

Team Name: _____

Score _____/20

2012-2013 Minnesota High School Music Listening Contest

State Contest – Round 4, Multiple Choice

You will have 15 minutes to answer the questions below. Select the **best** answer from the choices given and write it on the line to the right. All correct answers can be deduced from the material presented in the Study Guide and the accompanying CDs.

••Answer Key••

1. Terpsichore: (p. 12)
 - A. is the title of a large collection of dances by Thomas Weelkes.
 - B. is a large suite meant to be performed as a unit.
 - C. is the name of the Greek muse of dance.
 - D. was written over a period of years at the beginning of the Renaissance.
 - E. both C and D ___ **C** ___

2. Of the jazz musicians featured, the two great saxophone players were (or are): (pp. 68-69)
 - A. Charlie Parker and Dave Brubeck.
 - B. Herbie Hancock and John Coltrane.
 - C. Bix Beiderbecke and Duke Ellington.
 - D. John Coltrane and Charlie Parker. ___ **D** ___

3. Nielsen's *Wind Quintet* (as well as many wind quintets) consists of: (pp. 55 & 60)
 - A. oboe, flute, clarinet, bassoon, and French horn.
 - B. piccolo, flute, oboe, clarinet, and bass clarinet.
 - C. flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, and English horn.
 - D. piccolo, flute, oboe, and two clarinets. ___ **A** ___

4. Poulenc: (p. 41)
 - A. emigrated to the United States to escape persecution during World War II.
 - B. wrote a work to honor the memory of Benjamin Britten.
 - C. was a violin virtuoso.
 - D. all of the above
 - E. none of the above ___ **E** ___

5. Chopin composed an abundance of piano music, but also wrote: (p. 30)
 - A. service music for the Catholic church.
 - B. several symphonies.
 - C. two fine operas.
 - D. none of the above ___ **D** ___

6. Word-painting: (p. 11)
 - A. was especially prevalent in the early Romantic era.
 - B. was used in both the Renaissance and Baroque eras.
 - C. can be found in both vocal and instrumental music.
 - D. both B and C ___ **B** ___

7. The earliest Dixieland jazz groups: (p. 66)
A. included piano and string bass.
B. did not include piano and string bass.
C. often included the French horn.
D. often included the piccolo. B
8. In *The Marriage of Figaro* the Count and Countess are trying to: (p. 26)
A. declare their love for each other.
B. outwit Susanna.
C. restore peace in the palace.
D. none of the above. D
9. Shoenfield's *Café Music* is written for a: (p. 63)
A. string quintet.
B. string quartet.
C. wind quintet.
D. trio. D
10. Characteristics of Romanticism in music are: (p. 27)
A. expansion of emotional diversity.
B. reestablishment of order and control.
C. reaction against programmatic usage.
D. none of the above A
11. A cantata by Bach: (p. 19)
A. is a single-movement piece written for church services.
B. was often staged with costumes and scenery.
C. often includes solos and choral numbers.
D. both A and C C
12. Verdi's *Rigoletto* tells the story of: (p. 31)
A. two young rivals in love with the same woman.
B. a Count and a Countess struggling for dominance.
C. a young girl, in love with a peasant.
D. a young girl, dishonored by a nobleman. D
13. Pianists featured in the jazz section are: (pp. 67, 70, 72)
A. Parker, Caviani, Ellington.
B. Brubeck, Ellington, Caviani.
C. Hancock, Coltrane, Ellington.
D. all of the groups above. B
14. Shostakovich: (pp. 39, 62)
A. emigrated to the United States to escape the communistic dictatorship.
B. was attacked by the authorities for "ideological weaknesses."
C. found it not so difficult to work with the Soviet government.
D. none of the above. B

15. A sonata da camera is a: (p. 15)
A. single-movement composition for a Baroque trio.
B. composition for a small orchestra.
C. church-related composition.
D. composition consisting of three written-out parts. ___D___
16. Bartók: (p. 40)
A. was a Czech composer.
B. wrote music in a Minimalist style.
C. did not complete the viola concerto.
D. both A and C ___C___
17. The oratorio, as developed by Handel, was: (p. 18)
A. staged with costumes and scenery.
B. performed in the Italian language.
C. written for church services.
D. based on Biblical or historical stories. ___D___
18. Bernstein was a composer who: (p. 43)
A. spent some years in Paris studying music.
B. worked in Classical and Musical Theater traditions.
C. lived as a struggling artist-musician much of his life.
D. disliked jazz styles of his time. ___B___
19. Schubert's *Lieder*: (p. 46)
A. are mostly based on poems by French poets.
B. often use orchestral accompaniment.
C. exhibit a great love for the poetry he set to music.
D. all of the above. ___C___
20. *Cantus in Memoriam Benjamin Britten* was written: (p. 44)
A. soon after the composer met Britten.
B. because the composer admired Britten.
C. using a setting of a Britten composition.
D. using strong orchestral outbursts. ___B___