

Study Guide for Final Exam / Music 12 /Mr. David Schramm

Our final exam is Thursday, May 18, 2017, 8:00-9:50 a.m. Bring a Scantron 882-E, pencil and this study guide to the exam. The exam covers material in Parts 2-6 in the Kamien textbook.

Written Questions.

Written questions may be in the form of multiple-choice, matching, and “completion: supply the missing information.” Question content will be taken from this study guide.

Listening Questions.

The listening questions will include music found on **Connect**, and will be drawn from the audio examples found on the pages below. You will need to know the names of the composers and the titles of the compositions. Make sure you do the listening and familiarize yourself with these examples! **These are NOT extra credit and are worth 20% of your final exam grade.**

For the Middle Ages and Renaissance Period: pages 70-89.

For the Baroque Period: pages 110-145.

For the Classical Period: pages 164-200.

For the Romantic Period: pages 220-269.

For Twentieth Century Music: pages 295-354.

MUSIC IN THE MIDDLE AGES

1. The ____ ____, or new art, of the fourteenth century differed from older music in that
2. The Notre Dame Mass by Guillaume de Machaut of the ars nova was
3. The first steps toward the development of polyphony were taken sometime between 700 and 900, when
4. The first large body of secular songs that survives in decipherable notation was composed during
5. The wandering minstrels, or _____, of the Middle Ages...
6. One of the major characteristics of ars nova music is its use of
7. Secular music in the fourteenth century
8. The French secular songs of the Middle Ages usually dealt with
9. Leonin and _____ are notable because they

MUSIC IN THE RENAISSANCE

10. The madrigal anthology The Triumphes of Oriana was written in honor of
11. Palestrina's _____ Mass sounds fuller than _____ *Ave Maria* because
12. Text portions of the Roman Catholic Mass that change from day to day are called the
13. Which of the following is not a part of the Renaissance mass?
14. The sections of the ordinary of the Renaissance mass are
15. A madrigal, like a motet, is a vocal composition that combines homophonic and polyphonic textures; but it differs from the motet in that it
16. The development of the English madrigal can be traced to 1588 and considered a result of
17. The intellectual movement of the Renaissance called humanism
18. The texture of Renaissance music is chiefly
19. Much of the instrumental music composed during the Renaissance was intended for
20. Josquin Desprez was a contemporary of
21. The Renaissance _____ began around 1520 in

MUSIC IN THE BAROQUE PERIOD

22. Vocal line that imitates the rhythms and pitch fluctuations of speech
23. Instrumental composition in several movements
24. Imitation of a fugue subject before it is completed
25. Hymn tune for congregational use
26. Instrumental composition in which a small group of soloists is pitted against a larger group
27. Song for solo voice with orchestral accompaniment
28. Orchestral composition performed before the curtain rises on a dramatic work
29. Text, or book, of a musical dramatic work
30. Large-scale composition for chorus, vocal soloists, and orchestra, usually set to a narrative biblical text
31. Play, set to music and sung to orchestral accompaniment, with scenery, costumes, and action
32. Set of dance-inspired movements
33. Ornament consisting of the rapid alternation of two tones that are a whole- or half-step apart
34. Section of a musical work that sounds fairly complete and independent, but is part of a larger composition
35. Polyphonic composition based on one main theme
36. Bass part together with numbers (figures) specifying the chords to be played above it
37. Single tone, usually in the bass, that is held while the other voices produce a series of changing harmonies against it
38. Instrumental composition based on a chorale
39. Sung piece; choral work with or without vocal soloists, usually with orchestral accompaniment

MUSIC IN THE CLASSICAL PERIOD

40. A piano sonata is a musical composition in two or more movements for
41. A common rondo pattern is
42. The usual order of movements in a classical symphony is
43. A brilliant solo section in a concerto designed to display the performer's virtuosity is called
44. In many of Beethoven's works there is a _____ movement instead of the minuet.
45. The typical orchestra of the classical period consisted of
46. A symphony is a
47. The three main sections of sonata form are called:
48. A movement in sonata form may have an optional part at the end called the:
49. Haydn's contract of employment shows that he was considered
50. Beethoven, as the musical heir of Haydn and Mozart, bridged the _____ periods.
51. Classicism, as a stylistic period in music, figured prominently during the years
52. Theme-and-variations form may be schematically outlined as
53. The minuet is generally the _____ movement of a classical symphony.
54. The classical concerto is a large-scale work in three movements for
55. A string quartet is a musical composition for
56. The character of the minuet is best described as
57. Chamber music is characterized by
58. A movement in sonata form may be preceded by a slow _____ that creates a strong feeling of expectancy.

MUSIC IN THE ROMANTIC PERIOD

59. An artistic trend of the 1890s, in which operas dealt with ordinary people and true-to-life situations, was known as
60. The word used for a Romantic art song with a German text.
61. Liszt created the _____, a one-movement orchestral composition based to some extent on a literary or pictorial idea.

62. In 1892, Dvořák went to _____, where he spent almost three years as director of the National Conservatory of Music.
63. The popular character of _____'s New World Symphony can be traced to the composer's use of _____ often found in folk music.
64. A short musical idea associated with a person, object, or thought, used by Wagner in his operas, is called
65. Parisians were startled by _____'s Fantastic Symphony because of its

MUSIC IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

66. In order to "drown the sense of tonality," Debussy
67. The combination of two traditional chords sounding together is known as
68. Twelve-tone compositional techniques used to organize rhythm, dynamics, tone color, and other dimensions of music to produce totally controlled and organized music are called
69. The use of two or more keys at one time is known as
70. A chord made of tones only a half step or a whole step apart is known as
71. The absence of key or tonality in a musical composition is known as
72. When viewed closely, impressionist paintings are made up of
73. Expressionist painters, writers, and composers used _____ to assault and shock their audience.
74. Schoenberg developed an unusual style of vocal performance, halfway between speaking and singing, called
75. Neoclassical compositions are characterized by
76. Bartók evolved a completely individual style that fused folk elements with
77. William Grant Still's works in African American style, such as his Afro-American Symphony, were
78. Copland's name has become synonymous with American music because of his use of
79. Minimalist music is characterized by
80. Intervals smaller than the half step are called