MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Music is the deliberate organization of all the following characteristics of sound EXCEPT:
   a. duration.  
   b. intensity.  
   c. setting.  
   d. quality.  
   e. pitch.
   ANS: C  
   DIF: Easy  
   REF: 29  
   TOP: Music  
   MSC: Factual

2. The quality of a musical sound results from the:
   a. frequency of the vibration of a string or air column.  
   b. pattern of stressed and unstressed beats.  
   c. loudness or softness of an instrument.  
   d. range of pitches used in the melody.  
   e. harmonic series or overtones.
   ANS: E  
   DIF: Hard  
   REF: 30  
   TOP: Quality  
   MSC: Conceptual

3. The study of musical instruments is called:
   a. morphology.  
   b. organology.  
   c. phonology.  
   d. philology.  
   e. acoustics.
   ANS: B  
   DIF: Medium  
   REF: 37  
   TOP: Quality  
   MSC: Factual

4. According to the Sachs-Hornbostel system of classifying musical instruments, gongs and cymbals are called:
   a. aerophones.  
   b. chordophones.  
   c. electrophones.  
   d. idiophones.  
   e. membranophones.
   ANS: D  
   DIF: Medium  
   REF: 37  
   TOP: Quality  
   MSC: Applied

5. The sitar heard in Rag Des is an example of a(n):
   a. aerophone.  
   b. chordophone.  
   c. electrophone.  
   d. idiophone.  
   e. membranophone.
   ANS: B  
   DIF: Medium  
   REF: 39  
   TOP: Quality | South Asia  
   MSC: Applied

6. Using the Sachs-Hornbostel classification system, you would distinguish a harp from a zither according to:
   a. size.  
   b. shape.  
   c. weight.  
   d. mass.  
   e. material.
   ANS: B  
   DIF: Hard  
   REF: 37  
   TOP: Quality
7. According to the Sachs-Hornbostel system, flutes and horns are called:
   a. aerophones.
   b. chordophones.
   c. electrophones.
   d. idiophones.
   e. membranophones.

   ANS: A
   DIF: Easy
   REF: 39–40
   TOP: Quality

8. Sounds seem loud or soft to us because of their:
   a. quality.
   b. intensity.
   c. duration.
   d. pitch.
   e. texture.

   ANS: B
   DIF: Easy
   REF: 42
   TOP: Intensity

9. Sounds seem high or low to us because of their:
   a. quality.
   b. intensity.
   c. duration.
   d. pitch.
   e. texture.

   ANS: D
   DIF: Easy
   REF: 43
   TOP: Pitch

10. The distance between the lowest and highest pitches that can be sung by a voice or played by an instrument is called:
    a. ascent.
    b. descent.
    c. range.
    d. vibrato.
    e. texture.

    ANS: C
    DIF: Easy
    REF: 43
    TOP: Pitch

11. A set of pitches arranged in order of ascent and descent is called a(n):
    a. interval.
    b. melody.
    c. range.
    d. register.
    e. scale.

    ANS: E
    DIF: Easy
    REF: 44
    TOP: Pitch

12. A distinctive pattern of pitches organized into a beginning, middle, and end is called a(n):
    a. interval.
    b. melody.
    c. range.
    d. register.
    e. rhythm.

    ANS: B
    DIF: Easy
    REF: 45
    TOP: Melody

13. A melody that moves stepwise using small intervals is best described as:
    a. conjunct.
    b. disjunct.
    c. irregular.
    d. static.
    e. wide.
The durational aspects of music include all of the following things EXCEPT:

a. meter.  
d. scale.  
b. measure.  
e. tempo.  
c. rhythm.

ANS: D  DIF: Easy  REF: 47  TOP: Duration

We can tap our feet to music when it has a regular pulse, known as a:

a. beat.  
d. meter.  
b. frequency.  
e. rhythm.  
c. measure.

ANS: A  DIF: Easy  REF: 47  TOP: Duration

Marches are examples of music that uses:

a. free rhythm.  
d. irregular meter.  
b. duple meter.  
e. asymmetrical meter.  
c. triple meter.

ANS: B  DIF: Hard  REF: 47  TOP: Duration

A group of people singing *Happy Birthday* is an example of:

a. biphony.  
d. polyrhythm.  
b. monophony.  
e. heterophony.  
c. polyphony.

ANS: B  DIF: Medium  REF: 51  TOP: Texture

The musical structure in which each verse or strophe of text is sung to the same melody is called:

a. monophonic texture.  
d. *sama‘i* form.  
b. homophonic texture.  
e. fugal form.  
c. strophic form.

ANS: C  DIF: Medium  REF: 57  TOP: Form

A recurring stanza of text and music that separates verses of a strophic song is called a:

a. range.  
d. rhythm.  
b. refrain.  
e. None of the above  
c. register.

ANS: B  DIF: Easy  REF: 57  TOP: Form

Musicians often create music through the process of:

a. form.  
d. composition.  
b. structure.  
e. None of the above  
c. texture.
TRUE/FALSE

1. We rarely experience absolute silence, because of the sounds made by our bodies.
   ANS: T  DIF: Hard  REF: 27  TOP: Music
   MSC: Conceptual

2. Vibrato occurs when a voice or instrument sustains a pitch without alteration.
   ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 31  TOP: Quality
   MSC: Conceptual

3. A singer produces a nasal vocal quality by using the sinuses and mask of the face as sound resonators.
   ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 32  TOP: Quality
   MSC: Conceptual

4. The Sachs-Hornbostel system was developed to categorize and compare instruments collected from around the world.
   ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 37  TOP: Quality
   MSC: Conceptual

5. A carillon is an example of a membranophone.
   ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 40  TOP: Quality
   MSC: Applied

6. Musicians may vary the intensity of music depending on the music’s setting and function.
   ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 42  TOP: Intensity
   MSC: Conceptual

7. The speed or pace of music is called rhythm.
   ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 47  TOP: Duration
   MSC: Factual

8. Music for a waltz is set in quadruple meter.
   ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 47  TOP: Duration
   MSC: Applied

9. Creating an accent on an unexpected beat is called syncopation.
   ANS: T  DIF: Hard  REF: 49  TOP: Duration
   MSC: Factual

10. Some music has free rhythm because it is organized around a regular pulse or beat.

ANS: F  DIF: Medium  REF: 49  TOP: Duration
MSC: Conceptual

12. *Khoomii* singing is an example of biphonic texture.

ANS: T  DIF: Medium  REF: 52  TOP: Texture
MSC: Applied

13. Musical form is created by the grouping of stressed and unstressed beats into regular patterns.

ANS: F  DIF: Easy  REF: 56  TOP: Form
MSC: Conceptual

14. All musical performances incorporate at least some degree of creativity.

ANS: T  DIF: Easy  REF: 59  TOP: Musical Creativity
MSC: Factual

**SHORT ANSWER**

1. In the Sachs-Hornbostel system of classifying musical instruments, gongs and bells are called ________ because the material of which the instrument is made vibrates.

ANS: Idiophones

DIF: Medium  REF: 37  TOP: Quality  MSC: Conceptual

2. In the Sachs-Hornbostel classification system, a harp and a *sitar* would be classified as ________.

ANS: Chordophones


3. In the Sachs-Hornbostel system, a synthesizer and an electric guitar would be classified as ________.

ANS: Electrophones

DIF: Medium  REF: 40  TOP: Quality  MSC: Applied

4. Melodies can be decorated by adding ________, including trills, gracings, and slides.

ANS: Ornaments
5. Like speech, melodies may be divided into _______ that allow a singer to breathe or a player to pause.

ANS: Phrases

DIF: Medium REF: 46 TOP: Pitch MSC: Factual

6. The term _______ refers to patterns that arise from different combinations of beats, or to the general temporal organization of music.

ANS: Rhythm

DIF: Medium REF: 47 TOP: Duration MSC: Factual

7. Meter subdivides music into groupings of two, three, or four beats; each grouping is called a _______.

ANS: Measure

DIF: Hard REF: 47 TOP: Duration MSC: Factual

8. A bagpipe playing a drone and a melody at the same time is an example of _______ texture.

ANS: Biphonic

DIF: Hard REF: 52 TOP: Texture MSC: Applied

9. Contrasting rhythms that are performed at the same time are known as ________.

ANS: Polyrhythms

DIF: Hard REF: 53 TOP: Texture MSC: Factual

10. The use of preexisting musical patterns and styles enables musicians to create music through ________, composing music as they perform it.

ANS: Improvisation

DIF: Medium REF: 59 TOP: Musical Creativity MSC: Conceptual

MATCHING

Match each item to the correct description below.
1. A musical texture that is created when several voices or instruments perform similar but slightly different melodies at the same time
2. Melodic movement by leaps of large intervals
3. A wind instrument
4. The male head voice
5. A string instrument with two arms and a crossbar

ANS: C
ANS: E
ANS: D
ANS: B
ANS: A

Match each item to the correct description below.

a. raspy
b. membranophone
c. conjunct motion
d. zither
e. homophony

6. A drum
7. A rough or gruff vocal quality
8. A flat-bodied, plucked string instrument
9. Melodic movement by steps of small intervals
10. A musical texture that is created when a melody is supported by other vocal or instrumental parts that move at the same rhythm but on different pitches

ANS: B
ANS: A
ANS: D
ANS: C
ANS: E

ESSAY

1. Explain the different ways that the voice can be used to create varied sounds.

ANS: Answers will vary.

2. Explain how the Middle Eastern *Sama ’i Bayyati* demonstrates the deliberate organization of sound using characteristics such as quality, pitch, duration, and form.

ANS: Answers will vary.