1. The poems of the troubadour and trouvère repertory include:
   a) political and moral songs.
   b) love songs centered on the idea of "unrequited love."
   c) both a and b

2. The two main services for the Roman Catholic Church are the daily Offices and the Mass.
   a) true
   b) false

3. Which statement about the Notre Dame School is NOT true?
   a) Protin and Machaut are two of the main composers.
   b) Composers there wrote some of the earliest examples of polyphony, called organum.
   c) The first book containing compositions by composers of this school is called the Magnus liber organi.

4. Which of the following was NOT an activity associated with secular music in medieval society?
   a) devotional services
   b) dancing and dinner entertainment
   c) jousts and civic events

5. Gregorian chant features regularly phrased melodic lines supported by instrumental accompaniment.
   a) true
   b) false

6. The medieval French chanson can be described as a secular vocal composition set to a courtly love poem.
   a) true
   b) false

7. Which composer lived and worked during the Ars nova?
   a) Guillaume de Machaut
   b) Hildegard of Bingen
   c) Protin

8. Music performed with exchanges between a soloist and chorus is called:
   a) melismatic singing.
   b) a capella singing.
   c) responsorial singing

9. The chants of the church used only the major and minor scale patterns found in later music.
   a) true
   b) false

10. Hildegard of Bingen, a nun from western Germany, made important contributions to secular music in the Middle Ages.
    a) true
    b) false

11. Early notation used neumes, little ascending and descending signs written above the
words that suggested the shape of the melodic line.
   a) true
   b) false

12. Which statement is NOT true about medieval instrumentalists?
   a) They were often employed in the performance of vocal music, doubling or
      accompanying the singers.
   b) They took part in dance music.
   c) They performed only music written specifically for instruments.

13. Medieval monasteries played a central role in the preservation of knowledge from
    earlier cultures.
   a) true
   b) false

14. The liturgy refers to the set order of services and structure of each service.
   a) true
   b) false

15. The texts of the Mass service that are specific to a particular feast day are called the
    Ordinary.
   a) true
   b) false

1. The chief institutions of musical patronage in the Renaissance included the:
   a) church.
   b) city and state.
   c) aristocratic courts.
   d) all of the above

2. Renaissance composers often turned to old devices, such as the use of a cantus firmus,
   or fixed melody, as the basis of their composition.
   a) true
   b) false

3. The Renaissance first flourished in Italy and later spread to other parts of Europe,
   including England, influencing such writers as Shakespeare and Marlowe.
   a) true
   b) false

4. One of the most important religious reformers to emerge from this period was:
   a) Machiavelli.
   b) Elizabeth I.
   c) Martin Luther.

5. The predominant texture of Renaissance vocal music was monophony.
   a) true
   b) false

6. All of the following characteristics define the Renaissance EXCEPT:
   a) an interest in scientific and intellectual inquiry.
   b) an era of acceptance in faith and authority.
   c) the interest in a rationally ordered world.
7. Renaissance society was characterized by:
   a) a complete religious orientation.
   b) an increased secular orientation.

8. The expressive device Renaissance composers favored that linked the text more closely to the music is called:
   a) cantus firmus.
   b) word painting.
   c) continuous imitation.

9. Artists and writers in this era looked to the culture of the early Christian Church for inspiration.
   a) true
   b) false

10. Paris and Venice were both important centers of music publishing in the Renaissance.
    a) true
    b) false

11. Groups supporting musical institutions that flourished during the era included:
    a) church choirs and schools.
    b) civic wind bands.
    c) both a and b
    d) neither a nor b

12. The Renaissance represents:
    a) a sudden rebirth in learning and the arts.
    b) an increased awareness of the cultures of learned civilizations.

13. Renaissance artists strove to capture the human form in a more life-like fashion.
    a) true
    b) false

    a) true
    b) false

1. All of the following characterize the Renaissance madrigal EXCEPT:
   a) They were set to poetry based on courtly or rustic love.
   b) They were meant to be sung for religious occasions.
   c) They were written in the vernacular (language of the people).
   d) They often featured expressive devices, such as wordpainting, to bring the words and the music more closely together.

2. The Catholic Church's effort in the early sixteenth century to recapture the loyalty of its followers through a return to true Christian piety is known as the:
   a) Reformation.
   b) Counter-Reformation.
   c) Magna Carta.

3. Which was a recommendation of the Council of Trent regarding music for the church?
a) Use more instruments in the Mass.
b) Make the words more understandable.
c) Combine secular elements into the music for the Mass.

4. Renaissance chanson composers often turned to poems with freer structures than the fixed forms of the medieval chanson.
a) true
b) false

5. The madrigal flourished principally in France.
a) true
b) false

6. Which of the following make up the sections of the Mass Ordinary?
a) Kyrie, Gloria, Collect, Epistle, Gradual, Canon
b) Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus, Agnus Dei
c) Kyrie, Introit, Gradual, Communion, Ite missa est

7. Which of the following was NOT a popular Renaissance dance type of the sixteenth century?
a) pavane
b) galliard
c) ronde
d) estampie

8. Women were barred from secular music making in the Renaissance.
a) true
b) false

9. The principal forms of Renaissance secular music were the chanson and the motet.
a) true
b) false

10. Which genre of music was NOT sung as part of the religious services of the Roman Catholic Church?
a) chansons
b) motets
c) masses

11. Which is NOT true of cantus-firmus technique in the Renaissance?
a) Only Gregorian chant was used as the fixed melody.
b) Fragments from either sacred or secular music could serve as the fixed melody.
c) Renaissance composers employed this procedure to unify their Masses.

12. All of the following composers worked or lived in Italy during the Renaissance EXCEPT:
a) John Farmer.
b) Claudio Monteverdi.
c) Josquin des Prez.
d) Giovanni Pierluigi da Palestrina.

13. Which of the following is NOT typical of the Renaissance motet?
a) multivoiced, sometimes based on a chant
b) set to Latin texts, often in praise of the Virgin Mary
c) monophonic texture and sung in the vernacular

1. Opera had its origins in the experiments of a group known as the:
a) Florentine Camerata.
b) German Reformers.
c) Dutch School.

2. The Baroque era was known as the Age of Humanism.
a) true
b) false

3. Painters such as Rembrandt and Terbrugghen sought to re-create scenes from the daily life of the middle class.
a) true
b) false

4. The origin of the term "Baroque" is probably Portuguese, referring to an irregularly shaped pearl.
a) true
b) false

5. The Baroque was characterized by deeply felt religious beliefs that led to bloodshed between Protestants and Catholics.
a) true
b) false

6. What roles did women play in music during the Baroque era?
a) singers only
b) composers only
c) singers and composers

7. Monody, the new style of music, or le nuove musiche, features:
a) solo singing with no accompaniment.
b) solo singing with instrumental accompaniment.
c) a solo instrumentalist with no singing.

8. The tuning system developed during the Baroque that increased the range of harmonic possibilities is called:
a) just intonation.
b) equal temperament.
c) mean-tone temperament.

9. The collegium musicum was a university-based music ensemble that arose in the Baroque era.
a) true
b) false

10. How many instruments are generally needed to play the basso continuo part in a Baroque work?
a) one (a keyboard instrument)
b) two (a keyboard instrument and a bass melody instrument)
c) three (a keyboard instrument and two soprano-range melody instruments)

11. What is the most important force felt in the major-minor tonality system?
a) movement to the tonic  
b) movement to the subdominant  
c) movement to the relative minor

12. The belief that words and music were closely linked is reflected in the:  
a) Doctrine of Reason.  
b) Doctrine of Affections.  
c) Divine Comedy.

13. The shorthand notation that developed during the Baroque for basso continuo players is known as:  
a) neumes.  
b) ligatures.  
c) figured bass.

14. Absolute monarchy was the main form of European government during the Baroque, one important ruler being Elizabeth I of England.  
a) true  
b) false

15. The rise in opera was responsible for the popularity of the voice of the ________, a male singer whose high register was preserved through an operation at an early age.  
a) tenor  
b) countertenor  
c) castrato

16. Dynamic contrasts are achieved in Baroque music through:  
a) forte/piano contrasts.  
b) echo effects.  
c) both a and b.

1. The term "accompagnato," as opposed to "secco," describes a recitative in which:  
a) the orchestra accompanies the recitative.  
b) only continuo instruments accompany the recitative.  
c) the recitative is sung unaccompanied.

2. Which is NOT true of an overture?  
a) It is an instrumental introduction to an opera.  
b) It may introduce themes from arias to follow.  
c) It is generally played again between scenes.

3. An operatic song in the form ABA, which allows for the soloist to embellish the last section, is called a:  
a) lament aria.  
b) da capo aria.  
c) ballad aria.

4. The masque was an English entertainment that combined music and poetry.  
a) true  
b) false

5. A secular Italian cantata that tells a story following the characters throughout the plot is based on the following poetic genres:  
a) lyric
6. Monteverdi was one of the first great composers of opera.
a) true  
b) false

7. The earliest opera plots were drawn from real-life situations.
a) true  
b) false

8. Many of Bach's cantatas are based on Protestant chorale or hymn tunes.
a) true  
b) false

9. A(n) ________ is a multimovement work for solo vocalists, chorus, and instrumentalists based on a lyric or dramatic poem.
a) cantata  
b) oratorio  
c) chorale

10. Tragdie lyrique was a French opera style associated with the composer Jean-Baptiste Lully.
a) true  
b) false

11. The text of an opera is known as a:
a) screenplay.  
b) libretto.  
c) recitative.

12. Which is NOT true of a Baroque oratorio?
a) It was generally based on a biblical story and performed in a church.  
b) It utilized scenery, acting, and costumes, just as in opera.  
c) It featured arias, recitatives, ensemble numbers, choruses, and narration.

13. An aria is characterized by:
a) tuneful and highly emotive melodies.  
b) rapid speech-like declamation.  
c) homorhythmic choral singing.

14. Cantatas may be based on either secular or sacred subjects.
a) true  
b) false

1. Which of the following is NOT a standard dance of a Baroque suite?
a) allemande  
b) courante  
c) overture

2. A one-movement orchestral work in three sections with the tempo scheme fast-slow-fast, is a(n):
a) Italian overture.  
b) French overture.
c) sonata da camera.

3. The main theme of a fugue is known as the:
   a) fugato.
   b) episode.
   c) subject.

4. The standard Baroque concerto has three movements.
   a) true
   b) false

5. The piano was the most popular Baroque keyboard instrument.
   a) true
   b) false

6. The first movement of a Baroque concerto is most often based on an orchestral refrain, or ritornello, procedure.
   a) true
   b) false

7. A highly structured contrapuntal form, based on a single theme or subject is a:
   a) prelude.
   b) fugue.
   c) French overture.

8. The Italian composer Arcangelo Corelli was known for his:
   a) operas.
   b) preludes.
   c) trio sonatas.

9. A multimovement form based on the opposition of one player against a larger group is an:
   a) concerto grosso.
   b) solo concerto.
   c) overture.

10. Which of the following genres is a group of dance movements, usually in the same key?
    a) suite
    b) chaconne
    c) passacaglia

11. Vivaldi is known principally for his operas.
    a) true
    b) false

12. The small group of soloists in a concerto grosso are known as the:
    a) concertino.
    b) ritornello.
    c) ripieno.

13. A Baroque sonata type that is contrapuntal in nature and has the tempo scheme slow-fast-slow-fast is the sonata da camera.
    a) true
b) false

14. An organ work in which a traditional hymn tune is embellished is a(n):
   a) allemande.
   b) chorale prelude.
   c) Italian overture.

15. The strings on Baroque instruments were made of:
   a) steel.
   b) gut.
   c) nylon.

1. Which Baroque composer wrote over 200 solo concertos for violin?
   a) Johann Sebastian Bach
   b) Barbara Strozzi
   c) Antonio Vivaldi

2. Which Baroque composer was known for his works for the Lutheran church?
   a) Johann Sebastian Bach
   b) George Frideric Handel
   c) Antonio Vivaldi

3. Which is NOT an oratorio by George Frideric Handel?
   a) Messiah
   b) Julius Caesar
   c) Judas Maccabaeus

4. Which Baroque composer wrote over 40 Italian operas?
   a) Johann Sebastian Bach
   b) George Frideric Handel
   c) Antonio Vivaldi

5. Which is NOT true about the life of George Frideric Handel?
   a) He was born in Germany.
   b) He traveled to Italy to study opera.
   c) He spent most of his productive career in France.

6. Which is NOT a well-known work by J.S. Bach?
   a) Water Music
   b) Art of the Fugue
   c) Well-Tempered Clavier

7. Which was NOT a position held by Johann Sebastian Bach?
   a) court composer to Duke of Weimar
   b) cantor at St. Thomas Church in Leipzig
   c) teacher at a girls' school in Venice

8. Which Baroque composer was known as the "red priest"?
   a) Johann Sebastian Bach
   b) George Frideric Handel
   c) Antonio Vivaldi

9. Who composed the opera Dido and Aeneas?
a) Monteverdi
b) Purcell
c) Handel

10. With which vocal genre is Bach best associated?
   a) opera
   b) masque
   c) cantata

11. Which Baroque composer was famous in his day as an organist?
   a) Johann Sebastian Bach
   b) George Frideric Handel
   c) Antonio Vivaldi

12. What London musical event changed the public's taste in opera?
   a) the premiere of Bach's A Mighty Fortress is Our God
   b) the premiere of Handel's Messiah
   c) the premiere of John Gay's The Beggar's Opera

13. Which Baroque composer is noted for his English-texted oratorios?
    a) Johann Sebastian Bach
    b) George Frideric Handel
    c) Antonio Vivaldi

14. Which woman composer was a prolific composer of both sacred and secular music?
    a) Francesca Caccini
    b) Isabella d'Este
    c) Barbara Strozzi

1. The most famous painter of the French Rococo was Peter Paul Rubens.
   a) true
   b) false

2. Symmetrical and balanced phrases are a characteristic of:
   a) Baroque style.
   b) Classical style.

3. Polyphonic textures prevail in the music of the:
   a) early Baroque.
   b) late Baroque.
   c) Classical era.

4. Which keyboard instrument was dominant in the Classical era?
   a) harpsichord
   b) piano
   c) organ

5. Use of chromatic harmony for expressive effect was typical of:
   a) Baroque style
   b) Classical style

6. The concerto grosso was popular in the:
   a) Baroque era.
b) Classical era.

7. Figured bass notation can be found in the music of the:
   a) Baroque era.
   b) Classical era.

8. The symphony and string quartet were favored instrumental genres of the:
   a) Baroque era.
   b) Classical era.

9. Which era saw the development of the sonata-allegro form?
   a) Baroque era
   b) Classical era

10. A composer noted for opera reform in the Rococo was C.P.E. Bach.
    a) true
    b) false

11. The clarinet and trombone were introduced into the orchestra in the:
    a) Baroque era.
    b) Classical era.

12. The Beggar's Opera, by John Gay, incorporates folk songs and popular tunes.
    a) true
    b) false

13. The idea of a single "affection" or emotion for each work or movement is typical of
    the:
    a) Baroque era
    b) Classical era

14. Forte/piano contrasts and echo effects are typical in the music of the:
    a) Baroque era.
    b) Classical era.

15. Rococo artists reacted against the grand gestures of the Baroque.
    a) true
    b) false