

Chapter 01: Sound: The Materials of Music

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

MSC: Applied

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
MSC: Applied

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
MSC: Conceptual

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
MSC: Conceptual

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
MSC: Factual

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
MSC: Factual

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
MSC: Factual

13. A melody that moves stepwise using small intervals is best described as:
- a. conjunct.
 - b. disjunct.
 - c. irregular.
 - d. static.
 - e. wide.

ANS: A DIF: Hard REF: 46 TOP: Melody
MSC: Factual

14. The durational aspects of music include all of the following things EXCEPT:
- a. meter.
 - b. measure.
 - c. rhythm.
 - d. scale.
 - e. tempo.

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

15. We can tap our feet to music when it has a regular pulse, known as a:
- a. beat.
 - b. frequency.
 - c. measure.
 - d. meter.
 - e. rhythm.

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

16. Marches are examples of music that uses:
- a. free rhythm.
 - b. duple meter.
 - c. triple meter.
 - d. irregular meter.
 - e. asymmetrical meter.

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

17. A group of people singing *Happy Birthday* is an example of:
- a. biphony.
 - b. monophony.
 - c. polyphony.
 - d. polyrhythm.
 - e. heterophony.

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

18. The musical structure in which each verse or strophe of text is sung to the same melody is called:
- a. monophonic texture.
 - b. homophonic texture.
 - c. strophic form.
 - d. *sama'i* form.
 - e. fugal form.

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

19. A recurring stanza of text and music that separates verses of a strophic song is called a:
- a. range.
 - b. refrain.
 - c. register.
 - d. rhythm.
 - e. None of the above

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

20. Musicians often create music through the process of:
- a. form.
 - b. structure.
 - c. texture.
 - d. composition.
 - e. None of the above

ANS: D DIF: Easy REF: 59 TOP: Musical Creativity
MSC: Conceptual

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

11. Barbershop quartets usually sing in heterophony.

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

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

ANS: T DIF: Medium REF: 52 TOP: Texture | Central Asia
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

DIF: Easy REF: 37–39 TOP: Quality MSC: Applied

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, gracenotes, and slides.

ANS:
Ornaments

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

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.

- a. lyre
 - b. falsetto
 - c. heterophony
 - d. aerophone
 - e. disjunct motion
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
1. ANS: C
 2. ANS: E
 3. ANS: D
 4. ANS: B
 5. 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
6. ANS: B
 7. ANS: A
 8. ANS: D
 9. ANS: C
 10. 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.