

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 2

RHYTHM, MELODY, AND HARMONY

1.	The term that refers to the organization of time in music; it is what gives shape to the pitches of the melody.
	a. accent b. rhythm c. meter d. harmony e. syncopation
	ANSWER: B (rhythm)
2.	What is the term for the even pulse that divides the passing of musical time into equal segments?
	a. measure b. tempo c. phrase d. beat e. <i>ritard</i>
	ANSWER: D (beat)
3.	Which term means the speed at which beats progress?
	a. tempo b. syncopation c. accent d. dissonance e. homophony
	ANSWER: A (tempo)
4.	What is the English word that means to slow the tempo of the music?
	a. syncopation b. pickup c. downbeat d. <i>ritard</i> e. score
	ANSWER: D (<i>ritard</i>)
5.	What is the term for the first beat in each metrical unit?
	a. syncopation b. rest c. tempo d. accent e. downbeat
	ANSWER: E (downbeat)
6.	What is the term for the emphasis or stress placed on a musical tone or chord?

	a. allegro b. tempo c. accent d. syncopation e. dynamics
	ANSWER: C (accent)
7.	When beats are gathered into regular groups, what is the result?
	a. meter b. rhythm c. <i>ritard</i> d. upbeats e. tempo
	ANSWER: A (meter)
8.	What is the term for a group of beats?
	a. rhythm b. tempo c. consonance d. meter signature e. measure
	ANSWER: E (measure)
9.	Identify the term used in music notation to indicate the absence of sound.
	a. rests b. meter c. staff d. motive e. consonance
	ANSWER: A (rests)
10.	In a meter signature (or time signature), what does the top number tell the performer?
	a. how fast the beats should go b. how many lines there are in the texture c. what note value receives the beat d. how many beats there are per measure e. how many measures there are in the composition
	ANSWER: D (number of beats per measure)
11.	Which term describes placing an accent on a weak beat or between the beats?
	a. <i>ritard</i> b. tempo c. syncopation d. triad e. downbeat
	ANSWER: C (syncopation)
12.	Identify the meter of the listening example. [insert el2_tb_ch02_q12]
	a. duple b. triple
	ANSWER: B (triple; Mozart, <i>A Little Night Music</i> , DL 22; 0:00–0:27)

13.	Identify the meter of the listening example (it does not begin on the downbeat). [insert el2_tb_ch02_q13]
	a. duple b. triple
	ANSWER: A (duple; Mouret, Rondeau; DL 9; 0:00–0:24)
14.	Identify the meter of the listening example. [insert el2_tb_ch02_q14]
	a. duple b. triple
	ANSWER: A (duple; Tchaikovsky, “Dance of the Reed Pipes;” DL 8; 0:00–0:34)
15.	Identify the meter of the listening example. [insert el2_tb_ch02_q15]
	a. duple b. triple
	ANSWER: B (triple; Strozzi, “Voglio morire;” DL 16; 0:19–0:49)
16.	Which term describes the predominant musical technique heard in the listening example? [insert el2_tb_ch02_q16]
	a. motive b. syncopation c. <i>ritard</i> d. <i>allegretto</i> e. imitative polyphony
	ANSWER: B (syncopation; Haydn, Symphony No. 94, second movement; DL 7; 4:22–5:11)
17.	Which definition is appropriate to melody?
	a. a recognizable and memorable series of notes that form a cohesive musical line b. an arrangement of pitches that ascend and descend in a fixed, unvarying pattern c. the movement of music through time d. a short, distinctive figure e. the element that adds depth and dimension to music
	ANSWER: A (recognizable and memorable series of notes)
18.	What is “pitch”?
	a. a short, distinctive figure b. the speed of the beat c. the relative position, high or low, of a musical sound d. the tonal center of the scale e. the concluding part of a musical phrase
	ANSWER: C (relative position of a musical sound)
19.	What is the term for the interval that comprises the first and eighth tones of the major and minor scales? These tones are quite similar because the frequency of vibration of the higher pitch is exactly twice that of the lower.
	a. clef b. canon c. <i>ritard</i> d. octave

	e. mode
	ANSWER: D (octave)
20.	The distance between two pitches in music is called the _____.
	a. motive b. mode c. interval d. tonality e. key
	ANSWER: C (interval)
21.	The _____ is a horizontal grid from which musicians read the symbols of musical notation.
	a. clef b. scale c. cadence d. staff e. melody
	ANSWER: D (staff)
22.	What symbol indicates the range used for lower-sounding instruments and male voices?
	a. staff b. bass clef c. tonic d. key e. octave
	ANSWER: B (bass clef)
23.	The _____, which includes both clefs, is for two-handed keyboard music with a large range.
	a. great (grand) staff b. chromatic scale c. modulation d. motive e. canon
	ANSWER: A (great or grand staff)
24.	The arrangement of pitches within the octave that ascends and descends according to a fixed pattern is known as the:
	a. clef b. scale c. tempo d. key e. modulation
	ANSWER: B (scale)
25.	_____ is the pattern of pitches that form a scale.
	a. great staff b. key signature c. mode d. <i>ritard</i>

	e. timbre
	ANSWER: C (mode)
26.	Which scale adds five more notes to the typical Western scale, adding color and richness to a melody?
	a. chromatic b. minor c. modulation d. major e. whole-tone
	ANSWER: A (chromatic)
27.	Although the tonic is the first note of the scale, melodies rarely conclude on it.
	a. true b. false
	ANSWER: B (false)
28.	What is the name for the central pitch around which melodies gravitate and on which they generally end?
	a. tempo b. modulation c. clef d. key e. tonic
	ANSWER: E (tonic)
29.	Which two terms do musicians use interchangeably when referring to the organization of music around a central pitch?
	a. mode and chromatic b. meter and syncopation c. key and tonality d. counterpoint and texture e. modulation and meter
	ANSWER: C (key and tonality)
30.	What is the term describing the change in tonal center from one key to another?
	a. modulation b. cadence c. tonality d. syncopation e. counterpoint
	ANSWER: A (modulation)
31.	The element that adds depth and dimension to music as well as providing support and accompaniment to the melody is _____.
	a. texture b. harmony c. rhythm d. color e. chromaticism
	ANSWER: B (harmony)
32.	What is a unit of three or more pitches that sound at the same time?

	a. accent b. dissonance c. interval d. chord e. meter
	ANSWER: D (chord)
33.	A _____ is the basic chord in music; it consists of three pitches arranged in a specific manner.
	a. tonality b. triad c. beat d. motive e. interval
	ANSWER: B (triad)
34.	What is the term for a purposeful movement of chords?
	a. dissonance b. meter c. harmony d. chord progression e. ostinato
	ANSWER: D (chord progression)
35.	Identify the term that describes simultaneously the end of a chord progression as well as the conclusion of a musical phrase.
	a. dominant b. coda c. rests d. accent e. cadence
	ANSWER: E (cadence)
36.	Chords that are _____ consist of pitches that sound agreeable and stable.
	a. accented b. syncopated c. consonant d. motivic e. contrapuntal
	ANSWER: C (consonant)
37.	The harmony of the listening example is best described as dissonant. [insert el2_tb_ch02_q37]
	a. true b. false
	ANSWER: A (true; Stravinsky, <i>Rite of Spring</i> ; DL 45; 3:38–3:47)
38.	The harmony of the listening example is best described as dissonant. [insert el2_tb_ch02_q38]
	a. true b. false
	ANSWER: B (false; Haydn, “Emperor” Quartet, DL 26; 0:00–0:16)

39.	Dissonant chords add _____ to the music?
	a. rhythm b. peace and tranquility c. tension and anxiety d. pleasure and security e. nothing
	ANSWER: C (tension and anxiety)
40.	Any element of music (rhythm, melody, or harmony) that continually repeats is called _____.
	a. an <i>ostinato</i> b. a cadence c. modulation d. dissonant e. doo-wop
	ANSWER: A (ostinato)