

## TEST ONE-ELEMENTS- STUDY GUIDE SPRING 2017

This study guide may be used on Test 1. Out of the following questions, 50 will be selected for the test. Students who fill out and study this study guide do well. You may work individually or in groups to fill in the answers. You may find it helpful to write the page number that corresponds to each answer.

1. Music can be defined as
2. The four main properties of musical sounds are pitch, dynamics, tone color, and
3. The relative highness or lowness of a sound is called
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a sound is decided by the frequency of its vibrations.
5. Pitch is defined as
6. A specific pitch corresponds to a specific
7. The frequency of vibrations is measured in
8. In general, the smaller the vibrating element, the \_\_\_\_\_ its pitch.
9. In music, a sound that has a definite pitch is called a
10. A *tone* in music is a sound that
11. The distance in pitch between any two tones is called
12. If a pitch vibrates at 880 cycles, the octave below would vibrate at \_\_\_\_\_ cycles.
13. The interval that occurs when two different tones blend so well when sounded together that they seem to merge into one tone, is called a(n)
14. When tones are separated by the interval called a(n) \_\_\_\_\_, they sound very much alike.
15. The distance between the lowest and highest tones a voice or instrument can produce is called
16. Dynamics in music refer to
17. The loudness of a sound is related to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the vibration that produces the sound.
18. A dynamic accent occurs in music when a performer
19. When a performer emphasizes a tone by playing it more loudly than the tones around it, it is called a
20. When notating music for others to read, composers traditionally have used \_\_\_\_\_ words to indicate dynamics.
21. The Italian dynamic markings traditionally used to indicate very soft, soft, and very loud are respectively
22. A gradual increase in loudness is known as a
23. A gradual decrease in loudness is known as a
24. *Timbre* is synonymous with

25. *Tone color* is synonymous with
26. It is more difficult to sing than to speak because
27. The range of a singer's voice depends on
28. While professional singers can command a pitch range of two octaves or more, an untrained voice is usually limited to about
29. Which of the following is *not* a normal classification of male voice ranges?
30. *Register* refers to
31. When music is created at the same time as it is performed, it is said to be
32. A symphonic band is different from an orchestra due to the absence of
33. Conductors often hold a \_\_\_\_\_ to indicate pulse and tempo.
34. The bow that string players usually use to produce sound on their instruments is a slightly curved stick strung tightly with
35. The strings of a violin are tuned
36. Plucking the string with the finger instead of using a bow is called
37. *Pizzicato* is an indication to the performer to
38. When the string player causes small pitch fluctuations by rocking the left hand while pressing the string down, it is called
39. If a string player uses vibrato, it is most likely because
40. The very high-pitched tones that are produced when a string player lightly touches certain points on a string are called
41. Rapidly repeating tones by quick up-and-down strokes of the bow is a string technique known as
42. Woodwind instruments are so named because they
43. The highest woodwind instrument in the orchestra is the
44. The lowest woodwind instrument in the orchestra is the
45. Flute and piccolo players produce sound by
46. A thin piece of cane, used singly or in pairs by woodwind players, is called a
47. The English horn is a \_\_\_\_\_ instrument.
48. The saxophone is a
49. Which of the following is *not* a double-reed instrument?
50. Which of the following is *not* a brass instrument?
51. The vibrations of brass instruments come from

52. Brass instruments did not acquire valves until the \_\_\_\_\_ century.
53. A hollow, funnel-shaped piece of wood, plastic, or metal that brass players use to alter the tone of their instruments is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
54. The \_\_\_\_\_ are the only orchestral drums of definite pitch.
55. Which of the following is *not* a percussion instrument of definite pitch?
56. The use of percussion instruments is most developed in \_\_\_\_\_.
57. The piano has \_\_\_\_\_ keys, spanning more than 7 octaves.
58. The \_\_\_\_\_ has strings that are plucked by a set of plastic, leather, or quill wedges.
59. An organist controls various sets of pipes by pulling knobs called \_\_\_\_\_.
60. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a keyboard instrument that uses vibrating air columns to produce sound.
61. Which of the following is a technique normally associated with composition in a tape studio?
62. The main tool of composers of electronic music during the 1950s was the \_\_\_\_\_.
63. \_\_\_\_\_ are systems of electronic components that generate, modify, and control sound.
64. Synthesizers \_\_\_\_\_.
65. A technology based on placing brief digital recordings of live sounds under the control of a synthesizer keyboard is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
66. Analog synthesis refers to a technology based on \_\_\_\_\_.
67. Digital frequency modulation synthesis refers to a technology based on \_\_\_\_\_.
68. MIDI is a \_\_\_\_\_.
69. The quality of the music produced in a modern electronic music studio is dependent on the \_\_\_\_\_.
70. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a regular, recurrent pulsation that divides music into equal units of time.
71. The element of music defined as the ordered flow of music through time, or more specifically, the particular arrangement of note lengths in a piece of music, is \_\_\_\_\_.
72. The organization of beats into regular groups is called \_\_\_\_\_.
73. The first, or stressed, beat of a measure is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
74. \_\_\_\_\_ is the effect of unexpected accents in the music.
75. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of jazz music?
76. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the speed of the beat of the music.
77. The Italian term \_\_\_\_\_ is a tempo marking to indicate a moderately slow or walking pace.
78. The Italian term \_\_\_\_\_ is a tempo marking to indicate a lively pace.
79. Which of the following is the slowest tempo indication?

80. A gradual slowing-down of tempo is indicated by the term
81. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an apparatus that produces ticking sounds or flashes of light at any desired musical speed.
82. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign is used in musical notation to cancel a previous sharp or flat sign.
83. Western music uses \_\_\_\_\_ letters of the alphabet to indicate pitch.
84. In musical notation, pitches are written on a set of five horizontal lines called a
85. A \_\_\_\_\_ is placed at the beginning of a staff to show the exact pitch of each line and space.
86. The treble clef is used for
87. By adding a dot to the right of a note we
88. In musical notation, silence is indicated by
89. In a musical time signature, the upper number tells
90. Melody may be defined as
91. The distance between a melody's lowest and highest tones is known as its
92. A melody is said to move by steps if it moves by
93. The emotional focal point of a melody is called the
94. *Staccato* refers to playing or singing a melody
95. A smooth, connected style of playing a melody is known as
96. A part of a melody is called a
97. An ending to a melodic phrase that sets up expectations for continuation is known as a(n)
98. A cadence is
99. A melody that serves as the starting point for a more extended piece of music is called a
100. A *sequence* may be defined as
101. \_\_\_\_\_ in music adds support, depth, and richness to a melody.
102. The musical element that refers to the way chords are constructed and how they follow each other is
103. A chord is a
104. A series of chords is called a(n)
105. A consonance is a combination of tones that
106. A combination of tones that is considered unstable and tense is called a
107. When a dissonance moves to a consonance, it can be called a

108. The simplest, most basic chord used in western music is the
109. The triad built on the first step of the scale is called
110. Traditionally, a western classical composition would almost always end on a
111. The dominant chord is the triad built on the \_\_\_\_\_ step of the scale.
112. The triad built on the fifth step of the scale is called the
113. When the individual tones of a chord are sounded one after another instead of simultaneously, it is called a broken chord or a
114. The central tone around which a musical composition is organized is called the
115. *Key* refers to
116. Which of the following was a development in western music after 1900?
117. *Tonality* is another term for
118. In traditional western music, the \_\_\_\_\_ is the smallest interval between successive tones of a scale.
119. Sharp or flat signs immediately following the clef sign at the beginning of the staff are collectively called the
120. The word *chromatic* comes from the Greek word *chroma*, color, and is used in music to refer to the
121. *Modulation* refers to
122. *Musical texture* refers to
123. If a flute player were to play a solo without any other accompaniment, the texture would be
124. The texture of a single melodic line without accompaniment is
125. Performance of a single melodic line by more than one instrument or voice is described as playing or singing in
126. When two or more melodic lines of equal interest are performed simultaneously, the texture is
127. The technique of combining several melodic lines into a meaningful whole is called
128. When a melodic idea is presented by one voice or instrument and then restated immediately by another voice or instrument, the technique is called
129. *Contrapuntal texture* is sometimes used in place of the term
130. A *round* is an example of
131. A song in which several people sing the same melody but each singer starts at a different time is an example of
132. When a melody, such as *Row, Row, Row Your Boat*, is harmonized by chords, the musical texture is said to be
133. Homophonic texture consists of

134. An example of homophonic texture could be a
135. *Form* in music is
136. The organization of musical ideas in time is called
137. Repetition is a technique widely used in music because it
138. Retaining some features of a musical idea while changing others is called
139. Forward motion, conflict, and change of mood are produced through
140. A composition that alternates often between soft and loud dynamics can be said to be high in
141. A musical statement followed by a contrasting statement and then a return of the original statement is in
142. Three-part form can be represented as
143. The form consisting of a musical statement followed by a counterstatement would be called
144. A musical statement, followed by a repeat of that statement, then a counterstatement, would be called \_\_\_\_\_ form.
145. In music, \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a characteristic way of using melody, rhythm, tone color, dynamics, harmony, texture, and form.
146. Changes in musical style from one historical period to the next are usually
147. Which of the following would be a good example of a change in musical style?
148. The Renaissance, as a stylistic period in western music, encompassed the years
149. The Baroque period in western music is usually given as
150. Classicism, as a stylistic period in western music, encompassed the years
151. Romanticism, as a stylistic period in western music, encompassed the years
152. We know little about the music of very ancient civilizations because