



TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY

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**MHIS 1B
Music History 1, Second Semester**
(v.1.0)

To the Student:

After your registration is complete and your proctor has been approved, you may take the Credit by Examination for Music History 1B.

ABOUT THE EXAM

The exam will consist of 100 multiple-choice questions. You will have three hours to complete the exam.

The examination is based on the Essential Knowledge and Skills for this subject. Since questions are not taken from any one source, you can prepare by reviewing any of the state-adopted textbooks that are used at your school. You must review all of the concepts of the first semester of music history. If you do not have a textbook or any other study material available locally, you may contact the Outreach & Distance Education Bookstore. The bookstore carries the textbook used with our Music History 1B Distance Education course. The textbook is *Music: An Appreciation* (Seventh Edition) by McGraw-Hill (2000).

There is also a sample examination included with this letter. The sample exam will give you a model of the types of questions that will be asked on your examination. It is not a duplicate of the actual examination. It is provided to illustrate the format of the exam, not to serve as a review sheet.

For more information about CBE policies, visit <http://www.ode.ttu.edu/takeacbe/> or see your course Policies & Forms Guide.

Good luck on your examination!

Credit by Examination Overview

MHIS 1B (Music History 1B)

Music History 1B covers music, the elements of music, and music history from the late Romantic (post-Mendelssohn) through the Twentieth Century, Jazz, American Musical, and Nonwestern periods. The course is based exclusively on one text, Roger Kamien's *Music: An Appreciation*, 7th Edition, McGraw-Hill Publishing.

Course Objectives

Music History 1B concentrates its focus on two main areas: elements and style periods. In order to successfully obtain credit by examination for Music History 1B, you should be able to:

- recognize and describe the following music elements: sound, performing media, rhythm, notation, melody, harmony, key, texture, form, and style;
- define the late Romantic (post-Mendelssohn), Twentieth Century, Jazz, the American Musical, and Nonwestern style periods from a historical perspective, placing each in proper chronological sequence;
- identify the primary genre and composers of each period and how each composer related to the society of the period.

Overview of MHIS 1B Course Contents

The Romantic Period from Berlioz to Brahms

The student should know the characteristics of romanticism beginning with the style of Berlioz, proceeding through the nationalists, and Brahms. In addition the student should also know the styles and work of the Russian Five (namely Mussorgsky), Tchaikovsky, Smetana, and Dvorák.

The Romantic Period from Verdi to Mahler

The student should know the characteristics of romanticism beginning with the styles of Italian composers Verdi and Puccini, as well as those of Wagner and Mahler.

The Twentieth Century: Impressionism, Symbolism, Neoclassicism, and Expressionism

The student should know the styles of the twentieth century including impressionism, symbolism, neoclassicism, and expressionism, particularly the composers Debussy, Ravel, Stravinsky, Schoenberg, Shostakovich, Berg, and Webern.

The Twentieth Century from Bartók to 1986

The student should know the numerous characteristics and composers of the late twentieth-century styles beginning with Bartók.

Jazz and the American Musical Theater

The student should know the characteristics of jazz and the American musical theater, including such notable figures as Scott Joplin, Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, Benny Goodman, Duke Ellington, Charlie Parker, John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Lerner and Loewe, and Leonard Bernstein.

Rock and Nonwestern Music

The student should be familiar with rock music, the numerous rock styles, the major figures of rock (including David Bowie and the Beatles), and the nonwestern music of Africa, India, and Japan.

Sample CBE

Directions: Clearly answer the following questions or prompts. When you are finished, check your answers using the key provided at the end of the sample exam.

1. Instrumental music endowed with literary or pictorial associations is called _____ music.
 - A. absolute
 - B. synthetic
 - C. program
 - D. rap
2. The composer who developed the symphonic poem was
 - A. Liszt.
 - B. Beethoven.
 - C. Schubert.
 - D. Strauss.
3. In 1830, the Paris Conservatory awarded Berlioz
 - A. a graduate fellowship.
 - B. a scholarship.
 - C. a faculty position.
 - D. the Prix de Rome.
4. The fourth movement of Berlioz's *Fantastic Symphony* depicts a
 - A. march to a scaffold.
 - B. ball.
 - C. dream about a witches' Sabbath.
 - D. scene in the country.
5. The strongest impact of musical nationalism was felt in
 - A. Russia.
 - B. the Scandinavian countries.
 - C. Poland and Bohemia.
 - D. all of the above
6. The "father of Russian music" is
 - A. Mily Balakirev.
 - B. Modest Mussorgsky.
 - C. Mikhail Glinka.
 - D. Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov.

7. Tchaikovsky
- A. was a child prodigy, learning music at an early age.
 - B. preferred his government position to music.
 - C. studied music theory and violin as a teenager.
 - D. began to study music theory at the age of 21.
8. Bedrich Smetana
- A. was the founder of Czech national music.
 - B. was a leading composer of symphonies.
 - C. served as a member of the Austrian provincial government.
 - D. all of the above
9. Even though Smetana was deaf at the time, he composed a musical work depicting Bohemia's main river as it flows through the countryside. The name of the river is the
- A. Moldau.
 - B. Seine.
 - C. Danube.
 - D. Thames.
10. _____ recommended Dvorák's music to his own publisher, resulting in a rapid spread of Dvorák's fame.
- A. Joseph Haydn
 - B. Richard Wagner
 - C. Franz Liszt
 - D. Johannes Brahms
11. Dvorák went to _____, where he spent almost three years as director of the National Conservatory of Music.
- A. London
 - B. Prague
 - C. New York
 - D. Leipzig
12. The popular character of the *New World* symphony can be traced to the composer's use of _____ often found in folk music.
- A. syncopations
 - B. pentatonic scales
 - C. modal scales
 - D. all of the above

13. In comparison to some earlier composers, Brahms' musical output may be considered small. This is explained in part by the fact that Brahms
- A. was too busy conducting and performing to find time to compose.
 - B. was insecure and lazy, unable to concentrate on composing.
 - C. was extremely critical of his own work, and endlessly revised his compositions.
 - D. died before he had a chance to realize himself fully.
14. Remarkably, at the age of 79, Verdi completed his comic masterpiece
- A. *Oberto*.
 - B. *La Traviata*.
 - C. *Nabucco*.
 - D. *Flaustaff*.
15. The soul of a Verdi opera is
- A. extensive thematic development.
 - B. expressive vocal melody.
 - C. the situation comedy.
 - D. atmospheric orchestral parts.
16. Puccini's operas have lasting appeal because
- A. Puccini had a marvelous sense of theater.
 - B. his melodies have short, memorable phrases and are intensely emotional.
 - C. he minimized the difference between aria and recitative, thus creating a continuous flow of music.
 - D. all of the above
17. An artistic trend of the 1890s in which operas dealt with ordinary people and true-to-life situations was known as
- A. opera seria.
 - B. cavalleria rusticana.
 - C. exoticism.
 - D. verismo.
18. Wagner's preeminence was such that an opera house of his own design was built in _____ solely for performances of his music drama.
- A. Paris, France
 - B. Geneva, Switzerland
 - C. Leipzig, Germany
 - D. Bayreuth, Bavaria

19. Wagner envisioned music drama as *Gesamtkunstwerk*, or “universal art work,” in which
- A. there is a continuous musical flow.
 - B. all the arts—music, drama, dance, painting—are fused.
 - C. the vocal line is inspired by rhythms and pitch fluctuations in the German text.
 - D. all of the above
20. When he was 15, Wagner was overwhelmed by the power of the music of
- A. Franz Liszt.
 - B. Ludwig van Beethoven.
 - C. Robert Schumann.
 - D. Giuseppe Verdi.
21. Wagner called his works “music dramas” rather than operas because
- A. there is a continuous musical flow within each act.
 - B. there are no breaks where applause can interrupt.
 - C. the vocal line is inspired by the rhythms and pitches of the German text.
 - D. all of the above
22. Mahler began his professional musical life as a
- A. concert pianist in Budapest.
 - B. conductor of musical comedies.
 - C. director of the Vienna Opera.
 - D. director of a military band.
23. The major portion of Mahler’s creative output consists of
- A. symphonies.
 - B. operas.
 - C. concertos.
 - D. chamber music.
24. The most famous riot in music history occurred in Paris in 1913 at the first performance of
- A. Arnold Schoenberg’s *Gurrelieder*.
 - B. Igor Stravinsky’s *The Rite of Spring*.
 - C. Richard Wagner’s *Siegfried*.
 - D. Igor Stravinsky’s *Les Noces*.
25. Who among the following was not inspired by the folklore of his native land?
- A. Igor Stravinsky
 - B. Anton Webern
 - C. Bela Bartók
 - D. Charles Ives

26. A great twentieth-century composer who was also a leading scholar of the folk music of his native land was
- A. Claude Debussy.
 - B. Samuel Barber.
 - C. Bela Bartók.
 - D. Igor Stravinsky.
27. American jazz, with its syncopated rhythms and improvisational quality, had an influence on
- A. Claude Debussy.
 - B. Igor Stravinsky.
 - C. Aaron Copland and George Gershwin.
 - D. all of the above
28. Which of the following is not an alternative to the traditional organization of pitch used by twentieth-century composers?
- A. bitonality
 - B. tone clusters
 - C. atonality
 - D. polytonality
29. The complete rejection of a tonal center, or treating each of the 12 tones equally, is called
- A. expanded tonality.
 - B. polytonality.
 - C. atonality.
 - D. modality.
30. The first significant atonal pieces were composed around 1908 by
- A. Igor Stravinsky.
 - B. Claude Debussy.
 - C. Arnold Schoenberg.
 - D. Aaron Copland.
31. Radio broadcasts of live and recorded music began to reach large audiences during the
- A. 1900s.
 - B. 1920s.
 - C. 1940s.
 - D. 1960s.

32. One of the most important teachers of musical composition in the twentieth century was
- A. Amy Beach.
 - B. Nadia Boulanger.
 - C. Sergei Diaghilev.
 - D. Bob Newhart.
33. The term impressionist derived from a French critic's derogative reaction to Claude Monet's painting
- A. "Impression: Sunrise."
 - B. "Vetheuil in Summer."
 - C. "Rouen Cathedral."
 - D. "La Grenouillere."
34. Impressionism in music is characterized by
- A. the recurrence of strong accents on the downbeat.
 - B. a stress on tone color, atmosphere, and fluidity.
 - C. an adherence to traditional harmonic chord progressions.
 - D. all of the above
35. Neoclassicism was a reaction against
- A. romanticism and impressionism.
 - B. humanism.
 - C. classicism.
 - D. traditional forms.
36. A riot was caused by the premiere of Stravinsky's ballet
- A. *Pulcinella*.
 - B. *The Rite of Spring*.
 - C. *The Fairy's Kiss*.
 - D. *Puccini*.
37. The deliberate evocation of primitive power through insistent rhythms and percussive sounds is known as
- A. ostinato.
 - B. Africanism.
 - C. barbarism.
 - D. primitivism.
38. Expressionism as an artistic movement was largely centered in
- A. the United States.
 - B. Germany and Austria.
 - C. Spain.
 - D. Norway.

39. Expressionist music stresses
- A. harsh dissonance.
 - B. fragmentation.
 - C. unusual instrumental effects.
 - D. all of the above
40. Schoenberg's teacher was
- A. Johannes Brahms.
 - B. Richard Wagner.
 - C. Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov.
 - D. himself.
41. An eerily expressive kind of declamation midway between song and speech, introduced during the expressionist period, is
- A. *Stile Rappresenativo*.
 - B. *bel canto*.
 - C. *Pierrot Lunaire*.
 - D. *Sprechstimme*.
42. Audiences have been attracted to Berg's music because of its
- A. lyrical warmth.
 - B. vivid tone colors.
 - C. theatrical qualities.
 - D. all of the above
43. Anton Webern
- A. had little formal musical training.
 - B. taught himself piano and cello.
 - C. earned a doctorate in Music History from the University of Vienna.
 - D. enjoyed frequent performances of his own music.
44. Bartók was a leading authority on
- A. peasant music.
 - B. 12-tone music.
 - C. tribal music in Russia.
 - D. the music of ancient Greece.
45. While not rejecting any influence, Bartók emphasized that the strongest influence on his music was
- A. American.
 - B. Arabic.
 - C. Hungarian.
 - D. Romanian.

46. After graduating from Yale, Charles Ives
- A. went into the insurance business.
 - B. played the trumpet in coffee houses and other small venues.
 - C. began teaching.
 - D. became conductor of the New York Philharmonic.
47. Gershwin left high school at the age of 15 to
- A. become a pianist demonstrating new songs in a publisher's salesroom.
 - B. study theory and composition in Paris.
 - C. work in his father's store.
 - D. become a shoemaker.
48. George Gershwin usually collaborated with the lyricist
- A. Jerome Kern.
 - B. Irving Berlin.
 - C. Paul Whiteman.
 - D. Ira Gershwin.
49. In 1921 Copland began a three-year period of study in
- A. Germany.
 - B. Austria.
 - C. Italy.
 - D. France.
50. At the age of 50, Copland began another career. He became a
- A. concert pianist.
 - B. music critic.
 - C. film music composer.
 - D. conductor.
51. All of the following are major developments in music since 1950 except
- A. the spread of chance music.
 - B. an increased use of the 12-tone system.
 - C. the continued composition of symphonies in the classical style.
 - D. the composition of music in which tone color, texture, dynamics, and rhythm are as important as pitch.
52. Serialism is a compositional technique in which
- A. the World Series is the unifying idea of a composition.
 - B. a series of five pitches can be constantly repeated.
 - C. a series of rhythms, dynamics, or tone colors serve as a unifying idea.
 - D. a series of musical ideas follow each other in quick succession.

53. In chance (aleatory) music, the composer
- A. gambles on which performers will perform the work.
 - B. chooses pitches, tone colors, and rhythms by random methods.
 - C. writes a rhythmic pattern but leaves it to the performer to determine the actual pitches.
 - D. writes the music in a traditional manner but allows the recording engineer to make electronic changes.
54. Minimalist music is characterized by
- A. the development of musical materials through random methods.
 - B. rapidly changing dynamics and textures.
 - C. a steady pulse, clear tonality, and insistent repetition of short melodic patterns.
 - D. the use of 12-tone techniques.
55. Krzysztof Penderecki's composition for 52 string instruments that contains tone clusters of pitches a quarter-tone apart with no feeling of beat is
- A. *Ancient Voices of Children*.
 - B. *Threnody: To the Victims of Hiroshima*.
 - C. *A Survivor from Warsaw*.
 - D. *Putnam's Camp, Redding, Connecticut*.
56. The _____ is a large xylophone with resonators.
- A. vibraphone.
 - B. malletphone.
 - C. glockenspiel.
 - D. marimba.
57. Zwilich is a
- A. Pulitzer Prize-winning American composer.
 - B. concert pianist.
 - C. soprano.
 - D. promoter of American musicians.
58. The immediate sources of jazz include
- A. the American band tradition.
 - B. the blues.
 - C. ragtime.
 - D. all of the above
59. Ragtime flourished in the United States
- A. just before the Civil War.
 - B. from the 1860s to about 1890.
 - C. from the 1890s to about 1915.
 - D. between the two world wars.

60. The blues
- A. usually follow a 12-bar pattern as a basis for improvisation.
 - B. can be happy or sad, fast or slow.
 - C. may be vocal or instrumental.
 - D. all of the above
61. New Orleans-style Dixieland flourished in the United States
- A. from the 1860s to about 1890.
 - B. from the 1890s to about 1900.
 - C. from 1900 to 1917.
 - D. from 1917 to 1935.
62. "Scat," introduced by Louis Armstrong, is
- A. vocalization of a melodic line with nonsense syllables.
 - B. singing lyrics below pitch.
 - C. singing above the normal vocal range, or falsetto.
 - D. not being able to sing on key.
63. A typical swing band had about 15 musicians grouped into three sections:
- A. saxophones, trumpets, and trombones.
 - B. saxophones, brasses, and rhythm.
 - C. trumpets, trombones, and rhythm.
 - D. saxophones, brasses, and piano.
64. Bebop differed from earlier jazz forms in that it
- A. used simple harmonies.
 - B. was meant for attentive listening, not dancing.
 - C. used written arrangements with little improvisation.
 - D. all of the above
65. A _____ is a type of theater that fuses a dramatic script, acting, and spoken dialogue with music, singing, and dancing.
- A. vaudeville show.
 - B. song cycle.
 - C. musical comedy.
 - D. revue.
66. Which of the following is not true of the American musical?
- A. It is usually in two acts.
 - B. It is generally set outside the United States.
 - C. It embraces a variety of styles.
 - D. It tends to use simple harmonies, melodies, and forms.

67. A variety show without a plot but with a unifying idea is called
- A. vaudeville.
 - B. an operetta.
 - C. a book musical.
 - D. a revue.
68. The golden era of American musical theater was from
- A. 1930-1945.
 - B. 1975-1985.
 - C. 1920-1960.
 - D. 1980 to the present.
69. Leonard Bernstein was a well-known
- A. composer of orchestral and vocal works.
 - B. author-lecturer.
 - C. conductor.
 - D. all of the above
70. *West Side Story*
- A. is loosely based on Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.
 - B. is set in the slums of New York.
 - C. deals with the conflict between gang rivalry and youthful love.
 - D. all of the above
71. Early rock grew mainly out of _____, a dance music of American blacks that fused blues, jazz, and gospel styles.
- A. rhythm and blues.
 - B. disco.
 - C. country and western.
 - D. Motown.
72. _____ has been described as a combination of "gospel rhythms, modern harmonies, soft melodies, and bright lyrics," or a blend of rhythm and blues with popular music.
- A. country and western
 - B. Motown
 - C. rhythm and blues
 - D. soul
73. A kind of rhythmic talking accompanied by a disk jockey who manipulates recordings on two turntables to create a collage of rhythmic effects is known as
- A. gospel.
 - B. rap.
 - C. reggae.
 - D. disco.

74. A type of basic rock popular in the 1980s characterized by sexually explicit lyrics, bizarre costumes, and tremendous volume, is known as
- A. reggae.
 - B. punk rock.
 - C. heavy metal.
 - D. funk rock.
75. A style of rock music that sprang from political and social concerns in the West Indies is called
- A. funk.
 - B. ethnic rock.
 - C. reggae.
 - D. punk rock.
76. A typical rock group consists of
- A. trumpets, trombones, saxophones, bass, and drums.
 - B. vocalist, backup singers, guitar, and percussion.
 - C. two electric guitars, electric bass, percussion, and electric piano or synthesizer.
 - D. vocalists, two acoustic guitars, string bass, and drums.
77. MTV is a
- A. popular rock group.
 - B. popular television series documenting the history of rock.
 - C. brand of videocassette recorder.
 - D. cable television network broadcasting rock videos and music programming.
78. Nonwestern music is most often transmitted
- A. orally from parent to child or teacher to student.
 - B. via radio broadcasts.
 - C. through music notation.
 - D. all of the above
79. Nonwestern musical scales often contain _____ tones.
- A. five
 - B. six
 - C. seven
 - D. all of the above
80. Music that has a texture in which all parts perform the same basic melody, but in versions that differ in ornamentation or rhythm, is called
- A. heterophonic.
 - B. homophonic.
 - C. monophonic.
 - D. polyphonic.

81. Drums in sub-Saharan Africa are often considered
- A. symbolic of power and royalty.
 - B. sacred or magical.
 - C. the property of the group rather than an individual.
 - D. all of the above
82. The _____ is a long-necked lute with movable frets, seven strings, and nine to 13 sympathetic strings, popular in north India.
- A. sitar
 - B. tabla
 - C. tambura
 - D. tala
83. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Indian music is based on the human voice—so much so that the pitch range of all Indian music is restricted to less than four octaves.
 - B. Karnatak music, or the music of south India, developed along its own lines.
 - C. Musical traditions in India, as in the west, are transmitted through formal education by ancient texts and written music.
 - D. Hindustani music, or the music of north India, absorbed many Persian elements because many of its rulers came from Persia.
84. The _____ is a Japanese instrument with 13 strings stretched over a hollow sounding board.
- A. samisen
 - B. koto
 - C. shakuhachi
 - D. kengy
85. When instrumental or vocal parts perform the same basic melody but in versions that differ in ornamentation or rhythm, the texture is
- A. polyphonic.
 - B. monophonic.
 - C. heterophonic.
 - D. call and response.
86. Who among the following was born first?
- A. Duke Ellington
 - B. Charlie Parker
 - C. Scott Joplin
 - D. Miles Davis

87. *My Fair Lady* was written by
- A. Lerner and Loewe.
 - B. Bernstein.
 - C. Rogers and Hammerstein.
 - D. Gershwin.
88. According to your textbook, Shostakovich's most famous work is his
- A. *Fifth Symphony*.
 - B. *Concerto in D Flat Major*.
 - C. opera *Lady MacBeth of the Mtsensk District*.
 - D. *Babi Yar*.
89. The line, "I cannot remember everything," is from
- A. Schoenberg's *A Survivor from Warsaw*.
 - B. Stravinsky's *The Rite of Spring*.
 - C. Stravinsky's *Symphony of Psalms*.
 - D. *West Side Story*.
90. The Russian Five were
- A. Balakirev, Borodin, Cui, Rimsky-Korsakov, and Mussorgsky.
 - B. Balakirev, Borodin, Cui, Tchaikovsky, and Mussorgsky.
 - C. Borodin, Cui, Tchaikovsky, Mussorgsky, and Shostakovich.
 - D. Borodin, Cui, Rimsky-Korsakov, Mussorgsky, and Shostakovich.
91. Who wrote *The German Requiem*?
- A. Smetana
 - B. Verdi
 - C. Wagner
 - D. Brahms
92. What prolific composer of both instrumental and vocal works in a western tradition said, "I grew up in the backwoods, filling myself from earliest childhood with the inexplicable beauty of the characteristic traits of Russian folk music... I passionately love the Russian element in all its manifestations"?
- A. Shostakovich
 - B. Mussorgsky
 - C. Rimsky-Korsakov
 - D. Tchaikovsky
93. What opera features Mimi and Rodolfo?
- A. Puccini's *La Boheme*
 - B. Wagner's *Die Walkurie*
 - C. Verdi's *Rigoletto*
 - D. Smetana's *The Moldau*

94. A musical style that stresses tone color, atmosphere, and fluidity is
- A. expressionism.
 - B. impressionism.
 - C. primitivism.
 - D. barbarism.
95. A musical style that stresses subjective emotion and harsh dissonance is
- A. expressionism.
 - B. impressionism.
 - C. primitivism.
 - D. barbarism.
96. Powerful evocation through insistent rhythms and percussive sounds is
- A. expressionism.
 - B. impressionism.
 - C. primitivism.
 - D. barbarism.
97. Schoenberg was
- A. an expressionist.
 - B. an impressionist.
 - C. a primitivist.
 - D. none of these
98. Who wrote *I Got Rhythm*, *Of Thee I Sing*, and *La, La, Lucille*?
- A. Berg
 - B. Gershwin
 - C. Still
 - D. Copland
99. Technically speaking, drums are
- A. aerophones.
 - B. chordophones.
 - C. membranophones.
 - D. idiophones.
100. A repeated cycle of beats organizing rhythm in Indian classical music is a
- A. raga.
 - B. tabla.
 - C. tambura.
 - D. tala.

Sample CBE Answer Key

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| 1. C | 26. C | 51. C | 76. C |
| 2. A | 27. D | 52. C | 77. D |
| 3. D | 28. B | 53. B | 78. A |
| 4. A | 29. C | 54. C | 79. D |
| 5. D | 30. C | 55. B | 80. A |
| 6. C | 31. B | 56. A | 81. D |
| 7. D | 32. B | 57. A | 82. A |
| 8. A | 33. A | 58. D | 83. C |
| 9. A | 34. B | 59. C | 84. B |
| 10. D | 35. A | 60. A | 85. C |
| 11. C | 36. B | 61. C | 86. C |
| 12. D | 37. D | 62. A | 87. A |
| 13. C | 38. B | 63. B | 88. A |
| 14. D | 39. D | 64. B | 89. A |
| 15. B | 40. D | 65. C | 90. A |
| 16. D | 41. D | 66. B | 91. D |
| 17. D | 42. D | 67. D | 92. D |
| 18. D | 43. C | 68. C | 93. A |
| 19. D | 44. A | 69. D | 94. B |
| 20. B | 45. C | 70. D | 95. A |
| 21. D | 46. A | 71. A | 96. C |
| 22. B | 47. A | 72. B | 97. A |
| 23. A | 48. D | 73. B | 98. B |
| 24. B | 49. D | 74. C | 99. C |
| 25. B | 50. D | 75. C | 100. D |