

TYPES AND STYLES – Answers

- 829.** (2) A form of dance that tells a story
- 830.** (3) Dance movements and music
- 831.** (3) Italy
- 832.** (2) 17th century
- 833.** (3) France and Russia
- 834.** (2) Dancing on their toes
- 835.** (1) Strength and balance
- 836.** (3) Body and music
- 837.** (3) Graceful and expressive
- 838.** (3) Fairy tales, myths, and modern stories
- 839.** (2) The Nutcracker
- 840.** (2) Sleeping Beauty
- 841.** (3) Pointe shoes
- 842.** (4) Loud singing
- 843.** (4) China
- 844.** (4) All of the above
- 845.** (3) Dance and music
- 846.** Ballet is a form of dance that tells a story through dance movements and music.
- 847.** Ballet began in the 17th century.
- 848.** Ballet became very popular in France and Russia.
- 849.** Ballet uses dance movements and music to tell a story.
- 850.** Two famous ballets by Tchaikovsky are The Nutcracker and Sleeping Beauty.
- 851.** A ballet written by Stravinsky is The Firebird.
- 852.** Ballet dancers wear pointe shoes on their feet.
- 853.** Strength and balance are important for a dancer's balance.
- 854.** No, ballet does not use speaking to tell a story; it uses dance and music.
- 855.** The Nutcracker is a ballet.

CONCERTO

- 856.** (2) A musical work featuring a solo instrument with an orchestra
- 857.** (2) The orchestra
- 858.** (3) Cadenza
- 859.** (2) During the Cadenza
- 860.** (2) Skill and technique
- 861.** (3) Three
- 862.** (4) Vivaldi
- 863.** (1) Beethoven
- 864.** (3) The Emperor
- 865.** (1) Harmony and challenge
- 866.** (1) Conversation
- 867.** (3) Talent and skill
- 868.** (4) Choir
- 869.** (3) Played only by the soloist
- 870.** (2) Orchestra
- 871.** (2) Violin
- 872.** (2) Orchestra and soloist
- 873.** (3) Solo instrument and orchestra
- 874.** A concerto is a musical work featuring a solo instrument accompanied and challenged by an orchestra.
- 875.** The orchestra plays along with the soloist in a concerto.
- 876.** The solo section in a concerto is called the Cadenza.
- 877.** There are typically three movements in a concerto.
- 878.** A famous violin concerto by Vivaldi is The Four Seasons.
- 879.** Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 is commonly called The Emperor.
- 880.** The violin is the featured instrument in The Four Seasons.

- 881. Antonio Vivaldi is the composer of The Four Seasons.
- 882. Beethoven composed the "Emperor" concerto.
- 883. The soloist is the main focus in a concerto.
- 884. A choir is missing from a concerto; the orchestra is present.
- 885. The soloist performs the Cadenza without the orchestra.
- 886. The word "Cadenza" describes a solo section where the soloist shows skill and technique.
- 887. One skill a soloist shows during a concerto is technical skill.
- 888. One famous concerto for piano is Beethoven's Piano Concerto No. 5 ("Emperor").

OVERTURE

- 889. (3) A piece of music
- 890. (3) Before the beginning
- 891. (1) Operas
- 892. (2) William Tell Overture
- 893. (2) Musical themes
- 894. (3) To grab attention
- 895. (3) The musical ideas
- 896. (2) Excitement and interest
- 897. (3) Instrumental
- 898. (3) 19th century
- 899. (3) Cello
- 900. (1) Singing
- 901. (1) Very quiet and slow
- 902. (3) Italy
- 903. (2) Musical melodies
- 904. A musical piece played at the beginning of a performance to introduce themes and set the mood.

- 905. Before the beginning of a performance.
- 906. The mood and atmosphere.
- 907. William Tell Overture.
- 908. To grab the audience's attention and introduce the music.
- 909. Instrumental.
- 910. 19th century.
- 911. Very quiet and slow.
- 912. 1812 Overture.

WALTZ

- 913. (3)
- 914. (2)
- 915. (3)
- 916. (2)
- 917. (1)
- 918. (3)
- 919. (3)
- 920. (3)
- 921. (3)
- 922. (2)
- 923. (1)
- 924. (3)
- 925. (2)
- 926. (3)
- 927. (3)
- 928. Strong accent on first beat
- 929. Ballroom dance
- 930. 3 beats

- 931. Johann Strauss II
- 932. Danube River
- 933. The Blue Danube
- 934. 19th century
- 935. Johann Strauss II
- 936. Slow to moderate and graceful

MARCH

- 937. (2) To help soldiers walk in time
- 938. (2) Drums, brass, and woodwinds
- 939. (3) Strong and regular
- 940. (2) Military parades
- 941. (3) Duple or quadruple time
- 942. (2) 2 or 4
- 943. (3) Handel
- 944. (2) Slowly and sadly
- 945. (2) Schubert
- 946. (2) A popular march
- 947. (2) Stars and Stripes Forever
- 948. (3) Walk together
- 949. (2) Strong and steady
- 950. (2) Woodwinds and brass
- 951. (1) 2-beat rhythms
- 952. (3) J.P. Sousa
- 953. (4) March in time
- 954. (3) A marching parade
- 955. (2) Ceremonies and parades
- 956. (3) Harp

957. (1) 2
958. (3) 4
959. (3) Ceremonies and military parades
960. A march in music is a piece with a strong, regular rhythm written to help people march or walk in time.
961. Marches have a strong and regular beat to keep people, especially soldiers, walking together in rhythm.
962. Three types of instruments used in marches are drums, brass, and woodwinds.
963. Marches are commonly written for military parades, ceremonies, and public celebrations.
964. Most marches are written in duple (2/4) or quadruple (4/4) time signatures.
965. Duple time means there are 2 beats in each bar of music.
966. Quadruple time means there are 4 beats in each bar of music.
967. Handel composed the "Scipio March".
968. Schubert composed the "Military March".
969. The "Colonel Bogey March" is a popular and well-known march used in ceremonies.
970. A famous march composed by John Philip Sousa is "Stars and Stripes Forever".
971. The steady beat of a march helps soldiers march in time.
972. A funeral march is the type of march played at funerals.
973. "Stars and Stripes Forever" is a famous march used in ceremonies.

MINUET

974. (2) Slow French dance
975. (3) France
976. (2) 3/4
977. (1) Baroque
978. (3) Elegant and calm

979. (3) J.S. Bach
980. (4) Very fast tempo
981. (2) Harpsichord
982. (2) 3
983. A minuet is an elegant and graceful dance in triple time that was popular in the 17th and 18th centuries.
984. The minuet originated in France.
985. The time signature used in a minuet is 3/4.
986. The minuet is a slow dance.
987. The minuet was most popular during the 18th century.
988. A famous minuet written by J.S. Bach is "Minuet in G".

SUITE

989. (2)
990. (3)
991. (3)
992. (2)
993. (2)
994. (4)
995. (3)
996. (3)
997. (2)
998. (2)
999. (2)
1000. (2)
1001. (1)
1002. (3)
1003. (2)

- 1004. (3)
- 1005. (2)
- 1006. (3)
- 1007. An instrumental composition
- 1008. Binary form
- 1009. Royal courts
- 1010. Allemande
- 1011. Courante

OPERA

Multiple Choice Questions:

- 1012. (3) Singing a play
- 1013. (3) Aida
- 1014. (3) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
- 1015. (2) Tragic opera
- 1016. (3) Comic opera
- 1017. (3) Soprano
- 1018. (2) Bass
- 1019. (2) A lyrical song
- 1020. (3) A sung-speech style solo
- 1021. (3) The text (words)
- 1022. (2) Librettist
- 1023. (2) Lohengrin
- 1024. (2) Recitative
- 1025. (2) It is funny
- 1026. (3) Libretto
- 1027. (3) Aida
- 1028. (2) Recitative

Short Answer Questions:

1029. Opera is a dramatic work in which singers and musicians perform a story using music, singing, and sometimes dance.

1030. An opera is mostly sung with orchestral music, while a ballet tells a story mainly through dance and movement.

1031. Operas are usually performed in opera houses or theatres.

1032. Aida

1033. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

1034. A tragic opera

1035. A comic opera

1036. An aria is a solo song in an opera, usually expressing emotions.

1037. A recitative is a sung style of speech used to advance the plot in an opera.

1038. Libretto means the text or words of an opera.

1039. The librettist writes the libretto.

1040. Lohengrin

1041. The orchestra

1042. Lohengrin (includes German myths)

CANTATA

1043. (2) A musical piece for singers and instruments

1044. (2) Biblical stories

1045. (3) It is shorter and not acted out

1046. (2) A solo song

1047. (2) Group singing

1048. (3) J.S. Bach

1049. (2) Singing

1050. (3) Singers and instruments

1051. (2) A group

- 1052.** (2) Baroque
- 1053.** (3) A solo singer
- 1054.** (2) Biblical stories
- 1055.** (1) Costumes
- 1056.** (2) Humorous
- 1057.** A cantata is a musical piece written for singers and instruments, often telling a story through music without acting or stage sets.
- 1058.** A famous composer of cantatas is J.S. Bach.
- 1059.** A cantata is different from an opera because it is shorter, not acted out, and usually does not use costumes or scenery.
- 1060.** The main theme in most traditional cantatas is biblical stories.
- 1061.** The "Coffee Cantata" was composed by J.S. Bach.
- 1062.** No, costumes are not typically used in a cantata.

ORATORIO

- 1063.** (2) Biblical stories (Sacred themes)
- 1064.** (2) Church or concert hall
- 1065.** (2) Acting, costumes, scenery
- 1066.** (3) George F. Handel
- 1067.** (3) Hallelujah Chorus
- 1068.** (2) Religious stories
- 1069.** (3) J.S. Bach
- 1070.** (3) Joseph Haydn
- 1071.** (3) Acting
- 1072.** (2) Singing and music
- 1073.** (3) England
- 1074.** (2) Oratorios have no acting or costumes
- 1075.** (2) Storytelling with music

- 1076.** (2) Handel
- 1077.** (3) Actors
- 1078.** A large musical work for voices and orchestra based on a religious or sacred theme, performed without costumes, scenery, or acting.
- 1079.** Orchestra, chorus, soloists
- 1080.** An oratorio is performed without acting, costumes, or scenery, while an opera includes all of these elements.
- 1081.** In churches or concert halls
- 1082.** Religious or biblical themes
- 1083.** The Messiah
- 1084.** J.S. Bach
- 1085.** The Messiah
- 1086.** The Creation
- 1087.** The text or script of the oratorio, including dialogue and lyrics
- 1088.** No
- 1089.** Joseph Haydn
- 1090.** Baroque period
- 1091.** Strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion (orchestra)
- 1092.** English
- 1093.** A solo vocal piece with instrumental accompaniment, typically expressive and melodic
- 1094.** The birth of Jesus Christ
- 1095.** George F. Handel

SYMPHONY

- 1096.** (2) A large piece of music for an orchestra
- 1097.** (3) Four
- 1098.** (3) Fast and dramatic

- 1099.** (3) A dance-like theme (Minuet or Scherzo)
- 1100.** (2) Haydn
- 1101.** (2) Pastoral Symphony
- 1102.** (2) Clock Symphony
- 1103.** (3) Jupiter Symphony
- 1104.** (3) Beethoven
- 1105.** (4) All of the above
- 1106.** (2) Symphonies
- 1107.** (2) Haydn
- 1108.** (2) A variety of movements with different moods
- 1109.** (1) A conversation between different sections of the orchestra
- 1110.** (2) Mozart
- 1111.** (1) Sonata for orchestra, called a symphony
- 1112.** Fast – Slow – Dance-like (Minuet or Scherzo) – Fast
- 1113.** Symphony No. 6 “Pastoral”
- 1114.** First movement
- 1115.** Slow and lyrical
- 1116.** Haydn
- 1117.** Clock Symphony
- 1118.** Nine
- 1119.** Beethoven
- 1120.** A symphony is for full orchestra with multiple movements, while a concerto features a soloist with orchestra.
- 1121.** The strings provide the main melodies, harmonies, and textures of the symphony.
- 1122.** A Minuet is a dance in triple time, often found in the third movement.
- 1123.** The brass section adds power, brilliance, and dramatic intensity.
- 1124.** Symphony No. 41 “Jupiter”

1125. Mozart
1126. Haydn and Mozart

LIED

1127. (2) Song
1128. (3) 19th century
1129. (3) Franz Schubert
1130. (2) Voice and piano
1131. (2) Nature, love, and feelings
1132. (2) Erlking
1133. (2) The Trout
1134. (3) Schubert
1135. (2) Schubert
1136. (3) German
1137. (2) 1797–1828
1138. (3) Piano
1139. (1) The Trout
1140. (3) Symphonie Fantastique
1141. (2) Voice and piano
1142. (1) Schumann
1143. (3) Voice and lyrics
1144. Song
1145. Franz Schubert
1146. Franz Schubert, Robert Schumann
1147. Voice and piano
1148. Nature, love, feelings, and storytelling
1149. Franz Schubert
1150. The Trout

1151. A father tries to save his son from the evil Erlking, but the boy dies in the end.
1152. Franz Schubert
1153. Emotional, expressive, often melancholic or romantic
1154. Franz Schubert
1155. Franz Schubert
1156. Robert Schumann
1157. A father rides with his sick child, who is haunted by the supernatural Erlking; the child dies by the end.
1158. Love, sorrow, longing, fear, and nature-related feelings

Style of Jazz music

1159. (1) New Orleans
1160. (2) Swing rhythms
1161. (3) Scott Joplin
1162. (2) Trumpet
1163. (2) Rock and roll
1164. (2) 12-bar pattern
1165. (3) Steady beat with improvisation
1166. (3) Electric Guitar
1167. (2) Louis Armstrong
1168. (3) 1930s and 1940s
1169. (2) Benny Goodman
1170. (2) Trumpet
1171. (2) 5-8 musicians
1172. (3) No fixed form or structure
1173. (2) Long-short
1174. (2) Notes that are slightly flat in pitch

- 1175. (2) Syncopated melodies and steady accompaniment
- 1176. (3) Duke Ellington
- 1177. (4) Free Jazz
- 1178. (2) New Orleans
- 1179. (2) Scott Joplin
- 1180. (1) Syncopated melody and steady accompaniment
- 1181. (4) The Entertainer
- 1182. (2) African American spirituals
- 1183. (3) 12-bar pattern
- 1184. (3) Notes that are slightly lower than normal
- 1185. (2) B.B. King
- 1186. (3) New Orleans
- 1187. (2) New Orleans Style
- 1188. (2) Clarinet
- 1189. (2) Trumpet
- 1190. (2) Benny Goodman
- 1191. (1) "Long-short" rhythm
- 1192. (3) Lack of regular form and themes
- 1193. (2) John Coltrane
- 1194. (2) Piano, clarinet, trombone, and drums
- 1195. (1) Jazz
- 1196. (2) Piano
- 1197. (2) Smooth and rhythmic
- 1198. (2) Played at a lower pitch
- 1199. (3) Everyone improvises together
- 1200. (3) When the Saints Go Marching In
- 1201. (2) It is performed by orchestras with large brass sections
- 1202. (2) Count Basie

- 1203. (1) A smooth, dancing rhythm
- 1204. (3) Trombone
- 1205. (2) Breaks away from traditional jazz forms
- 1206. (3) Ornette Coleman
- 1207. (2) Sad and expressive
- 1208. (3) Dixieland
- 1209. (3) Violin
- 1210. (1) Louis Armstrong
- 1211. (1) New York
- 1212. (3) Making up music on the spot
- 1213. (1) Miles Davis
- 1214. (1) Rock and Roll
- 1215. (1) Bessie Smith
- 1216. (2) 12-bar
- 1217. (3) Both improvisation and melody
- 1218. (2) A rhythmic feel of "long-short" notes
- 1219. (2) Bebop
- 1220. (3) Blues
- 1221. (2) A specific chord progression in blues music
- 1222. (1) Bebop
- 1223. (2) Drums
- 1224. (3) Cello
- 1225. (2) Highly syncopated melody with a steady accompaniment
- 1226. (2) Expressive lyrics often dealing with struggles
- 1227. (3) Scott Joplin
- 1228. (3) No predetermined structure or form
- 1229. (2) Swing
- 1230. (2) 1930s and 1940s

- 1231.** (3) Louis Armstrong
- 1232.** (2) Heavy reliance on improvisation
- 1233.** (3) Charlie Parker
- 1234.** (1) Refers to the syncopated nature of the music
- 1235.** (3) Experimental and unpredictable
- 1236.** (2) Miles Davis
- 1237.** (3) It influenced multiple music genres like rock and roll and hip-hop
- 1238.** Improvisation, syncopation, swing rhythms, blue notes, and call-and-response patterns
- 1239.** Scott Joplin
- 1240.** New Orleans
- 1241.** A 12-bar chord progression (I-IV-V pattern)
- 1242.** Benny Goodman
- 1243.** A note that is sung or played at a slightly lower pitch than that of the major scale for expressive purposes
- 1244.** Steady four-beat pulse and a swung eighth-note feel
- 1245.** Ragtime
- 1246.** Creating music spontaneously during performance without written music
- 1247.** Benny Goodman
- 1248.** Brass (trumpets, trombones), woodwinds (clarinets, saxophones), and rhythm section (piano, drums, double bass, guitar)
- 1249.** Lack of predetermined chord progressions and melodies
- 1250.** Piano, sometimes with banjo or small ensembles
- 1251.** It features collective improvisation and uses a front line of trumpet, trombone, and clarinet
- 1252.** It provided a simple, repeatable form that influenced rock and pop song structures
- 1253.** Placing emphasis on the off-beats or unexpected beats in the rhythm

1254. By abandoning set chord changes, fixed tempo, and traditional form

1255. It allows musicians to express their creativity and interact spontaneously with other players

1256. Scott Joplin

1257. Swinging or uneven eighth notes that create a lilting, danceable feel

1258. They play melodies, harmonies, and add punchy accents and power to the ensemble

1259. Syncopated rhythms with a steady left-hand march bass and right-hand melody in piano

1260. By using scales, chord tones, and listening to the rhythm section for cues while performing

1261. Free Jazz

1262. The Swing Era (1930s–1940s) was a period when big band jazz became popular for dancing and entertainment

1263. To structure blues songs and solos using a standard progression

1264. Louis Armstrong, King Oliver, and Jelly Roll Morton

1265. It was the birthplace of jazz, combining African, Caribbean, and European musical traditions

1266. The blues introduced expressive melodies, 12-bar form, and emotional storytelling to early rock music