

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Music is propelled forward in time by:

a. harmony. c. texture.
b. rhythm. d. timbre.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

2. The element of music that organizes movement in time is:

a. rhythm. c. harmony.
b. melody. d. form.

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

3. The basic unit of rhythm that divides time into equal segments is called:

a. the meter. c. the beat.
b. the syncopation. d. the accent.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

4. Beats that are more strongly emphasized than others are said to be:

a. minor. c. accented.
b. major. d. metrical.

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

5. Organizing patterns of rhythmic pulses are called:

a. offbeats. c. syncopations.
b. meters. d. polyrhythms.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

6. Meter is marked off in groupings known as:

a. phrases. c. cadences.
b. measures. d. chords.

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

7. The first accented beat of a measure is called:

a. a syncopated beat. c. an upbeat.
b. a simple beat. d. a downbeat.

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

8. The metric pattern in which a strong beat alternates with a weak one is called:

a. triple meter. c. quadruple meter.

b. duple meter.

d. compound meter.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

9. Which meter would most likely be associated with a march?

a. duple

c. quadruple

b. triple

d. compound

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Applied

10. In triple meter, the strongest pulse occurs on:

a. the first beat.

c. the third beat.

b. the second beat.

d. all beats equally.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: 1

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Applied

11. A repeated rhythmic pattern in which an accented beat is followed by two unaccented beats is:

a. duple meter.

c. quadruple meter.

b. triple meter.

d. compound meter.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

12. Meters in which each beat is subdivided into three rather than two are known as:

a. simple meters.

c. compound meters.

b. complex meters.

d. unequal meters.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

13. In sextuple meter, the principal accents usually fall on:

a. beats 1 and 3.

c. beats 2 and 4.

b. beats 1 and 4.

d. beats 3 and 6.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC:

Applied

14. The patriotic song *America* ("My country 'tis of thee") is an example of:

a. duple meter.

c. quadruple meter.

b. triple meter.

d. compound meter.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 19

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Applied

15. Which of the following songs is in compound meter?

a. *Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star*

c. *America, the Beautiful*

b. *Greensleeves*

d. *America*

ANS: B

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 19

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Applied

16. When a song begins on the last beat of a measure, it is said to begin with:

a. an offbeat.

c. a polyrhythm.

b. a syncopation.

d. an upbeat.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC:

Factual

17. The deliberate shifting of the accent to a weak beat or an offbeat is called:

a. rhythm.

c. syncopation.

b. meter.

d. compound meter.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC:

Factual

18. The simultaneous use of two or more rhythmic patterns is called:

a. polyrhythm.

c. additive meter.

b. syncopation.

d. compound meter.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

19. Music that moves without a strong sense of beat or meter is called:

a. compound.

c. nonmetric.

b. additive.

d. irregular.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 19

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

TRUE/FALSE

1. The element that organizes movement in time is called harmony.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

DIF: 1

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

2. Measures mark off groupings of beats, each with a fixed number that coincides with the meter.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17

TOP: Rhythm

MSC:

Factual

3. Meter is the measurement of musical time.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: 2

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Factual

4. Meter is an organizing principle shared by music and poetry.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17

TOP: Rhythm

MSC: Applied

5. Syncopation is a rhythmic characteristic of American jazz.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

DIF: 3

REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18

TOP: Rhythm

MSC:

Applied

6. Syncopation is typical of African-American dance music and spirituals.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 3 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

7. Polyrhythm is characteristic of musics of many African cultures.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

8. All world musics feature a strong regular pulse or beat.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: 3 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 19
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Applied

9. Music that moves without a strong sense of beat or meter is referred to as nonmetric.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: 1 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 19
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Factual

ESSAY

1. Define rhythm, beat, and meter, and describe the way they work together in music.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 17f
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Conceptual

2. Describe the differences between the use of rhythm and meter in traditional Western music and that of African-American dance and other non-Western music traditions.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1 DIF: 2 REF: Eleventh edition: p. 18f
TOP: Rhythm MSC: Conceptual