

PROGRESS TESTS

A WORLD OF SOUNDS A



SOUND

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “sound” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Give the name to indicate. *(Total 0.50 points)*

a. sounds in lower frequencies

b. sounds in higher frequencies

3. Answer the following questions. *(Total 0.75 points)*

Give the speed of sound in the following media:

a. In water it is _____

b. In air it is _____

c. In steel it is _____

4. The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the sound waves travel. At a higher density of the medium, is the speed of the sound waves higher or lower? *(Total 0.25 points)*

5. Order the following sentences from 1 to 6 to explain how we perceive sound. *(Total 2 points)*

a. Vibrations are transformed into electrical impulses conveyed to the brain.

b. Vibrations transmitted from the are picked up by the ossicles (hammer, anvil and stirrup).

c. The outer ear receives sound. _____

d. The sound is channelled to the eardrum. _____

e. Vibrations are transmitted to the cochlea in the inner ear, containing fluid.

f. The eardrum receives a sound vibration. _____

6. Write the name of the following animals. (Total 1 point)

- a. Name the animal that capture sound through the hairs on its body. _____
- b. Name an animal that captures infrasounds (lower frequencies). _____
- c. Name an animal that has ears in the central section of its body. _____
- d. Animal that is capable of flying in the dark, emitting high-pitched sounds that are bounced back to them so they can avoid obstacles. _____

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1 point. 0.5 points per question)

- a. Vibratory waves with regular frequencies produce... _____
- b. The wave frequency of musical sounds can be measured in... _____

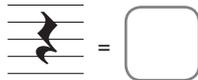
8. Answer the following questions (Total 11 point. 0.5 points per question)

- a. The science that studies phenomena related to sound is called... _____
- b. Vibratory waves with irregular frequencies produce... _____

9. Draw the note corresponding to these rests. (Total 1 punto)



10. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 0.5 points. 0.25 points per question)



SOUND**ANSWERS** **PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “sound” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

Sound is a sensation in our brains produced through the ears which pick up vibrations of sound-producing bodies.

2. Give the name to indicate. (Total 0.50 points)

a. sounds in lower frequencies

infrasounds

b. sounds in higher frequencies

infrasounds

3. Answer the following questions. (Total 0.75 points)

Give the speed of sound in the following media:

a. In water it is *1,500 m/sec.*

b. In air it is *343 m/sec.*

c. In steel it is *5,100 m/sec.*

4. The speed of sound depends on the medium through which the sound waves travel. At a higher density of the medium, is the speed of the sound waves higher or lower? (Total 0.25 points)

The speed is higher

5. Order the following sentences from 1 to 6 to explain how we perceive sound. (Total 2 points)

a. Vibrations are transformed into electrical impulses conveyed to the brain.

6

b. Vibrations transmitted from the are picked up by the ossicles (hammer, anvil and stirrup).

4

c. The outer ear receives sound. *1*

d. The sound is channelled to the eardrum. *2*

e. Vibrations are transmitted to the cochlea in the inner ear, containing fluid.

5

f. The eardrum receives a sound vibration. *3*

6. Write the name of the following animals. (Total 1 point)

- a. Name the animal that capture sound through the hairs on its body. Cockroach
- b. Name an animal that captures infrasounds (lower frequencies). Elephant
- c. Name an animal that has ears in the central section of its body. Grasshopper
- d. Animal that is capable of flying in the dark, emitting high-pitched sounds that are bounced back to them so they can avoid obstacles. Bat

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1 point. 0.5 points per question)

- a. Vibratory waves with regular frequencies produce... Musical sounds
- b. The wave frequency of musical sounds can be measured in... hertz

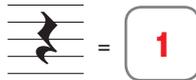
8. Answer the following questions (Total 1 point. 0.5 points per question)

- a. The science that studies phenomena related to sound is called... acoustics
- b. Vibratory waves with irregular frequencies produce... noise

9. Draw the note corresponding to these rests. (Total 1 point)



10. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 0.5 points. 0.25 points per question)



PITCH AND MELODY

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “pitch” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Use the words greater, lower, larger or smaller, to complete these sentences. *(Total 2 points. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. Lower sounds are normally produced by bodies that are... _____
- b. A sound is deeper when its frequency is _____
- c. Higher sounds are normally produced by bodies that are... _____
- d. A sound is more high pitched when its frequency is _____

3. Complete the following sentences. *(Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. The pattern on which musical sounds are written is called the _____
and the names of the sounds in solfège were given to them by a monk named _____
- b. To represent notes are so high or so low that they do not fit on the lines or in the spaces of the staff, we use _____

4. Complete the following sentences *(Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. When we place the notes in an orderly manner on the staff, we get a series of ascending or descending sounds called _____
- b. The distance in tone between 2 different notes sounded one after another is called a _____

5. Complete the following sentences. *(Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. Two notes with the same name and pitch are not an interval, but are called _____
- b. When the distance between the two notes forming the interval exceeds an 8th (octave), the interval is called _____

6. Complete the following sentences. (Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)

- a. When two notes forming an interval are consecutive steps in a scale, the interval is called _____.
- b. When two notes forming an interval both form part of the same major scale, the interval is called _____.

7. Indicate the type of melodic interval you can hear, choosing from the following: Bear in mind that 7 of these require 2 answers in combination. (Total 2 points. 0.50 points per question)

- a) Unison b) Ascending interval c) Descending interval d) Conjunct e) Disjunct

Listening No. 1: _____

Listening No. 2: _____

Listening No. 3: _____

Listening No. 4: _____

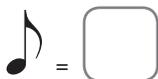
Listening No. 5: _____

Listening No. 6: _____

Listening No. 7: _____

Listening No. 8: _____

8. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 1 point. 0.25 points per question)



PITCH AND MELODY**ANSWERS** **PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “pitch” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

It is the quality of sound that tells us whether it is high or low in frequency.

2. Use the words greater, lower, larger or smaller, to complete these sentences. (Total 2 points. 0.50 points per question)

- a. Lower sounds are normally produced by bodies that are... larger
- b. A sound is deeper when its frequency is lower
- c. Higher sounds are normally produced by bodies that are... smaller
- d. A sound is more high pitched when its frequency is greater

3. Complete the following sentences. (Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)

- a. The pattern on which musical sounds are written is called the staff
and the names of the sounds in solfège were given to them by a monk named Guido d'Arezzo
- b. To represent notes are so high or so low that they do not fit on the lines or in the spaces of the staff, we use ledger lines

4. Complete the following sentences (Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)

- a. When we place the notes in an orderly manner on the staff, we get a series of ascending or descending sounds called scale
- b. The distance in tone between 2 different notes sounded one after another is called a melodic interval

5. Complete the following sentences. (Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)

- a. Two notes with the same name and pitch are not an interval, but are called unison
- b. When the distance between the two notes forming the interval exceeds an 8th (octave), the interval is called compound

6. Complete the following sentences. (Total 1 point. 0.50 points per question)

- a. When two notes forming an interval are consecutive steps in a scale, the interval is called conjunct.
- b. When two notes forming an interval both form part of the same major scale, the interval is called major.

7. Indicate the type of melodic interval you can hear, choosing from the following: Bear in mind that 7 of these require 2 answers in combination. (Total 2 points. 0.50 points per question)

- a) Unison b) Ascending interval c) Descending interval d) Conjunct e) Disjunct

Listening No. 1- CD1 No. 48: Ascending interval / disjunct

Listening No. 2- CD1 No. 54: Descending interval / disjunct

Listening No. 3- CD1 No. 52: Unison

Listening No. 4- CD1 No. 55: Ascending interval / disjunct

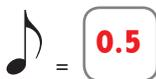
Listening No. 5- CD1 No. 51: Descending interval / conjunct

Listening No. 6- CD1 No. 53: Descending interval / conjunct

Listening No. 7- CD1 No. 48: Ascending interval / disjunct

Listening No. 8- CD1 No. 50: Ascending interval / conjunct

8. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 1 point. 0.25 points per question)



INTENSITY**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “intensity” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Answer the following questions. *(Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. Unit of measurement of sound intensity. _____
- b. Abbreviation used to indicate a very loud sound. _____
- c. Science that studies phenomena related to sound _____

3. Use the words “louder” or “softer” to complete the following sentences. *(Total 0.50 points)*

- a. A high amplitude wave indicates an intensity that is _____
- b. A low amplitude wave indicates an intensity that is _____

4. How do you understand “dynamics” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

5. How do you understand “dynamic markings” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

6. Answer the following questions. *(Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)*

- a. Abbreviation of a dynamic marking that means that a note should be stressed heavily _____
- b. The device used to make an exact measurement of an intensity is called _____
- c. What is the upper decibel limit for hearing, where it starts to hurt?

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

a. 17th-century keyboard instrument allowing for dynamic changes.

b. Name the term that indicates the opposite of medium piano.

8. Note correspondence. (Total 1 point)

9. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note. (Total 1 point)

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INTENSITY**ANSWERS** PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “intensity” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

It is one of qualities of sound that enable us to distinguish changes in volume.

2. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

- a. Unit of measurement of sound intensity. decibel
- b. Abbreviation used to indicate a very loud sound. ff
- c. Science that studies phenomena related to sound acoustics

3. Use the words “louder” or “softer” to complete the following sentences. (Total 0.50 points)

- a. A high amplitude wave indicates an intensity that is louder
- b. A low amplitude wave indicates an intensity that is softer

4. How do you understand “dynamics” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

Dynamics refers to the intensity or volume at which a piece of music should be played.

5. How do you understand “dynamic markings” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

They are signs that normally use abbreviated Italian words to indicate changes in intensity.

6. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

- a. Abbreviation of a dynamic marking that means that a note should be stressed heavily sfz
- b. The device used to make an exact measurement of an intensity is called sound-level-meter
- c. What is the upper decibel limit for hearing, where it starts to hurt? 120

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

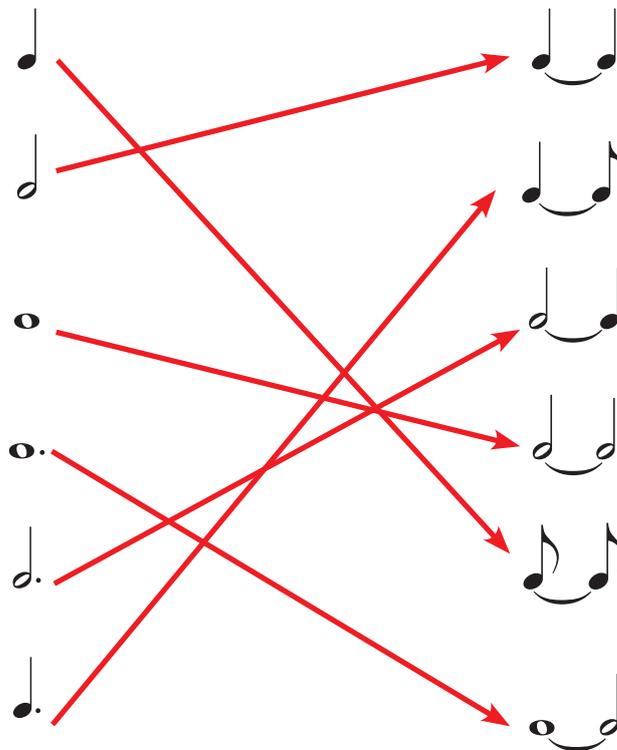
a. 17th-century keyboard instrument allowing for dynamic changes.

pianoforte

b. Name the term that indicates the opposite of medium piano.

mezzoforte

8. Note correspondence. (Total 1 point)



9. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note. (Total 1 point)

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TIMBRE**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “timbre” as applied to music? (Total 0.5 point)

2. Complete the following text on the way the vocal tract works. (Total 2 points)

*larynx / mouth / lungs / cranium / inspiration / pressure / nose
expiration / vocal cords / resonator*

Respiration is the process in which we take air in, called, _____, and blow it out, called _____. Sound is produced when the _____ of the air coming out of the _____ makes two elastic tendons vibrate, called the _____, located in the _____. This sound is amplified because parts of our body act as a _____. Some of the resonators we use to increase the sound are the _____, _____ and _____.

3. Answer the following questions (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

- Word referring to a classification of voices as higher or lower _____
- The highest woman’s voice is the _____
- A group of voices of both sexes is called a _____

4. Complete the following sentences. (Total 0.5 point)

- A group of voices with a very high sound would be a _____
- Music interpreted using human voices alone, with no musical accompaniment, is called _____

5. Write the name of the instrument. (Total 1 point. 0.20 points per question)

- Percussion instrument with wooden blocks that are struck _____
- Percussion instrument that you play by scraping a wooden or metal stick across its grooved surface at different scraping speeds _____
- Percussion instrument that consists of two thick dowels of wood that are struck together _____
- Percussion instrument consisting of two concave shells joined on one end by a string, held in the hand to produce clicking noises _____
- Percussion instrument with metal plates that are struck _____

6. What are the specific tuning instruments? (Total 0.5 point)

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 point. 0.30 points per question)

- a. The intermediate man's voice is called a _____
- b. The intermediate woman's voice is called a _____
- c. The deepest man's voices is the _____
- d. The highest man's voices is the _____
- e. The deepest woman's voices is the _____

8. Write the names and the construction material (wood, metal or membrane) of the following instruments you can hear in these recordings. (Total 0.75 points. 0.15 points per question)

LISTENING	Name of the instrument	Material from which it is made
No. 1	_____	_____
No. 2	_____	_____
No. 3	_____	_____
No. 4	_____	_____
No. 5	_____	_____

9. Indicate whether the following voices you hear are men's, women's, children's or mixed. (Total 0.75 point. 0.15 points per question)

- Listening No. 6: _____
- Listening No. 7: _____
- Listening No. 8: _____
- Listening No. 9: _____
- Listening No. 10: _____

10. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or note group. (Total 0.5 points)



TIMBRE**ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “timbre” as applied to music? (Total 0.5 point)

It is the quality of sound that allows you to recognise a type of voice or instrument - even if you close your eyes.

2. Complete the following text on the way the vocal tract works. (Total 2 points)

*larynx / mouth / lungs / cranium / inspiration / pressure / nose
expiration / vocal cords / resonator*

Respiration is the process in which we take air in, called, inspiration, and blow it out, called expiration. Sound is produced when the pressure of the air coming out of the lungs makes two elastic tendons vibrate, called the vocal cords, located in the larynx. This sound is amplified because parts of our body act as a resonator. Some of the resonators we use to increase the sound are the mouth, nose and cranium.

3. Answer the following questions (Total 1.5 points. 0.50 points per question)

- Word referring to a classification of voices as higher or lower range
- The highest woman’s voice is the Soprano
- A group of voices of both sexes is called a chorus of mixed voices

4. Complete the following sentences. (Total 0.5 point)

- A group of voices with a very high sound would be a Women’s and children’s choir
- Music interpreted using human voices alone, with no musical accompaniment, is called a cappella

5. Write the name of the instrument. (Total 1 point. 0.20 points per question)

- Percussion instrument with wooden blocks that are struck xylophone
- Percussion instrument that you play by scraping a wooden or metal stick across its grooved surface at different scraping speeds güiro
- Percussion instrument that consists of two thick dowels of wood that are struck together claves
- Percussion instrument consisting of two concave shells joined on one end by a string, held in the hand to produce clicking noises castanets
- Percussion instrument with metal plates that are struck metallophone

6. What are definite pitch instruments? (Total 0.5 point)

They are instruments that produce sounds of a specific pitch, which have specific notes that can be written on a staff.

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 point. 0.30 points per question)

- a. The intermediate man's voice is called a baritone
- b. The intermediate woman's voice is called a mezzosoprano
- c. The deepest man's voices is the bass
- d. The highest man's voices is the tenor
- e. The deepest woman's voices is the contralto

8. Write the names and the construction material (wood, metal or membrane) of the following instruments you can hear in these recordings. (Total 0.75 points. 0.15 points per question)

LISTENING	Name of the instrument	Material from which it is made
No. 1	<u>metallophone</u>	<u>metal</u>
No. 2	<u>xylophone</u>	<u>wood</u>
No. 3	<u>tambourine</u>	<u>membrane</u>
No. 4	<u>maracas</u>	<u>wood</u>
No. 5	<u>rattles</u>	<u>wood</u>

9. Indicate whether the following voices you hear are men's, women's, children's or mixed. (Total 0.75 point. 0.15 points per question)

- Listening No. 6: CD 2- No. 34 Regresa a mí, Il Divo - men's
- Listening No. 7: CD 2- No 35 Vos sur ton chemin, Los chicos del coro, B. Coulais - children's
- Listening No. 8: CD 2- No 40 The wall, Pink Floyd - men's
- Listening No. 9: CD 2- No 38 El guardaespaldas, Whitney Houston - women's
- Listening No. 10: CD 2- No 39 Zadok the priest, Haendel - mixed

10. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or note group. (Total 0.5 points)



DURATION

PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “duration” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Explain what musical notes are and what they are used for. *(Total 1 point)*

3. Answer the following questions. *(Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)*

- a. A minim rest is placed _____
- b. A quaver is a note with a duration of _____
- c. A semibreve rest is placed _____
- d. A minim is a note with a duration of _____

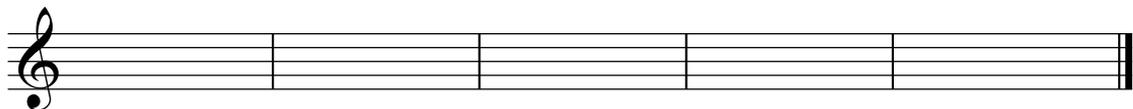
4. Answer the following questions. *(Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)*

- a. To avoid having to write out certain fragments of music already written we use certain signs. What are they? _____
- b. A musical note is generally made up of three parts called _____
- c. A semibreve is a note with a duration of _____
- d. On the 3rd line, stems are written _____

5. CD3 Listening No. 6. Rhythm dictation. *(Total 0.60 points)*



6. Reduce the following score using 1st and 2nd time repeats. *(Total 1 point)*



7. Complete the following series with the right note figures. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

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 =  + <input type="text"/> +  +  +  + 	 =  + <input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> +  + <input type="text"/>
 =  + <input type="text"/> +  +  + <input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/> + <input type="text"/>	

8. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 1.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

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9. Make the right connections. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

DURATION

ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “duration” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

Duration is the quality of sound that enables us to distinguish between long and short sounds.

2. Explain what musical notes are and what they are used for. (Total 1 point)

Musical notes are the conventional signs used in music to express the duration of sounds.

3. Answer the following questions. (Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

a. A minim rest is placed *above the 3rd line*

b. A quaver is a note with a duration of *1/2 beat*

c. A semibreve rest is placed *under the 4th line*

d. A minim is a note with a duration of *2 beats*

4. Answer the following questions. (Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

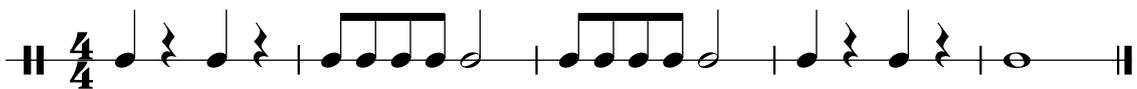
a. To avoid having to write out certain fragments of music already written we use certain signs. What are they? *repeat signs*

b. A musical note is generally made up of three parts called *head, stem and flag*

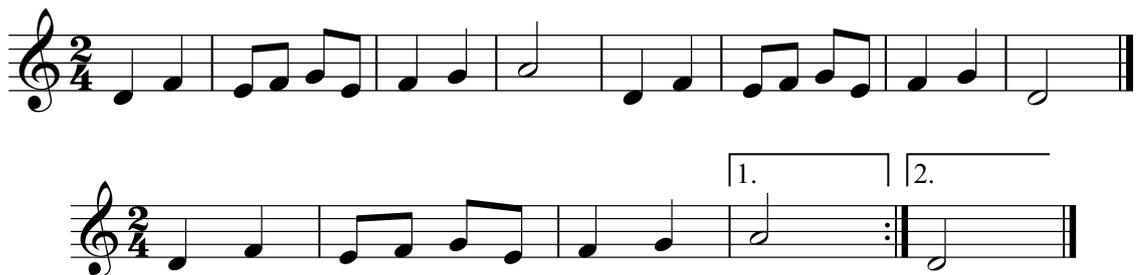
c. A semibreve is a note with a duration of *4 beats*

d. On the 3rd line, stems are written *either up or down*

5. CD3 Listening No. 6. Rhythm dictation. (Total 0.60 points)



6. Reduce the following score using 1st and 2nd time repeats. (Total 1 point)



7. Complete the following series with the right note figures. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

$\text{♩} = \boxed{\text{♩}} + \boxed{\text{♩}} + \text{♩}$

 $\text{♩} = \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \text{♩} + \boxed{\text{♩}} + \boxed{\text{♩}}$

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8. Write the number of beats corresponding to the duration of each note or rest. (Total 1.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

$\text{♩} = \boxed{1}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{0.25}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{0.5}$

$\text{♩} = \boxed{1.5}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{3}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{1}$

$\text{♩} = \boxed{4}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{2}$

 $\text{♩} = \boxed{2}$

9. Make the right connections. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

THE QUALITIES OF SOUND**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Indicate the four parameters of sound with which composers “play” to transmit different sensation. *(Total 1 point)*

2. Relate each sound intensity as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. *(Total 2 points. 0.40 points per question)*

(1) loud sounds / (2) soft sounds / (3) crescendo sounds

(4) diminuendo sounds / (5) contrasting intensities

- () Sensation of peace, serenity or tranquillity.
() Sensation of power or tension.
() Sensation of contrasting feelings, relaxation/excitation.
() Sensation of great energy, power or grandiosity.
() Sensation of weakness, distance, decreasing power.

3. Relate each sound pitch as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. *(Total 1.2 points. 0.40 points per question)*

(1) high sounds / (2) low sounds / (3) sounds repeating at same pitch

- () Sensation of peace, serenity or tranquillity.
() Sensation of power or tension.
() Sensation of contrasting feelings, relaxation/excitation.

4. Relate each pitch and duration as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. *(Total 2 points. 0.40 points per question)*

(1) scales at great speed / (2) descending scales / (3) melodies with zigzag jumps

(4) gentle wave melodies / (5) absence of melody

- () Sensation of sadness, dwindling, languishing.
() Sensation of curiosity.
() Sensation of expectation or tension.
() Sensation of balance and order.
() Sensation of terror or anxiety.

THE QUALITIES OF SOUND**ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Indicate the four parameters of sound with which composers “play” to transmit different sensation. (Total 1 point)

Intensity, pitch, duration and timbre

2. Relate each sound intensity as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. (Total 2 points. 0.40 points per question)

(1) loud sounds / (2) soft sounds / (3) crescendo sounds

(4) diminuendo sounds / (5) contrasting intensities

- (2) Sensation of peace, serenity or tranquillity.
(3) Sensation of power or tension.
(5) Sensation of contrasting feelings, relaxation/excitation.
(1) Sensation of great energy, power or grandiosity.
(4) Sensation of weakness, distance, decreasing power.

3. Relate each sound pitch as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. (Total 1.2 points. 0.40 points per question)

(1) high sounds / (2) low sounds / (3) sounds repeating at same pitch

- (3) Sensation of peace, serenity or tranquillity.
(1) Sensation of power or tension.
(2) Sensation of contrasting feelings, relaxation/excitation.

4. Relate each pitch and duration as given with the sensation that you think is appropriate, placing the right number in parenthesis. (Total 2 points. 0.40 points per question)

(1) scales at great speed / (2) descending scales / (3) melodies with zigzag jumps

(4) gentle wave melodies / (5) absence of melody

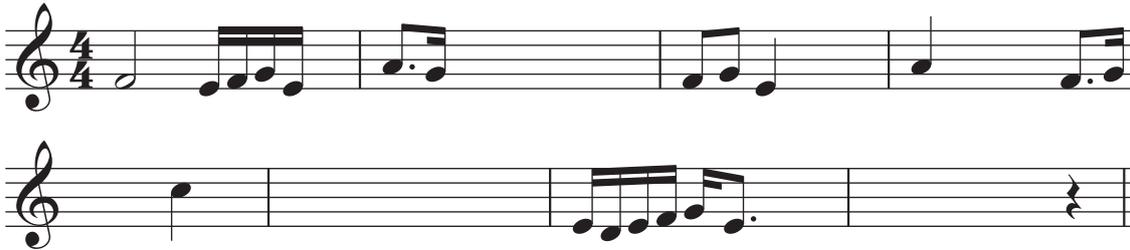
- (2) Sensation of sadness, dwindling, languishing.
(5) Sensation of curiosity.
(1) Sensation of expectation or tension.
(4) Sensation of balance and order.
(3) Sensation of terror or anxiety.

5. Relate each type of instrument to the sensations they suggest in the listener. (Total 2 points. 0.40 points per question)

- (1) String Instruments / (2) Woodwind instruments / (3) Brass instruments
 (4) Percussion instruments / (5) Electronic instruments

- (4) Sensation of energy, vigour
 (1) Sensation of transparency, softness...
 (2) Sensation of warmth, clarity...
 (5) Sensation of the exotic, the surprising...
 (3) Sensation of majesty, solemnity...

6. Complete the bars below using the symbols you think are appropriate. (Total 0.90 points)



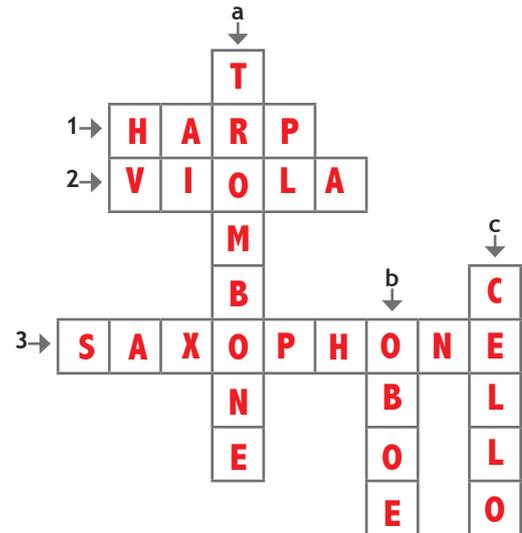
7. Complete the following crossword. (Total 0.90 points)

Vertical

- a. A bowed string instrument whose sound suggests shyness and containing the letter O.
 b. A brass instrument whose sound suggests solemnity and containing the letter O.
 c. A woodwind instrument whose sound suggests clarity and containing the letter O.

Horizontal

1. A bowed string instrument whose sound suggests clarity and containing the letter A.
 2. A woodwind instrument whose sound has a velvety tone and containing the letter A.
 3. A plucked string instrument whose sound suggests transparency, with its name containing the letter A.



RHYTHM**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Answer the following questions. (Total 1 point)

a. Give two physical processes that have rhythm _____

b. Give two natural phenomena that have rhythm _____

2. Explain “beat”. (Total 1 point)

3. Order these movement terms from fastest to slowest. (Total 0.90 points)

Andante, Allegro, Grave, Vivace, Largo, Vivo, Adagio, Presto, Lento

4. How do we get what is called “beat”? (Total 1 point)

5. In a time signature, explain the two numbers. (Total 1 point)

a. The upper number: _____

b. The lower number: _____

6. Answer the following questions referring to simple time signatures. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. What numbers are used as upper numbers in this kind of time signature? _____

b. Why is it called binary subdivision? _____

c. Give three examples of time signatures of this type. _____

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

- a. How many quavers are there to the bar in:
 $2/4$ _____ $3/4$ _____ $4/4$ _____
- b. Write the number of semiquavers in one full bar with a time signature of:
 $2/4$ _____ $3/4$ _____ $4/4$ _____
- c. How many quavers are there to the bar in:
 $2/4$ _____ $3/4$ _____ $4/4$ _____
- d. How many crotchets are there to the bar in:
 $2/4$ _____ $3/4$ _____ $4/4$ _____
- e. How many semiquavers are there to the bar in:
 $2/4$ _____ $3/4$ _____ $4/4$ _____

8. Count the beats and write in the right time signature below. Then indicate the right accents for these beats. (Total 0.70 points)

a. Time: _____



b. Time: _____



c. Time: _____



9. Say how you would play a song with the following tempo markings. (Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

- a. Allegro: _____ b. Largo: _____
 c. Vivace: _____ d. Adagio: _____

10. According to these indications, what would the stress of each beat be like? (Total 0.6 points)

- a. Duple time: first beat: _____ second beat: _____
- b. Triple time: first beat: _____; second beat: _____;
 third beat: _____
- c. Quadruple time: first beat: _____; second beat: _____;
 third beat: _____; fourth beat: _____

RHYTHM**ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Answer the following questions. (Total 1 point)

a. Give two physical processes that have rhythm _____

Breathing (inspiration and expiration), heartbeat

b. Give two natural phenomena that have rhythm _____

Day and night, the seasons of the year...

2. Explain "beat". (Total 1 point)

Beat is the regular and constant pulse, like the revolutions of an engine, that makes sounds continue along over time.

3. Order these movement terms from fastest to slowest. (Total 0.90 points)

Andante, Allegro, Grave, Vivace, Largo, Vivo, Adagio, Presto, Lento

Vivo, Vivace, Presto, Allegro, Andante, Adagio, Grave, Largo, Lento

4. How do we get what is called "beat"? (Total 1 point)

When accented beats are repeated over time in a regular and constant way.

5. In a time signature, explain the two numbers. (Total 1 point)

a. The upper number: *The number of beats to a bar*

b. The lower number: *What kind of note the beat is*

6. Answer the following questions referring to simple time signatures. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. What numbers are used as upper numbers in this kind of time signature? _____

2, 3 and 4

b. Why is it called binary subdivision? _____

Because each beat can be divided into 2 parts or halves.

c. Give three examples of time signatures of this type. _____

2/4, 3/4 and 4/4

7. Answer the following questions. (Total 1.5 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. How many quavers are there to the bar in:

2/4 two 3/4 two 4/4 two

b. Write the number of semiquavers in one full bar with a time signature of:

2/4 eight 3/4 twelve 4/4 sixteen

c. How many quavers are there to the bar in:

2/4 four 3/4 six 4/4 eight

d. How many crotchets are there to the bar in:

2/4 two 3/4 three 4/4 four

e. How many semiquavers are there to the bar in:

2/4 four 3/4 four 4/4 four

8. Count the beats and write in the right time signature below. Then indicate the right accents for these beats. (Total 0.70 points)

a. Time: 2/4



b. Time: 4/4



c. Time: 3/4



9. Say how you would play a song with the following tempo markings. (Total 0.8 points. 0.20 points per question)

a. Allegro: fast

b. Largo: very slowly

c. Vivace: very fast

d. Adagio: slowly

10. According to these indications, what would the stress of each beat be like? (Total 0.6 points)

a. Duple time: first beat: strong second beat: weak

b. Triple time: first beat: strong; second beat: weak; third beat: weak

c. Quadruple time: first beat: strong; second beat: weak; third beat: medium-strong; fourth beat: weak

TEXTURE

PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “texture” as applied to music? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Explain where the word “texture” comes from, its meaning and what it originally referred to. *(Total 1 point)*

3. There are various types of texture. Define each of them below. *(Total 0.90 points. 0.30 points per question)*

a. Accompanied melody texture: _____

b. Monophonic texture: _____

c. Polyphonic texture: _____

4. What is a “harmonic interval”? *(Total 1 point)*

5. Explain how a melody is harmonised *(Total 1 point)*

6. Explain each of the following intervals. *(Total 1.8 points. 0.30 points per question)*

a. Conjunct: _____

b. Simple: _____

c. Major: _____

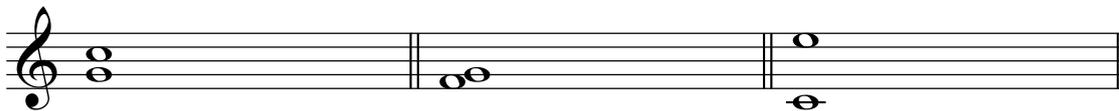
d. Disjunct: _____

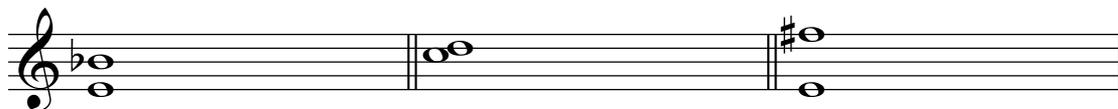
e. Altered: _____

f. Compound: _____

7. Classify the following harmonic intervals and indicate their distance. (Total 1.2 points. 0.20 points per question)

conjunct / disjunct; simple / compound; major / altered





8. Do the following exercises.

a. Circle the chords that are incorrect. (Total 0.60 points)

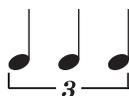


b. Draw in the notes that is missing to complete these chords. (Total 0.60 points)



9. Say what a “triplet” is, how it is written and give its note value. (Total 0.5 points)

10. Connect each group of notes with their right values. (Total 0.4 points. 0.20 points per question)



TEXTURE**ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. How do you understand “texture” as applied to music? (Total 1 point)

The way melody lines are combined, interconnected and ordered.

2. Explain where the word “texture” comes from, its meaning and what it originally referred to. (Total 1 point)

It comes from Latin for “fabric”, referring to the way individual threads are put together and woven into a “cloth”.

3. There are various types of texture. Define each of them below. (Total 0.90 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. Accompanied melody texture: *One single melody supported by a groups of instruments*

b. Monophonic texture: *One single melody with no instrumental accompaniment*
(mono = one, phone = sound)

c. Polyphonic texture: *Various melodies sounded at the same time and with the same importance*
(poly = various, phone = sound)

4. What is a “harmonic interval”? (Total 1 point)

The distance in tone between two different notes that are sounded simultaneously, that is, at the same time.

5. Explain how a melody is harmonised (Total 1 point)

Composers find the appropriate chords to accompany the main melody

6. Explain each of the following intervals. (Total 1.8 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. Conjunct: *When the notes forming the interval are consecutive steps in a scale*

b. Simple: *When the distance between the two notes forming the interval does not exceed an 8th (octave).*

c. Major: *When the notes forming the interval both form part of the same major scale*

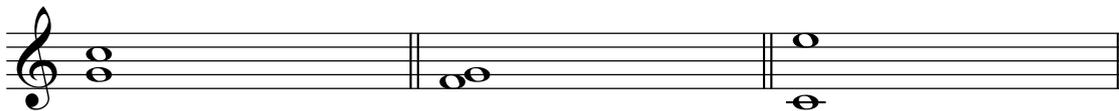
d. Disjunct: *When the notes forming the interval are not consecutive steps in a scale*

e. Altered: *When one of the two notes is moved slightly up or down with respect to a note from the major scale.*

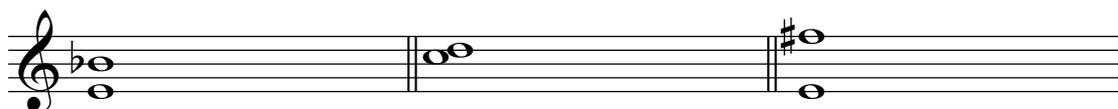
f. Compound: *When the distance between the two notes forming the interval exceeds an 8th (octave).*

7. Classify the following harmonic intervals and indicate their distance. (Total 1.2 points. 0.20 points per question)

conjunct / disjunct; simple / compound; major / altered



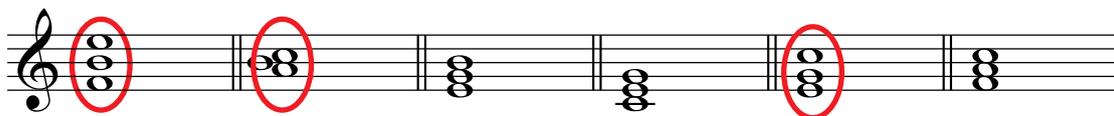
disjunct/simple/natural conjunct/simple/natural disjunct/compound/natural



disjunct/simple/altered conjunct/simple/natural disjunct/compound/altered

8. Do the following exercises.

a. Circle the chords that are incorrect. (Total 0.60 points)



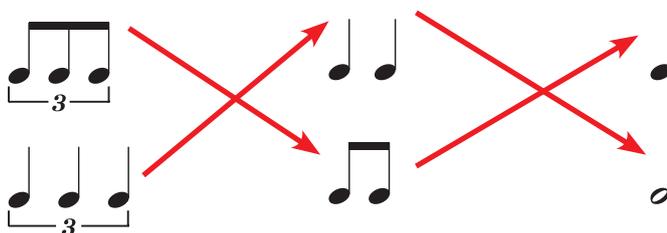
b. Draw in the notes that is missing to complete these chords. (Total 0.60 points)



9. Say what a “triplet” is, how it is written and give its note value. (Total 0.5 points)

A triplet is a set of three notes, with a bar on top or below with a 3, which is played in the time of only two notes of the same kind.

10. Connect each group of notes with their right values. (Total 0.4 points. 0.20 points per question)



FORM

PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. For a musical work to reach its completion, it needs three different agents. What are they? *(Total 1 point)*

2. Write the names of the following groups. *(Total 1.2 points. 0.30 points per question)*

- a. A large musical group (80-100 musicians) made up of various families of instruments: strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion. _____
- b. When only one instrument or one singer performs the piece. _____
- c. A small number of instrumentalists, with the name for this coming from the small rooms where they usually play. _____
- d. When a group of people interpret a vocal musical piece in a coordinated manner. _____

3. There are various attitudes we can use to listen to music. Say which is which below. *(Total 1 point)*

- a. Perceiving music as a sensitive experience that we either like or dislike, with no further analysis or reasoning. _____
- b. A series of sounds in the background which we really don't listen to. We just notice that it's there. _____
- c. When we listen carefully to music and place our attention on elements susceptible to analysis, such as pitch, intensity, timbre, rhythm, texture, etc. _____

4. Name the three techniques for becoming a good listener. *(Total 1.2 point. 0.40 points per question)*

5. Name 2 famous classical composers, 2 pop groups and 2 composers of film scores. *(Total 1.2 points. 0.40 points per question)*

- a. 2 Classical composers: _____
- b. 2 Pop music groups: _____
- c. 2 Soundtrack composers: _____

6. Use adjectives as appropriate for describing the sensations and emotions suggested by each of these listening exercises. (Total 1.2 point. 0.20 points per question)

Listening No. 1: _____

Listening No. 2: _____

Listening No. 3: _____

Listening No. 4: _____

Listening No. 5: _____

Listening No. 6: _____

7. Connect each melody to the right compositional style. (Total 1.2 point. 0.20 points per question)

Classical / Film track / Pop music

Listening No. 7: _____

Listening No. 8: _____

Listening No. 9: _____

Listening No. 10: _____

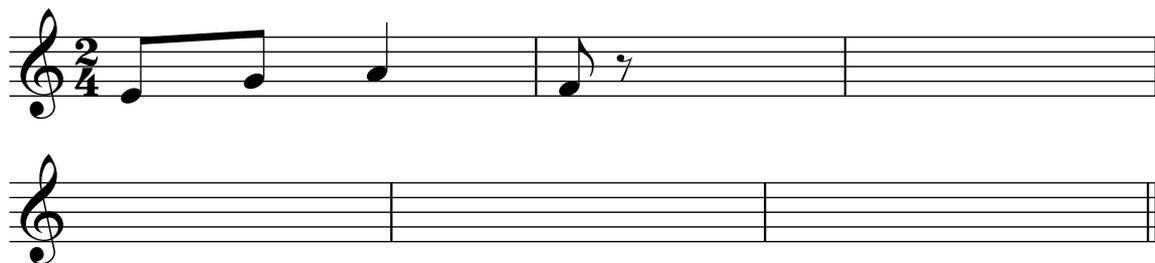
Listening No. 11: _____

Listening No. 12: _____

8. On the following line, indicate which notes are examples of missed-beat (MB) syncopation.



9. Say what a “triplet” is, how it is written and give its note value. (Total 0.5 points)



FORM**ANSWERS PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. For a musical work to reach its completion, it needs three different agents. What are they? (Total 1 point)

Composer, interpreter and listener.

2. Write the names of the following groups. (Total 1.2 points. 0.30 points per question)

a. A large musical group (80-100 musicians) made up of various families of instruments: strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion. *symphony orchestra*

b. When only one instrument or one singer performs the piece. *soloist*

c. A small number of instrumentalists, with the name for this coming from the small rooms where they usually play. *chamber music*

d. When a group of people interpret a vocal musical piece in a coordinated manner. *choir or chorale*

3. There are various attitudes we can use to listen to music. Say which is which below. (Total 1 point)

a. Perceiving music as a sensitive experience that we either like or dislike, with no further analysis or reasoning. *emotional attitude*

b. A series of sounds in the background which we really don't listen to. We just notice that it's there. *passive attitude*

c. When we listen carefully to music and place our attention on elements susceptible to analysis, such as pitch, intensity, timbre, rhythm, texture, etc. *active attitude*

4. Name the three techniques for becoming a good listener. (Total 1.2 point. 0.40 points per question)

Be tolerant with all kinds or genres of music.

Listen by paying attention and concentrating on what you hear

Do not judge a piece after only one hearing, listen various times.

5. Name 2 famous classical composers, 2 pop groups and 2 composers of film scores. (Total 1.2 points. 0.40 points per question)

a. 2 Classical composers: *Beethoven, Mozart, Bach, Chopin...*

b. 2 Pop music groups: *Queen, The Beatles, The Rolling Stones, Police...*

c. 2 Soundtrack composers: *John Barry, John Williams, Nino Rota...*

6. Use adjectives as appropriate for describing the sensations and emotions suggested by each of these listening exercises. (Total 1.2 point. 0.20 points per question)

Listening No. 1: CD4 - No. 29 "The Imperial March" John Williams - energetic, grandiose

Listening No. 2: CD4 - No. 30 "The exorcist" Jack Nitzsche - anguishing, frightening

Listening No. 3: CD4 - No. 31 "Electrónica" David Guetta - danceable, rhythmic

Listening No. 4: CD4 - No.32 "We are the champions" Queen - victorious, winning

Listening No. 5: CD4 - No. 33 "The Swan" Saint-Saëns - tranquillity, relaxing

Listening No. 6: CD4 - No. 34 "The Simpsons" D. Elfman - comic, funny

7. Connect each melody to the right compositional style. (Total 1.2 point. 0.20 points per question)

Classical / Film track / Pop music

Listening No. 7: CD4 -No. 14 "Symphony No. 41" W.A. Mozart - Classical

Listening No. 8: CD4 - No. 15 "El libro de la selva" (fragment) Terry Gilkyson - film

Listening No. 9: CD4 - No. 16 "The Nutcracker Suite" P. Chaikowsky - Classical

Listening No. 10: CD4 - No. 17 "En mis venas" Supersubmarina - Pop music

Listening No. 11: CD4 - No. 18 "Les avions en papier" Bruno Coulais - film

Listening No. 12: CD4 - No. 19 "New Paragraph" Nudo Windsor - Pop music

8. On the following line, indicate which notes are examples of missed-beat (MB) syncopation.

MB MB MB

9. Say what a "triplet" is, how it is written and give its note value. (Total 0.5 points)