

World Music
Class # 3
(30 Questions)

- 1) What two countries does Gregorian Chant come from?
 - a. Italy and Russia
 - b. Italy and France
 - c. Britain and Russia
 - d. France and Russia
 - e. Italy and Britain
- 2) Gregorian Chant brought about the first widely-used system of what?
 - a. Melody
 - b. Tempo
 - c. Rhythm
 - d. Harmony
 - e. Music Notation
- 3) Written music allows which of the following?
 - a. Music to be learned by others
 - b. Music to be learned in other places
 - c. Music to be learned from other cultures
 - d. Music to be learned without the composers
 - e. All of the above
- 4) What language is used in Gregorian Chant?
 - a. Roman
 - b. Greek
 - c. Latin
 - d. Spanish
 - e. German
- 5) Gregorian Chant has no sense of what? This means there is NO strong beat or sense of pulse.
 - a. Dynamics
 - b. Pitch
 - c. Meaning
 - d. Meter
 - e. Melody
- 6) Gregorian Chant is used for what purpose?
 - a. Secular Use
 - b. Religious use
 - c. Parties
 - d. Politics
 - e. Funerals
- 7) Gregorian Chant moves in what type of direction?
 - a. Backwards
 - b. Ascending
 - c. Descending
 - d. Leapwise
 - e. Stepwise
- 8) Gregorian Chant is simple, without harmony or accompaniment. The texture is what?
 - a. Ultraphonic
 - b. Homophonic
 - c. Monophonic
 - d. Polyphonic
 - e. Heterophonic
- 9) How many scales or Modes are used in Gregorian Chant?
 - a. 9
 - b. 8
 - c. 7
 - d. 6
 - e. 5
- 10) Why do we not hear a combination of men & women sing Gregorian Chant at the same time?
 - a. They had voices that were too expensive
 - b. They had voices that were the same
 - c. The church wouldn't allow it
 - d. They had different voices
 - e. The church couldn't afford it
- 11) The Middle Ages was the time period after the Fall of the _____ Empire?
 - a. Roman
 - b. Greek
 - c. German
 - d. Spanish
 - e. French
- 12) Plain Song is what?
 - a. Polyphonic
 - b. Heterophonic
 - c. Homophonic
 - d. Monophonic
 - e. Ultraphonic
- 13) Pope Gregory was responsible for what?
 - a. Collecting plates
 - b. Collecting chant songs
 - c. Designing plates
 - d. Writing chant songs
 - e. Collecting books
- 14) Melismatic text means what?
 - a. One note on many syllables
 - b. Many notes on many syllables
 - c. One note on one syllable
 - d. Many notes on one syllable
 - e. Two notes on only one syllable

- 15) Gregorian Chant evolved into Organum. Organum uses the intervals of octaves, and which intervals?
- 4ths & 5ths
 - 2nds & 3rds
 - 6ths & 7ths
 - 3rds and 4ths
 - 5ths & 6ths
- 16) What also developed more in Organum.
- Dynamics
 - Tempo
 - Rhythm
 - Texture
 - Tone
- 17) Secular is what kind of music?
- Religious
 - Party
 - Birthday
 - Funeral
 - Non-religious
- 18) A troubadour is a what?
- Traveling cook
 - Traveling famer
 - Traveling singer
 - Traveling writer
 - Traveling politician
- 19) In Strophic Form, for each verse the music what?
- Changes
 - Gets louder
 - Gets quieter
 - Stays the same
 - Increases in tempo
- 20) Ars Nova means what?
- Old Art
 - Same Art
 - Beautiful Art
 - New Art
 - Ugly Art
- 21) What intervals were added to music in the later Middle Ages?
- 4ths & 6ths
 - 2nds & 3rds
 - 3rds & 4ths
 - 4ths & 5ths
 - 5ths & 6ths
- 22) Instrumental music was not written down as much as sacred music because most normal people.....
- Were tall
 - Were short
 - Were illiterate
 - Were smart
 - Were healthy
- 23) What was the most common type of instrumental music?
- Wedding
 - Meditation
 - Church
 - Funeral
 - Dance
- 24) What city was at the heart of the Renaissance Period?
- Rome
 - Florence
 - Paris
 - London
 - Berlin
- 25) In the Renaissance, music was used more for what?
- Birthdays
 - Funerals
 - Church service
 - Entertainment
 - Meditation
- 26) What interval did Renaissance composers rely on and use more than before?
- 3rds & 4ths
 - 4ths & 5ths
 - 5ths & 6ths
 - 4ths & 6ths
 - 7ths & 8ths
- 27) Thomas Tallis and William Byrd had permission to publish music from whom?
- Elizabeth I
 - James I
 - Elizabeth II
 - George V
 - John II
- 28) What invention also allowed music from other cultures to be distributed widely?
- The cotton gin
 - The x-ray
 - The radio
 - The combustible engine
 - The printing press
- 29) In the Renaissance, music was divided into types based on what?
- Its instrumentation
 - Its dynamics
 - Its function
 - Its tempo
 - Its texture
- 30) What is the name for a vocal, secular piece of music with no accompaniment?
- Consort
 - Madrigal
 - Mode
 - Dance
 - Motet