

Exam 5 Study questions guide

- Expressionist music stresses
- A piano is often used in twentieth-century orchestral music to
- The combination of two traditional chords sounding together is known as
- A fourth chord is
- A chord made of tones only a half step or a whole step apart is known as
- Striking a group of adjacent keys on a piano with the fist or forearm will result in
- The technique of using two or more tonal centers at the same time is called
- Expressionist composers
- Alban Berg and Anton Webern were Schoenberg's
- When Schoenberg arrived in the United States after the Nazis seized power in Germany, he obtained a teaching position at
- Schoenberg developed an unusual style of vocal performance, halfway between speaking and singing, called
- An eerily expressive kind of declamation midway between song and speech, introduced during the expressionist period, is
- The ordering of the twelve chromatic tones in a twelve-tone composition is called a
- All of the following composers worked in the early years of the twentieth century except
- Composers in the twentieth century drew inspiration from
- Twentieth-century composers incorporated elements of folk and popular music within their personal styles because
- A great twentieth-century composer who was also a leading scholar of the folk music of his native land was
- Bartók and _____ developed an interest in the folk music of Hungary.
- Bartók attended the _____ Conservatory of Music.

- American jazz, with its syncopated rhythms and improvisational quality, had an influence on
- In twentieth-century music
- The glissando, a technique widely used in the twentieth century, is
- In modern music
- Among the unusual playing techniques that are widely used during the twentieth century is the _____, a rapid slide up or down a scale.
- Up to about 1900, chords were divided into two opposing types: consonant and
- A three-tone chord is called a
- Which of the following is not an alternative to the traditional organization of pitch used by twentieth-century composers?
- In addition to creating new chord structures, twentieth-century composers
- The absence of key or tonality in a musical composition is known as
- The first significant atonal pieces were composed around 1908 by
- The use of two or more contrasting and independent rhythms at the same time is known as
- Ostinato refers to a
- There are _____ different tones in the whole-tone scale.
- Neoclassicism was a reaction against
- Neoclassical composers modeled many of their works after the compositions of
- The vocal lines in Wozzeck include
- Anton Webern's twelve-tone works contain many examples of
- The most important elements in Anton Webern's music are texture, tone color, and
- The least important element in Anton Webern's music is
- In music, the early twentieth century was a time of

- The most famous riot in music history occurred in Paris in 1913 at the first performance of
- The twentieth-century artistic movement that stressed intense, subjective emotion was called
- A motive or phrase that is repeated persistently at the same pitch throughout a section is called
- Impressionism as a movement originated in
- Impressionist painting and symbolist poetry as artistic movements originated in
- The most important impressionist composer was
- The term impressionist derived from a critic's derogatory reaction to Impression: Sunrise, a painting by
- Radio broadcasts of live and recorded music began to reach large audiences during the
- A five-tone scale, such as that produced by the five black keys of the piano in succession, is called a _____ scale.
- A scale made of six different notes each a whole step away from the next is a _____ scale.