1. Which of the following characterize Baroque music?
   a. Music based on Gregorian Chant
   b. The figured bass (Basso continuo) (the writing out of the bass line in numbers)
   c. Music written based on Church Modes
   d. Melodies based upon folk songs

2. SONATA FORM is
   a. a musical chase
   b. Exposition-Development-Recapitulation
   c. an extended work in which all movements are dances
   d. Allegro-Moderato-Adagio-Allegro

3. Which of the following did Haydn add as the third movement to "symphony" form?
   a. Minuet
   b. Largo
   c. Sarabande
   d. Adagio

4. As a child prodigy, Mozart played
   a. viola.
   b. piano.
   c. harpsichord.
   d. violin.

5. Classical music is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT
   a. complex meters
   b. thematic melodies
   c. frequent cadences
   d. several key contrasts

6. Beethoven so believed in the principles of democracy that he initially dedicated his *Eroica Symphony* to
   a. Napolean.
   b. Washington.
   c. George III.
   d. Lincoln.

7. The Classical era in music spans which time frame?
   a. 1600-1700
   b. 1650-1750
   c. 1750-1850
   d. 1800-1900
8. Instruments with vibrating heads made from skins stretched across hollowed-out shapes are
   a. chordophones.
   b. aerophones.
   c. idiophones.
   d. membranophones.

9. Mozart studied musical composition with
   a. Beethoven.
   b. Haydn.
   c. Vivaldi.
   d. C.P.E.Bach.

10. Beethoven composed all forms listed except
    a. oratorio.
    b. sonata.
    c. opera.
    d. symphony.

11. Which instrument did Mozart add to the symphony orchestra?
    a. trombone
    b. piccolo
    c. French horn
    d. bassoon

12. Which of the following characterize music of the Baroque era?
    a. Polyphony
    b. Uncomplicated melodies
    c. Chromaticism
    d. Very ornamental melodies

13. In the Classical period,
    a. the viola is the most important orchestral instrument.
    b. instrumental music is more important than vocal music.
    c. music tends to stay in one key without modulating.
    d. the harpsichord is the most popular keyboard instrument.

14. This composer was the first to write specific parts for each instrument of the orchestra.
    a. Monteverdi
    b. Haydn
    c. Vivaldi
    d. Mozart
15. The Baroque era in music spans which tune frame?
   a. 1500-1625
   b. 1550-1700
   c. 1600-1750
   d. 1650-1800

16. MOSES in the lyrics of a spiritual symbolically referred to
   a. leading the people of Israel to the Promised Land.
   b. any friend of a Black slave or someone opposed to slavery.
   c. the Biblical character who received the 10 Commandments.
   d. a leader among slaves who encouraged escape.

17. Johann Sebastian Bach's compositions included
   a. preludes and fugues.
   b. operas and oratorios.
   c. symphonies and sonatas.
   d. etudes and fantasias.

18. Characteristics of the Spiritual DO NOT include
   a. tells a Bible story about a person or event.
   b. singer's expressed personal connection with God.
   c. symbolism.
   d. lyrics with double or triple meaning.

19. An oratorio is a(n)
   a. musical composition for voices and orchestra, telling a secular story without costumes, scenery, or dramatic action.
   c. extended multi-movement work about a Biblical character with costumes, scenery, and dramatic action.
   d. musical composition for voices and orchestra, telling a sacred story without costumes, scenery, or dramatic action.

20. Which level would NOT be found in the Baroque Musicians' Guild?
   a. Journeyman
   b. Master Musician
   c. Troubadour
   d. Apprentice

21. Which event did NOT occur during music's Classical era?
   a. The adoption of the U.S. Declaration of Independence
   b. The War of 1812
   c. The Protestant Reformation
   d. The invention of the cotton gin by Eli whitney
22. A cantata is a(n)
   b. sacred narrative.
   c. extended multi-movement work about a Biblical character.
   d. extended multi-movement work about an epic hero.

23. Which of these musical forms is not typical of the Classical era?
   a. Dance Suite
   b. Mass
   c. String quartet
   d. Symphony

24. A CONCERTO GROSSO is
   a. very large concerto
   b. an extended work in which all movements are dances
   c. small group of instruments set against a larger group of instruments
      which alternate playing
   d. concerto in which all movements are in minor tonality

25. Which composer is most often associated with writing oratorios?
   a. J.S.Bach
   b. Mozart
   c. Haydn
   d. Handel

Each of the following musical facts is associated with one the composers listed below. Answer each question by filling in the bubble letter of the correct composer.

**Questions 25 through 40**

A. HAYDN
B. HANDEL
C. MOZART
D. BEETHOVEN

25. Went deaf after a severe bout with typhoid fever

26. Composed "Messiah"

27. Standardized the symphony
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28. Died penniless; is buried in an unmarked grave

29. Was a victim of child abuse

30. Composed over 1,000 major works including symphonies, string quartets, operas, sonatas, Masses, motets

31. The first composer to earn his living from music

32. Composed "Water Music" for the King's Water Festival on the River Thames

33. Began composing at age 3; conducted his first original orchestral composition by age 7

34. Wrote musical ideas in a notebook; continually rewrote his work until he was completely satisfied

35. Composed "The Magic Flute" and "Don Giovanni"

36. This child prodigy mastered oboe, clavichord, organ, harpsichord, and violin by age 11.

37. Composed 9 massive symphonies; his Ninth symphony's final movement includes the "Ode to Joy"

38. "Father of the Modern Symphony Orchestra"

39. His work is divided into three compositional periods and bridges the Classical and Romantic periods

40. Adored by the English people; buried in Westminster Abbey
QUESTIONS 41 through 50

A. MONTEVERDI  
B. CORELLI  
C. BACH  
D. VIVALDI

41. Renowned composer of Madrigals

42. Standardized the CONCERTO GROSSO form

43. Composed chorales and Passions

44. Developed SONATA form

45. The first great opera composer

46. One of the earliest masters of and composers for the violin

47. Composed "The Four Seasons"

48. Developed the FUGUE and rules for counterpoint

49. Composed separate parts for instruments which did not duplicate the voice parts of a piece

50. Composed the Brandenburg Concertos