

MUSIC APPRECIATION
MUS-100
UNIT 1 STUDY GUIDE

1. What is the most basic element of music?
2. What is the term for 'sound production through the vibration of air'?
3. What is the musical term for the highness or lowness of sound?
4. What is the musical term for the length of sound?
5. What is the musical term for the loudness or softness of sound?
6. What is the musical term for the distinctive, individuality of sound?
7. What is the term for how pitch is scientifically measured?
8. What is the frequency of a healthy human ear?
9. What has been created when a frequency number is divided or multiplied by two?
10. What musical item is universal in all cultures?
11. What country uses up to 17 divisions of the octave?
12. What two countries use 5 divisions of the octave?
13. What country uses 12 divisions of the octave?
14. What is the musical term (type of scale) for 12 equidistant notes within one octave?
15. On the piano, a white note to its adjacent black note is musically how far apart?
16. What is the musical term for the distance or difference between any two notes?
17. What type of notation was developed in which a system was devised to indicate musical ideas?
18. What musical item consists of five parallel lines and four spaces? Draw and label it.
19. On the staff, what is used to indicate what pitch name corresponds to the staff's lines and spaces?
20. What is created when two or more staves are connected by a line on the left? Draw and label it.
21. What is used to expand the staff beyond its five parallel lines and four parallel spaces?
22. On the piano, what musical symbol is used to raise the pitch one half-step from a white note to a black note?
23. On the piano, what musical symbol is used to lower the pitch one half-step from a white note to a black note?
24. What musical item cancels all previous sharps and flats and restores a pitch to its diatonic form?
25. What is the collective musical term to describe all symbols used on the staff to alter pitch?
26. What is the musical term that determines what one pitch is the basis for an entire piece of music?
27. What was employed to simplify the use of numerous accidentals?
28. What is the scientific term from rhythm?
29. What does a whole-note look like?
30. What does a half-note look like?
31. What does a quarter-note look like?
32. What is the musical term for a line that connects two notes of the same pitch?
33. What is the musical term for a line that connects two notes of different pitch?
34. What natural element employed in music shapes the rhythm and its use of notes?
35. What is the musical term for a repeating pattern of accented and unaccented notes?
36. What is the musical term for a recurring pattern of strong and weak beats?
37. What is used in music to determine meter?
38. What type of meter do we have when every second count is accented?
39. What type of meter do we have when every third count is accented?
40. What type of meter do we have when each count is divisible by three?
41. What type of meter do we have when the counts are irregular (as in chant)?
42. What occurs when accents are displaced from their natural positions?
43. What is the musical term for the music's speed?
44. What does 'presto' mean?
45. What does 'adagio' mean?
46. What does 'allegro' mean?
47. What does 'moderato' mean?
48. What is the scientific term for 'dynamics'?
49. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'pp'?
50. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'p'?
51. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'mp'?
52. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'mf'?
53. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'f'?

54. What is the Italian word and English meaning for the musical symbol 'ff'?
55. What is the Italian word for music that gradually becomes louder?
56. What are the two Italian words for music that gradually becomes softer?
57. What is the scientific term for 'timbre'?
58. What does a coherent succession of pitches create?
59. What is the musical term used to describe the subsections of a melody?
60. What is the musical term for a short, easily recognized melodic or rhythmic fragment?
61. What is the musical term for the basic subject matter of a piece of music that is usually longer than a motive and serves as a building block of a longer work and is usually stated many times in a larger work?
62. What is the musical term for the art of sound in time?
63. What is the musical term for the various sounds (vertical and horizontal) that occur simultaneously in a piece of music?
64. What is the musical term for a single unaccompanied melody?
65. What is the musical term for a single melody with accompaniment?
66. What is the musical term for two or more melodies that are played or sung simultaneously?
67. What occurs when each note of a melody is provided with a chord?
68. What are the two basic types of harmonization?
69. What is the musical term for chords or intervals that sound fairly stable and are free of tension?
70. What is the musical term for chords or intervals that sound fairly unstable and are tense?
71. What is the musical term for a melody that gravitates towards a central pitch or tonic?
72. What type of 'scale' idiom was used in the Middle Ages and Renaissance where any note of the 'scale' could be described as the *tonic*?
73. After the Renaissance period, what two types of modes were commonly used?
74. What is the musical term for an asymmetrical diatonic scale with different patterns?
75. What is the musical term for a symmetrical diatonic scale with identical patterns?
76. What is the musical term that describes the movement from one 'key' to another 'key'?
77. What is used to create the 'shape' of a piece of music?
78. What is used by composers to grind the music into our memory?
79. What is used by composers to sustain the listener's interest and to add variety to the music?
80. What are 'sonata', 'fugue', 'rondo', 'theme and variation', and 'sonata-allegro'?
81. What are 'opera', 'suite', 'symphony', and 'concerto'?
82. What is the musical term for the incorporated qualities that make an individual piece of music distinctive?
83. What family of instruments does the timpani belong?
84. What family of instruments does the cello belong?
85. What family of instruments does the English horn belong?
86. What family of instruments does the French horn belong?
87. What family of instruments does the harp belong?
88. What family of instruments does the viola belong?
89. What family of instruments does the clarinet belong?
90. What family of instruments does the trumpet belong?
91. What family of instruments does the cymbal belong?
92. What family of instruments does the oboe belong?
93. What two instrumental families could the piano-forte belong?
94. How many lines did the first staff use?
95. Who developed the first 4-lined staff?
96. What does the term 'mode' refer to?
97. What is the musical term for 'speed up'?
98. What is the musical term for 'slow down'?
99. What is used to indicate meter?
100. What does a bass clef look like?
101. What does a treble clef look like?
102. What does a whole-rest look like?
103. What does a half-rest look like?
104. What does a quarter-rest look like?
105. What is the distance between two bar lines called?
106. In a piece of music, where do you find the key signature?
107. What are the four elements of musical sound?
108. In a time signature, what does the top number mean?

109. In a time signature, what does the bottom number mean?
110. What is the real name for what we know today as the 'piano'?
111. Seven white notes on the piano when played one after the other is what type of 'scale'?