:

Answers may vary

PTS: 1 REF: Page: 21 TOP: Plucked Stringed Instruments