

NOTE: 1.6 is: "it don't mean a thing, if it ain't got that swing by D. Ellington (1899-1974).

MUS 115

MIDTERM

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I. Listening: from Test #1

List of Works: *"Water Music" by G.F. Handel (1685-1759); *"Mandarendare"; *"Symphony #18 in F Major" by W.A. Mozart (1756-91); *"Fanfare for the Common Man" by Aaron Copland (1900-1990); *"It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing" by Duke Ellington (1899-1974)

	Work	Composer
16	1. "Fire and Lightening by Thomas Morley (1557-1602)	
7	2. Minuet and Trio from "Symphony No.18 in F Mayor".	W.A. Mozart (1756-1791)
4	3. "Water Music"	George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)
3	4. "A place Full of Energy" ("Mandarendare") by Performer Forward Kwenda.	
5	5. "Fanfare for the Common Man"	Aaron Copland (1900-1990)

II. Listening from Test #2 Ch. 4 (Middle Ages: 400-1400)

List of Works: *"Viderunt Omnes" by Perotinus (Ca. 1170-Ca. 1236); *"Kyrie" (Plainchant); *"Doulez Viaire Gracieus" by G. Machaut (ca. 1300-1377); *"A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia (Late 12th Century)

	Work	Composer
9	1. "A Chantar"	Beatriz De Dia (Late Twelfth Century)
8	2. "Kyrie" (Plainchant)	Anon
10	3. "Viderunt Omnes"	Perotinus (Ca.1170-Ca.1236)
11	4. "Doulez Viaire Gracieus"	Guillaume De Machaut (Ca.1300-1377)

III. Listening from Test #2 Ch. 5 (Renaissance: 1400-1600)

Works: *"Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass" by Josquin Desprez (ca. 1440-1521); *"Exsultate Deo" (Motet) Pierluigi Da Palestrina (ca. 1525-1594); *"Sweet Nymph Come to Thy Lover" and "Fire and Lightening" (Two English Madrigals) by Thomas Morley (1557-1602); *"Canzona Duodecimi Toni" (Two Brass Choirs) by Giovanni Gabrieli (1555-1612); *"Ronde" and "Saltarello" (Dance Pair) by Tielman Susato (fl. 1543-1570)

	Work	Composer
13	1. "Kyrie" from "Pange Lingua Mass"	Josquin Desprez (ca.1440-1521)
14	2. "Motet, Exsultate Deo"	Giovanni Pierluigi Da Palestrina (ca. 1525-1594)
17	3. "Canzona Duodecimi Toni" (Two Brass Choirs)	Giovanni Gabrieli (ca. 1555-1612)
16	4. "Sweet Nymph Come to Thy Lover; "Fire and Lightening"	Thomas Morley (1557-1602)
18	5. "Ronde" and "Saltarello" (Dance Pair)	Tielman Susato (fl, 1543-1570)

IV. Listening from Ch. 6 (1600-1750)

Works: *"St. Matthew Passion" by J.S. Bach (1685-1750); *"Messiah" by G.F. Handel (1685-1759); *"Spring" by Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741); *"Dido and Aeneas" by Henry Purcell (1659-1695)

	Work	Composer
20	1. "Dido and Aeneas"	Henry Purcel (1659-1695)
22	2. "St. Matthew Passion"	Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)
21	3. ("Spring"), from The Four Seasons	Antonio Vivaldi (1678-1741)
23	4. "Halleluyah" Chorus from Messiah	George Frideric Handel (1685-1759)

Short Answers: 1. Name the five elements of music. *Melody*, _____, _____, _____, _____.

2. What are the five family of instruments? *Woodwinds, Brass,* _____,

3. List three of the types of texture: *Monophony, Polyphony, Homophony.*

Ch. 4 Terms to define:

1. Plainchant (see pg. 55): _____
2. Three types of text setting (see pg. 56): *Syllabic,* _____, _____
3. Secular Song. Primary Topic? (see pg. 58) _____
4. Who were the Troubadours? (see pg. 58) Poet-musician wrote their own poetry and music
5. In the song "A Chantar" by Beatriz De Dia, what is the name of the string instrument which accompanies the singer? (see pg. 58) a Vielle Which wind instrument accompanies this? (see pg. 58) low wooden flute
6. The Medieval Audience: two main kinds of audience for serious music? (see pg. 65) Human and divine
7. Quote on pg. 64 "Music is a science that would have us laugh and sing and dance." Who said this? Guillaume de Machaut

Ch. 5 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. When was the Printing Press invented? 1450
2. What are the five movements of the Mass Ordinary? Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Angus Dei
3. Define Polyphony: Harmonizing different melodies.
4. Most gifted composer of the mid-Renaissance and whom Martin Luther praised for his being the "Master of Notes"? Josquin Desprez
4. What does the term "Renaissance" mean? "Rebirth"

Ch. 6 Terms to define and short answer questions:

1. "Baroque" = Term of disapproval, (pg. 83) music w/ no harmony & confused.
2. What is the basis of *Concertos*? The idea of Baroque music (see pg. 87)
3. Name four of the movements in a *French Baroque Dance Suite*: Allemande, Courante, Gigue, Sarabande (see pg. 87 and following)
4. What two instruments comprise the *Basso Continuo*? Harpsichord and low strings (see pg. 87)
5. What comes after the *Recitative* imitated song (see pg. 89)
6. Which of our listening pieces used the *Ground-Bass* form? Dido & Aeneas (pg. 91)
7. Define *Sonata da Camera* contrasting dance rhythms. (pg. 93)
8. Define *Sonata da Chiesa* alternated w/ slow & fast movements (pg. 93)
9. Which of our listening pieces illustrated *Program Music*? Four Seasons (pg. 96)

Questions with short answers:

1. Vivaldi's nickname? The Red Priest (pg. 95)
2. J.S. Bach wrote in all genres of music at his time except for? Opera (pg. 99)
3. Bach's organ music is varied; some are "*preludes*" and Fugues (pg. 99)
4. Bach wrote two Passions for choirs, soloists and orchestra. What is a Passion? Is s musical setting of the story Jesus death (pg. 99)
5. What two types of music did Handel mainly compose during his London years? Oratorios and Opera (pg. 103)
6. Handel's "Messiah" is in how many parts? three (pg. 104)
7. What different texture types does Handel use in his "Messiah"? (pg. 104) Homophony, Polyphony and Imitation and unison.

Ex Credit

1. Favorite work studied for this test?

A Chantar, by Beatrice de Dia, 12th century.

The smooth semi-melodic vocal sound, conveyed heartbreak & confusion.
The sound textures captured the history to which it belonged.