

PROGRESS TESTS

A WORLD OF SOUNDS D



MUSIC IN THE SCENIC ARTS**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Give a brief summary of how and why Greek tragedy arose. (Total 2 points)

2. Put the words in the right place and you'll get the parts of an opera. (Total 1 point)

BALLET - RECITATIVO - OBERTURA - SOLISTA - INTERLUDIOS - ARIA - CORO

The leading character of an opera is the _____, who may interpret songs either as an _____ or a _____. Sometimes songs are sung by a group of voices called a _____ and at other times a dance group may perform, called a _____.

There is also an instrumental part that serves as the introduction to the opera, called the _____ and other instrumentals that connect the various scenes or acts of the opera, called _____.

3. Operas have instrumental parts such as overtures, interludes and ballets. The vocal parts are interpreted by soloists and choirs. Listen to these fragments and indicate which parts you think they are. (Total 1 point)

Listening 2 - "Opera instrumentation 1": _____

Listening 3 - "Opera instrumentation 2": _____

Listening 4 - "Opera instrumentation 3": _____

4. Soloists interpret melodies in two ways: recitatives and arias. Listen to these fragments and say whether they are arias or recitatives. (Total 1 point)

Listening 5 - "Opera melody 1": _____

Listening 6 - "Opera melody 2": _____

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

- a. Where does the name “zarzuela” come from? _____

- b. What themes and characters are usually used? _____

- c. Where were the first zarzuelas performed and what kind of audience were they addressed to? ____

- d. Give the name of a composer of zarzuelas. _____

6. Listen to the piece and answer the following questions. (Total 1 point)

Listening 13 “Dance of the Twins”, from the Central African Republic

- a. Why were dances performed in prehistoric periods? _____

- b. In Ancient Greece, dance was one of the most important artistic manifestations. What did they want to do when they danced? _____

- c. Why was dancing considered bad in the Middle Ages? _____

7. Choose the right answers. (Total 1 point)

- a. Which of these musicals does not belong to the 70s?
a) Cabaret b) We will rock you c) Grease
- b. Which of these musicals was not composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber?
a) Fame b) The Phantom of the Opera c) Jesus Christ Superstar
- c. Name the company that created significant musicals with animated cartoons.
a) Warner Bros b) Walt Disney c) Pixar Animation
- d. Name two animated musical films premiering in the 90s.
a) The Lion King b) The Pink Panther c) Beauty and Beasts
- e. Name the group that played the songs in the musical Mamma Mia!
a) Queen b) ACDC c) Abba

8. Write the title of the musical corresponding to each picture. (Total 2 points)

- Listening 1: _____
- Listening 2: _____
- Listening 3: _____
- Listening 4: _____
- Listening 5: _____
- Listening 6: _____

MUSIC IN THE SCENIC ARTS**ANSWERS****PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Give a brief summary of how and why Greek tragedy arose. (Total 2 points)

Tragedy comes from ancient Greek theatre. This came from ceremonies held to honour their gods, especially Dionysus.

Plots were based on mythological themes and they had an educational function, teaching the public about loyalty to the gods, the family or the government.

Among the most important rituals was the Dionysia, which became the precursor of the theatre.

The theatre arose as a means of attracting more public to the rituals. The theatre used actors (hypocrites) representing the gods and on many occasions they responded to questions from the public, making the ceremonies seem more realistic.

These dialogues with the audience gave rise to Greek tragedy, which portrayed historical scene created by the poets, where the public found enjoyment and a kind of emotional "catharsis".

2. Put the words in the right place and you'll get the parts of an opera. (Total 1 point)

BALLET - RECITATIVO - OBERTURA - SOLISTA - INTERLUDIOS - ARIA - CORO

The leading character of an opera is the soloist, who may interpret songs either as an aria or a recitative. Sometimes songs are sung by a group of voices called a chorus and at other times a dance group may perform, called a ballet.

There is also an instrumental part that serves as the introduction to the opera, called the overture and other instrumentals that connect the various scenes or acts of the opera, called interludes.

3. Operas have instrumental parts such as overtures, interludes and ballets. The vocal parts are interpreted by soloists and choirs. Listen to these fragments and indicate which parts you think they are. (Total 1 point)

Listening 2 - "Opera instrumentation 1": Soloist

Listening 3 - "Opera instrumentation 2": Chorus

Listening 4 - "Opera instrumentation 3": Overture

4. Soloists interpret melodies in two ways: recitatives and arias. Listen to these fragments and say whether they are arias or recitatives. (Total 1 point)

Listening 5 - "Opera melody 1": Aria

Listening 6 - "Opera melody 2": Recitative

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

- a. Where does the name “zarzuela” come from? The name comes from the time of King Felipe IV, who staged the so-called Zarzuela parties in the Palace of Zarzuela, which was called this way because of the profusion of bramble patches (zarzas) here.
- b. What themes and characters are usually used? They had lots of comical or typically Spanish scenes, focusing on emotions like love, jealousy, envy, vengeance, with ordinary types of characters (gardeners, shepherds, townsfolk...).
- c. Where were the first zarzuelas performed and what kind of audience were they addressed to? Although zarzuelas were first intended for the court, they soon became popular amongst the common people, who came to the open-air theatres called “corrales de comedias” to see them, with simplified language.
- d. Give the name of a composer of zarzuelas. Francisco Barbieri, Federico Chueca, Tomás Bretón, Amadeo Vives, José Serrano.

6. Listen to the piece and answer the following questions. (Total 1 point)

Listening 13 “Dance of the Twins”, from the Central African Republic

- a. Why were dances performed in prehistoric periods? In prehistory we can see how cave paintings show a relation between dance and rituals such as harvesting, fertility, contact with the gods, and so on.
- b. In Ancient Greece, dance was one of the most important artistic manifestations. What did they want to do when they danced? Through dance, the Greeks wanted to honour their gods, in addition to creating beauty.
- c. Why was dancing considered bad in the Middle Ages? For the Church, music had to be free from all accessories, and used only to accompany the text being sung. Instrumental music and dances were prohibited or at least looked down upon, as they were considered profane and therefore, a little too close to the devil for comfort.

7. Choose the right answers. (Total 1 point)

- a. Which of these musicals does not belong to the 70s?
a) Cabaret b) We will rock you c) Grease
- b. Which of these musicals was not composed by Andrew Lloyd Webber?
a) Fame b) The Phantom of the Opera c) Jesus Christ Superstar
- c. Name the company that created significant musicals with animated cartoons.
a) Warner Bros b) Walt Disney c) Pixar Animation
- d. Name two animated musical films premiering in the 90s.
a) The Lion King b) The Pink Panther c) Beauty and the Beast
- e. Name the group that played the songs in the musical Mamma Mia!
a) Queen b) ACDC c) Abba

8. Write the title of the musical corresponding to each picture. (Total 2 points)

- Listening 14: Grease
- Listening 15: Mago de Oz
- Listening 16: The Phantom of the Opera
- Listening 17: Singing in the Rain
- Listening 18: Beauty and the Beast
- Listening 19: Sombrero de copa

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Music does not always have the same importance in a scene. Explain the following musical planes.

(Total 1 point)

Main plane: _____

Secondary plane: _____

Backdrop: _____

Non-existent: _____

2. Say which of these fragments are examples of diegetic music or of incidental music. (Total 1 point)

a. Listening 28 “Shine” - The main character is a musician who goes into a bar and starts playing the piano. _____

b. Listening 29 “Jurassic Park” - The group touring in the car cannot hide their surprise at seeing the dinosaurs alive. _____

c. Listening 30 “Les Choristes” - The boys in the choir are rehearsing with their teacher. _____

d. Listening 31 “Braveheart” - Final scene on the battlefield, and the music recreates the feelings of the characters. _____

3. (Total 1 point)

a. Explain what music adapted for a film is and give an example.

b. Explain what an original soundtrack for a film is and give an example.

4. Explain briefly why music was included in silent movies. (Total 1 point)

-
5. John Williams was one of the most influential composers of music for film soundtracks. Write the name of at least three films that he did the music for. (Total 1 point)

6. Write the name of the film to which these soundtracks belong. (Total 1 point)

Batman / Pulp fiction / Braveheart / Stargate

Listening 47 - "Soundtrack 1": _____

Listening 48 - "Soundtrack 2": _____

Listening 49 - "Soundtrack 3": _____

Listening 50 - "Soundtrack 4": _____

7. Connect each film to the composer of its music. (Total 1 point)

War of the Worlds

Hans Zimmer

Gladiator

Michael Giacchino

Star Trek

Howard Shore

The Lord of the Rings

John Williams

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

- a. What tools are used in this new millennium to create 3-D characters who look absolutely real?

- b. Write the names of a few films using these resources to create fictional beings that look like real.

9. Write in the names of two composers of Spanish soundtracks. (Total 1 point)

10. Soundtracks are not the only means of identifying a film. There are voices of the characters who have become famous, basically for their timbre and form of expression. Write the name of the film to which these voices belong. (Total 1 point)

Listening No. 32: _____

Listening No. 33: _____

Listening No. 34: _____

Listening No. 35: _____

Listening No. 36: _____

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Music does not always have the same importance in a scene. Explain the following musical planes.

(Total 1 point)

Main plane: The music is the most relevant and stands out over all other sounds.

Secondary plane: The music only accompanies a scene but is not of primary importance. It is used under dialogues or other sounds to make the scene more believable.

Backdrop: The music is even less important than in a secondary plane, and is sometimes almost inaudible.

Non-existent: Silence. It is not always necessary to have music in every scene.

2. Say which of these fragments are examples of diegetic music or of incidental music. (Total 1 point)

a. Listening 28 "Shine" - The main character is a musician who goes into a bar and starts playing the piano. Diegetic

b. Listening 29 "Jurassic Park" - The group touring in the car cannot hide their surprise at seeing the dinosaurs alive. Incidental

c. Listening 30 "Les Choristes" - The boys in the choir are rehearsing with their teacher. Diegetic

d. Listening 31 "Braveheart" - Final scene on the battlefield, and the music recreates the feelings of the characters. Incidental

3. (Total 1 point)

a. Explain what music adapted for a film is and give an example.

Music already existing before the film was made is incorporated into the track, and this kind of music is not composed especially for a given soundtrack. On many occasions works by the "classical" composers are chosen, whereas other films require more "commercial" songs. Some examples are: Platoon, The Godfather, Excalibur, The Shining, Kramer vs. Kramer, Memories of Africa, 2001 A Space Odyssey, Apocalypse Now or The Great Dictator.

b. Explain what an original soundtrack for a film is and give an example.

These types of compositions are called Original Soundtracks (OST). This is music created especially for a given film. The writers of these soundtracks are usually very highly paid. Some examples are: Pirates of the Caribbean, The Last of the Mohicans, The Pink Panther, Titanic, Indiana Jones...

4. Explain briefly why music was included in silent movies. (Total 1 point)

1. Projecting silent movies always made a noise that came from the projector itself. Background music would cover this up so that spectators wouldn't be able to hear the noise, and make the film more interesting. 2. The film would obviously have different scenes - comic, dramatic, emotional, etc. To give the film more intensity, the visual scenes would need to be reinforced and music was the appropriate device to do this.

5. John Williams was one of the most influential composers of music for film soundtracks. Write the name of at least three films that he did the music for. (Total 1 point)

Schindler's List, Jaws, Superman, Indiana Jones, Jurassic Park, Saving Private Ryan, War of the Worlds, Harry Potter ...

6. Write the name of the film to which these soundtracks belong. (Total 1 point)

Batman / Pulp fiction / Braveheart / Stargate

Listening 47 - "Soundtrack 1": Batman

Listening 48 - "Soundtrack 2": Braveheart

Listening 49 - "Soundtrack 3": Pulp fiction

Listening 50 - "Soundtrack 4": Stargate

7. Connect each film to the composer of its music. (Total 1 point)

War of the Worlds	→	Hans Zimmer
Gladiator	→	Michael Giacchino
Star Trek	→	Howard Shore
The Lord of the Rings	→	John Williams

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

- a. What tools are used in this new millennium to create 3-D characters who look absolutely real?

New technologies and computers.

- b. Write the names of a few films using these resources to create fictional beings that look like real.

Avatar, War of the Worlds, Star Trek, The Lord of the Rings and most current-day science fiction films.

9. Write in the names of two composers of Spanish soundtracks. (Total 1 point)

Juan Quintero, Manuel Parada, Jesús García Leoz, Isidro Maiztegui, Luis de Pablo, Antón García Abril, Carmelo Bernaola, José Nieto, Fernando Velázquez, Alberto Iglesias...

10. Soundtracks are not the only means of identifying a film. There are voices of the characters who have become famous, basically for their timbre and form of expression. Write the name of the film to which these voices belong. (Total 1 point)

Listening No. 32: The Lion King

Listening No. 33: E.T.

Listening No. 34: The Simpsons

Listening No. 35: The Lord of the Rings

Listening No. 36: Puss in Boots

JAZZ**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Choose the right words related to “work songs”. (Total 1 point)*A CAPPELLA - SLAVES - RESPONSORIAL - RHYTHM*

- a. These were songs sung by _____
- b. These songs were sung to the _____ of the hard work.
- c. When an interpretation is made without an instrumental accompaniment, we can say it is an _____ interpretation
- d. They were sung mostly in question-answer form, where one member of the work crew would be _____ the soloist and the others would pitch in as the chorus. This indicates that the songs were _____ in form.

2. Listen to the next jazz band and note that after performing the main theme, the improvisations begin. Write the name of the solo instruments as they enter. (Total 1 point)**Listening 9 “Sugar Foot Stomp”, Kid Ory**

THEME	IMPROVISATION 1	IMPROVISATION 2	IMPROVISATION 3	IMPROVISATION 4	THEME
ALL					ALL

3. These listening exercises give examples of some kinds of jazz. Indicate the style of each one and explain why. (Total 2 points)*RAGTIME / SWING / BEBOP / COOL JAZZ / FREE JAZZ***a. Listening 21 Mission to Moscow, Benny Goodman**

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

b. Listening 22 Maple Leaf Rag, S. Joplin

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

c. Listening 23 Blue in Green, Miles Davis

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

d. Listening 24 Crazeology, Parker & D. Gillespie

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

e. Listening 25 Moanin', Charles Mingus

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

4. Listening 25 Moanin', Charles Mingus. (Total 1 point)

a. Write the names of the instruments you can recognise.

b. What is the name of this jazz style?

5. Listening 30 St Germain & Herbie Mann. (Total 1 point)

a. Give the name of this musical style.

6. Answer these questions about some of the jazz musicians of Spain. (Total 2 points)

a. Jazz pianist who was the first to cross our borders and reach a wide international audience.

b. Musician from the 70s who also composed for other styles. _____

c. Saxophonist and flutist who played a jazz style called "new flamenco". _____

d. One of the great electric bass players, and one of the first to introduce this in flamenco fusion groups. _____

e. Pianist from Cádiz who started out with an Andalusian rock group, and later evolved into jazz.

7. Listening 36 Spain, M. Camilo & Tomatito. (Total 1 point)

a. Write the names of the instruments you can recognise. _____

b. Jazz merges with all kinds of musical styles. If you had to give a name to this style of music, what would you call it? _____

8. . Listening 37 Rhapsody in Blue, G. Gershwin. (Total 1 point)

a. What instrument does the soloist play in this fragment? _____

b. What is this effect called, when sounds glide from one pitch to another?

c. What name is given to this style of jazz? _____

JAZZ**ANSWERS****PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. Choose the right words related to “work songs”. (Total 1 point)

A CAPPELLA - SLAVES - RESPONSORIAL - RHYTHM

- a. These were songs sung by SLAVES
- b. These songs were sung to the RHYTHM of the hard work.
- c. When an interpretation is made without an instrumental accompaniment, we can say it is an A CAPPELLA interpretation
- d. They were sung mostly in question-answer form, where one member of the work crew would be the soloist and the others would pitch in as the chorus. This indicates that the songs were RESPONSORIAL in form.

2. Listen to the next jazz band and note that after performing the main theme, the improvisations begin. Write the name of the solo instruments as they enter. (Total 1 point)

Listening 9 “Sugar Foot Stomp”, Kid Ory

THEME	IMPROVISATION 1	IMPROVISATION 2	IMPROVISATION 3	IMPROVISATION 4	THEME
ALL	CLARINET	TROMBONE	PIANO	TRUMPET	ALL

3. These listening exercises give examples of some kinds of jazz. Indicate the style of each one and explain why. (Total 2 points)

RAGTIME / SWING / BEBOP / COOL JAZZ / FREE JAZZ

- a. **Listening 21 Mission to Moscow, Benny Goodman**

STYLE: Swing

REASON: This style uses large orchestras (big bands), playing commercial melodies and catchy tunes, with rhythms conceived for dancing.

- b. **Listening 22 Maple Leaf Rag, S. Joplin**

STYLE: Ragtime

REASON: The author is one of the most famous ragtime composers. Most ragtime compositions are written for piano.

c. **Listening 23 Blue in Green, Miles Davis**

STYLE: Cool jazz

REASON: This is a kind of relaxed music with lots of long sounds. The trumpet uses a mute to produce sounds that are pleasing, softer and sweeter.

d. **Listening 24 Crazeology, Parker & D. Gillespie**

STYLE: Be bop

REASON: Composers come from the bebop style. They use small bands. They execute notes at great speed. They use fast, complex phrases and rhythms.

e. **Listening 25 Moanin', Charles Mingus**

STYLE: Free jazz

REASON: This music is quite atonal. There are some group improvisations. They produce sensations of incoherency, strangeness, disconnection, lack of coordination.

4. **Listening 25 Moanin', Charles Mingus. (Total 1 point)**

a. Write the names of the instruments you can recognise.

Drums, synthesiser, electric piano, electric bass and electric guitar.

b. What is the name of this jazz style?

Jazz rock

5. **Listening 30 St Germain & Herbie Mann. (Total 1 point)**

a. Give the name of this musical style.

Acid jazz

6. **Answer these questions about some of the jazz musicians of Spain. (Total 2 points)**

a. Jazz pianist who was the first to cross our borders and reach a wide international audience.

Tete Montoliu

b. Musician from the 70s who also composed for other styles.

Juan Carlos Calderón

c. Saxophonist and flutist who played a jazz style called "new flamenco". Jorge Pardo

d. One of the great electric bass players, and one of the first to introduce this in flamenco fusion groups. Carles Benavent

e. Pianist from Cádiz who started out with an Andalusian rock group, and later evolved into jazz.

Chano Domínguez

7. **Listening 36 Spain, M. Camilo & Tomatito. (Total 1 point)**

a. Write the names of the instruments you can recognise.

Piano and guitar

b. Jazz merges with all kinds of musical styles. If you had to give a name to this style of music, what would you call it? Flamenco Jazz

8. **Listening 37 Rhapsody in Blue, G. Gershwin. (Total 1 point)**

a. What instrument does the soloist play in this fragment? The clarinet

b. What is this effect called, when sounds glide from one pitch to another?

Glissando

c. What name is given to this style of jazz? Symphonic Jazz

POP ROCK**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. In the following listening exercises you can hear a country song, a swing, a blues and a boogie woogie. Indicate the style of each one and explain why. *(Total 2 points)*

a. Listening 6 Driftin' Blues, Eric Clapton

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

b. Listening 7 Sing, Sing, Sing, Benny Goodman

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

c. Listening 8 The Gambler, Kenny Rogers

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

d. Listening 9 The Hipster, Harry Gibson

STYLE: _____

REASON: _____

2. Choose the right answer. *(Total 1 point)*

a. In the early fifties, popular music amongst the white population was intended almost exclusively for...

☐ YOUNG PEOPLE☐ ADULTS☐ EXPERTS

b. What is a cover?

☐ MUSICAL STYLE☐ AN INSTRUMENT☐ A VERSION

c. The first "real" approach made by white youth to black music, was in a radio programme playing ...

☐ RHYTHM AND BLUES☐ COUNTRY☐ SWING

d. . The term "rock and roll" was coined in 1952 by a DJ called...

☐ ELVIS PRESLEY☐ ALAN FREED☐ BILL HALEY

3. Write the names of two members of The Beatles. *(Total 1 point)*

4. Listening 12 Satisfaction, The Rolling Stones. (Total 1 point)

- a. Many songs by The Rolling Stones have riffs that are widely recognised. Explain what a riff is. _____
- b. Satisfaction has a riff that has become very famous. At what point in the song does it appear and what instrument plays it? _____

5. The following fragments have songs in different styles from the 70s (Punk, Disco, Symphonic Rock, Heavy Metal). Say which style is which below. (Total 2 points)

- a. **Listening 21 Atom Heart Mother, Pink Floyd.** Style: _____
- b. **Listening 22 The Trooper, Iron Maiden.** Style: _____
- c. **Listening 23 I Will Survive, Gloria Gaynor.** Style: _____
- d. **Listening 24 Hey Ho Lets Go, The Ramones.** Style: _____

6. (Total 1 point)

- a. What does rap consist of? _____
- b. What themes are commonly used in rap lyrics? _____
- c. Where did rap come from? _____
- d. Write the name of a rapper you know about. _____

7. Write the style of electronic music (techno-house, trance and chill-out) described in each of the statements below. (Total 1 point)

- a. It tries to induce an elevated state of consciousness, resulting in a hypnotic and stimulating kind of music for listeners. _____
- b. It is mostly electronic music for listening, provoking sensations of peace and calmness in listeners. _____
- c. Among the first pioneers were Jesse Saunders with the song On and On and Your Love. _____

8. (Total 1 point)

- a. DJs have existed since records were played. But when do they begin to be considered as real stars? _____
- b. Write the names of two internationally famous DJs. _____

POP ROCK

ANSWERS

PROGRESS TEST

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. In the following listening exercises you can hear a country song, a swing, a blues and a boogie woogie. Indicate the style of each one and explain why. (Total 2 points)

a. Listening 6 Driftin' Blues, Eric Clapton

STYLE: BluesREASON: This is a song with a slow beat, usually sad and expressive. It originally came from the expression of sentiments and sadness of the black Americans in the 19th century.

b. Listening 7 Sing, Sing, Sing, Benny Goodman

STYLE: SwingREASON: This music is played by Big Bands combined brass instruments (trumpets and trombones), woodwinds (saxophones and clarinets) and a rhythm section (drums, bass and guitar). It is a type of music that people can dance to, and came from musical comedies.

c. Listening 8 The Gambler, Kenny Rogers

STYLE: CountryREASON: The song starts with a banjo (typical of country music instruments). There is also an acoustic guitar accompaniment (also typical of this style). In addition, the type of melody and character of the song are indicative of country music.

d. Listening 9 The Hipster, Harry Gibson

STYLE: Boogie-woogieREASON: This is a new way of playing the blues, with a strong moving bassline, played with the left hand on the piano, with a rhythm that would later be used in rock and roll, and a melody line playing counterpoint or improvisations on the blues scale.

2. Choose the right answer. (Total 1 point)

a. In the early fifties, popular music amongst the white population was intended almost exclusively for...

☐ YOUNG PEOPLE☒ ADULTS☐ EXPERTS

b. What is a cover?

☐ MUSICAL STYLE☐ AN INSTRUMENT☒ A VERSION

c. The first "real" approach made by white youth to black music, was in a radio programme playing ...

☒ RHYTHM AND BLUES☐ COUNTRY☐ SWING

d. . The term "rock and roll" was coined in 1952 by a DJ called...

☐ ELVIS PRESLEY☒ ALAN FREED☐ BILL HALEY

3. Write the names of two members of The Beatles. (Total 1 point)

John Lennon, George Harrison, Paul McCartney, Ringo Starr

4. **Listening 12 Satisfaction, The Rolling Stones.** (Total 1 point)

- a. Many songs by The Rolling Stones have riffs that are widely recognised. Explain what a riff is. A riff is melodic-rhythmic, catchy motif, which is repeated several times.
- b. Satisfaction has a riff that has become very famous. At what point in the song does it appear and what instrument plays it? You can hear it at the beginning and it is played by the guitar. The bass also plays it, but using different notes.

5. The following fragments have songs in different styles from the 70s (Punk, Disco, Symphonic Rock, Heavy Metal). Say which style is which below. (Total 2 points)

- a. **Listening 21 Atom Heart Mother, Pink Floyd.** Style: Rock sinfónico
- b. **Listening 22 The Trooper, Iron Maiden.** Style: Heavy metal
- c. **Listening 23 I Will Survive, Gloria Gaynor.** Style: Música disco
- d. **Listening 24 Hey Ho Lets Go, The Ramones.** Style: Punk

6. (Total 1 point)

- a. What does rap consist of? It consists of a poetical text that is performed in time to a beat, with rebellious, controversial lyrics supported by electronic and percussion instruments.
- b. What themes are commonly used in rap lyrics? It normally uses rebellious, controversial lyrics.
- c. Where did rap come from? This music emerged in the slums of New York City, in the black community in the Bronx and Harlem.
- d. Write the name of a rapper you know about. Public Enemy, Ice T or Eminem.

7. Write the style of electronic music (techno-house, trance and chill-out) described in each of the statements below. (Total 1 point)

- a. It tries to induce an elevated state of consciousness, resulting in a hypnotic and stimulating kind of music for listeners. TRANCE
- b. It is mostly electronic music for listening, provoking sensations of peace and calmness in listeners. CHILL OUT
- c. Among the first pioneers were Jesse Saunders with the song On and On and Your Love. TECNO-HOUSE

8. (Total 1 point)

- a. DJs have existed since records were played. But when do they begin to be considered as real stars? In the 90s the rave movement emerged from the acid house scene. Raves largely changed dance music and the image of DJs around the world. The rave-dance scene began to produce the idea of DJs as superstars. Some of the most famous DJs travel the world, getting into other musical genres and other activities.
- b. Write the names of two internationally famous DJs. David Guetta, Calvin Harris, Steve Aoki, Tiësto, Swedish House Mafia and Carl Cox...

POP ROCK IN SPAIN**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. American and English rock and roll arrived in Spain quite late. Write the two ways which new music got introduced to the country and explain briefly. *(Total 1 point)*

2. Write the names of two Spanish pop groups of the 60s. *(Total 1 point)*

3. Connect the following soloists to their most popular hits. *(Total 1 point)*

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| () Karina | () <i>Himno a la alegría</i> |
| () Julio Iglesias | () <i>Mi gran noche</i> |
| () Massiel | () <i>Las flechas del amor</i> |
| () Raphael | () <i>La vida sigue igual</i> |
| () Miguel Ríos | () <i>La, la, la</i> |

4. **Listening 19 Paseando por la mezquita, Medina Azahara.** *(Total 1 point)*

- a. What name is given to this musical style, and what contributions did it make to the Spanish music scene? _____

- b. Name two groups that play this style of music. _____

5. **Listening 23 Hoy no me puedo levantar, Mecano.** This song comes from the first album by Mecano, released in 1981. *(Total 1 point)*

- a. What musical style can Mecano be classified as? _____

- b. Write the name of at least two songs by this group. _____

6. **Listening 29 Un buen día, Los Planetas.** *(Total 1 point)*

- a. What did the new noise pop groups propose as opposed to music from the groups from the 80s? _____

- b. Give the names of two groups that followed this musical movement. _____

7. Answer True (T) or False (F) to the following statements related to pop-rock rumba. (Total 1 point)

- ☐ a. The fusion of pop and rumba had never been done before until early 2000.
- ☐ b. The Duo called Las Grecas performed rumba pop songs way back in the 70s.
- ☐ c. Peret is one of the best-known performers of “Catalan rumba”.
- ☐ d. The so-called “urban rumba” of Los Chichos and Los Chunguitos was a significant influence for later groups like Estopa.
- ☐ e. The group Estopa was made up of the brothers Ramón and Juan Manuel Muñoz, achieving success with songs like La raja de tu falda.
- ☐ f. Melendi released his first album called Sin noticias de Holanda in 2003.
- ☐ g. Another group that was successful with this type of fusion was Los Delineantes.

8. Answer the following questions about Indie music. (Total 1 point)

- a. What basic difference was there between the attitude of the new Indie groups and those who emerged in the 90s? _____

- b. Write the names of two other groups that play Indie music. _____

9. Relate each rap group to the right timeframe. (Total 1 point)

Def con dos	THE 80 THE 90 21st C	Sindicato del crimen
Masters TDK		Violadores del verso
Mala Rodríguez		Club de los poetas violentos

10. (Total 1 point)

- a. Who was one of the first DJs to record albums and enjoy great commercial success?

- b. Give the names of two famous DJs today.

- c. Name some of the electronic music festivals held in Spain.

POP ROCK IN SPAIN**ANSWERS****PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. American and English rock and roll arrived in Spain quite late. Write the two ways which new music got introduced to the country and explain briefly. (Total 1 point)

1. US military bases. Radio stations set up on these bases for the Americans played their own fashionable music, which was mostly rock and roll. 2. French and Italian influences. That's where news about US music came from. This gave Spain a "closer look" at rock and roll.

2. Write the names of two Spanish pop groups of the 60s. (Total 1 point)

Los Sirex, Los Mustang, Los Salvajes, Los Estudiantes, Los Pekenikes, Los Relámpagos, Los Tonys o Los Sonor, Los Brincos, Los Bravos, Los Pop Tops, Los Canarios...

3. Connect the following soloists to their most popular hits. (Total 1 point)

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| () Karina | (5) Himno a la alegría |
| () Julio Iglesias | (4) Mi gran noche |
| () Massiel | (1) Las flechas del amor |
| () Raphael | (2) La vida sigue igual |
| () Miguel Ríos | (3) La, la, la |

4. **Listening 19 Paseando por la mezquita, Medina Azahara.** (Total 1 point)

- a. What name is given to this musical style, and what contributions did it make to the Spanish music scene? *This is Andalusian rock, a musical and cultural movement with its roots in the flamenco tradition fused with modern music. Basically, rock and pop structures were used along with Andalusian folklore and flamenco styles.*
- b. Name two groups that play this style of music. *Triana, Alameda, Cai, Guadalquivir and Medina Azahara*

5. **Listening 23 Hoy no me puedo levantar, Mecano.** This song comes from the first album by Mecano, released in 1981. (Total 1 point)

- a. What musical style can Mecano be classified as? *Spanish Synth Pop.*
- b. Write the name of at least two songs by this group. *Hoy no me puedo levantar, Maquillaje or Me colé en una fiesta.*

6. **Listening 29 Un buen día, Los Planetas.** (Total 1 point)

- a. What did the new noise pop groups propose as opposed to music from the groups from the 80s? *They proposed a new kind of "non-commercial pop" that was not on the radio or in the charts. Musically, they maintained an attitude of rejection to the groups of La Movida, as they think it is already outdated.*
- b. Give the names of two groups that followed this musical movement. *Australian Blonde, Los Planetas y Sexy Sadie, Chuco, Mercromina, Los Hermanos Dalton, Los Fresones Rebeldes, El Niño Gusano, Dover, Los Especialistas, Lagartija Nick, Los Hermanos Dalton, Los Piratas, El Inquilino Comunista, Corcobado, The Killer Babies...*

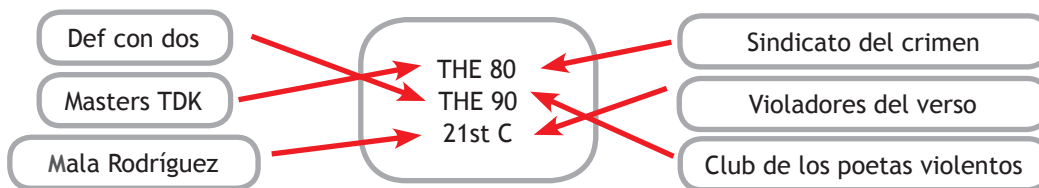
7. Answer True (T) or False (F) to the following statements related to pop-rock rumba. (Total 1 point)

- ☐ F a. The fusion of pop and rumba had never been done before until early 2000.
- ☐ T b. The Duo called Las Grecas performed rumba pop songs way back in the 70s.
- ☐ T c. Peret is one of the best-known performers of “Catalan rumba”.
- ☐ T d. The so-called “urban rumba” of Los Chichos and Los Chunguitos was a significant influence for later groups like Estopa.
- ☐ T e. The group Estopa was made up of the brothers Ramón and Juan Manuel Muñoz, achieving success with songs like La raja de tu falda.
- ☐ T f. Melendi released his first album called Sin noticias de Holanda in 2003.
- ☐ F g. Another group that was successful with this type of fusion was Los Delineantes.

8. Answer the following questions about Indie music. (Total 1 point)

- a. What basic difference was there between the attitude of the new Indie groups and those who emerged in the 90s? New groups in Indie music in the 21st century recorded their albums meticulously, with lots of concern for their sounds and created music for the general public. So now it was time to go commercial, which contradicted the original idea of this movement.
- b. Write the names of two other groups that play Indie music. Love of Lesbian, Supersubmarina, Izal, Zahara, Russian Red, Second, Nudo Windsor...

9. Relate each rap group to the right timeframe. (Total 1 point)



10. (Total 1 point)

- a. Who was one of the first DJs to record albums and enjoy great commercial success? Chimo Bayo.
- b. Give the names of two famous DJs today. Danny Avila, Maceo Plex, Paco Osuna, Chus & Ceballos y Cristian Varela...
- c. Name some of the electronic music festivals held in Spain. Electro Wafter Splash Parties (Vinaròs, Castellón), Sonar (Barcelona), Medusa Sunbeach Festival (Cullera-Valencia) and Creamfields Ibiza and Enter Ibiza...

MUSIC AND ADVERTISING**PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. All advertising tries to include motivations for buying a certain product that can be classified according to priorities. Write two examples of products or brands on the market that are necessary or attractive for you. *(Total 2 points)*

a. Products that satisfy your physiological needs: _____

b. Products that offer you safety and security: _____

c. Products that help you to create an atmosphere of prestige: _____

d. Products that reaffirm your own self-satisfaction: _____

e. Products implying mastery of yourself and your surroundings: _____

2. Say what type of consumer corresponds to each of the following statements.

(Total 2 points)

THE HABITUAL CONSUMER / THE ECONOMICAL CONSUMER / THE OSTENTATIOUS CONSUMER /
THE COGNITIVE CONSUMER / THE EMOTIONAL CONSUMER /
NEW CONSUMERS AGE GROUPS / MALE AND FEMALE GENDER GROUPS

a. Includes individuals of a particular economic and social level. They like buying top-of-the-range and premium products. _____

b. These consumers often make a buying decision based on an emotion or a mood. Emotional decisions are usually expressed by phrases such as "Go on, you deserve it!" or "Pamper yourself" or "Give yourself a treat". _____

c. An audience of a particular gender that responds to a specific ad. _____

d. They think about what products to buy and make comparisons in terms of value for money. _____

-
-
-
-
-
- e. Includes people who are loyal to brands and individuals who don't want to change brands. _____
 - f. These are experimental consumers who are always willing to try new products coming on sale. _____
 - g. Their first look is at the product's pricetag. These are consumers who look for bargains, conformists in terms of products, and very careful about money. _____
 - h. Includes products aimed at a specific age group and therefore a specific kind of audience. _____

3. Original music is specifically created for a particular commercial, and there are several types. Complete the sentences using the right words. (Total 2 points)

JINGLE / ORIGINAL SONG / GENERIC / SOUNDTRACK MUSIC

- a. Its purpose is to support the images and emphasise the advertising message. This music is very similar in purpose to using music in films. _____
- b. These are advertising songs with lyrics mentioning the product being advertised. _____
- c. This is created especially for an ad, but does not necessarily talk about the product or the brand. _____
- d. This is like music identifying a product, but only instrumental, ie, with no lyrics. _____

4. Borrowed or pre-existing music has already been composed and is just being used in a commercial. Among the various types, give the right one for each exercise. (Total 2 points)

COVER / ADAPTATION / SONG / LIBRARY MUSIC

- a. The ad includes an original without any modification. _____
- b. These include songs that are available free or at very low cost, often because the copyright has expired. _____
- c. This kind is very similar to those created by the original author or composer. _____
- d. This is a modified version of a known song, with variations in the music or the lyrics. _____

5. Make an analysis of an advertisement based on the following points: (Total 2 points)

- ✓ Medium where the ad will be placed (radio, television, billboards, etc.):

- ✓ Spot duration: _____
- ✓ Product: _____
- ✓ Brand: _____
- ✓ Slogan: _____
- ✓ Motivations for consumers to buy the product (physiological, safety, prestige...): _____

- ✓ Target audience (new consumers, habitual consumers, cognitive consumers...): _____

- ✓ Gender (for men only, women only, for both sexes), elderly, etc.): _____

- ✓ Age group (children, youth, adults, seniors...): _____
- ✓ Colours used (relation of colours used with message): _____

- ✓ Image being presented /impression produced (pleasant, close to reality, fantastic...): _____

- ✓ Music (classical style, pop, electronic / original, pre-existing...): _____

- ✓ Reasons for purchasing the product:

MUSIC AND ADVERTISING**ANSWERS****PROGRESS TEST**

Name: _____ Course: _____ Group: _____

1. All advertising tries to include motivations for buying a certain product that can be classified according to priorities. Write two examples of products or brands on the market that are necessary or attractive for you. (Total 2 points)

a. Products that satisfy your physiological needs: FREE ANSWER: Food products, drinks, environmental products, healthcare products, hygiene...

b. Products that offer you safety and security: FREE ANSWER: Physical security, alarms tyres and brakes for road safety... Safety in the home, school, savings, pension funds, insurance...

c. Products that help you to create an atmosphere of prestige: FREE ANSWER: Elite brands at high prices, like cars (Jaguar, Ferrari...), clothing and perfumes (Chanel, Armani, Prada...).

d. Products that reaffirm your own self-satisfaction: FREE ANSWER: Leisure products, travel (hotels, destinations...), adventure (backpacks, camping accessories...), sports (cycling, sportswear...), music (instruments, microphones, keyboards...)

e. Products implying mastery of yourself and your surroundings: FREE ANSWER: Products related to people's personalities and their community life, mainly family and friends, clothing, family cars with space for children...

2. Say what type of consumer corresponds to each of the following statements.

(Total 2 points)

THE HABITUAL CONSUMER / THE ECONOMICAL CONSUMER / THE OSTENTATIOUS CONSUMER /
THE COGNITIVE CONSUMER / THE EMOTIONAL CONSUMER /
NEW CONSUMERS AGE GROUPS / MALE AND FEMALE GENDER GROUPS

a. Includes individuals of a particular economic and social level. They like buying top-of-the-range and premium products. The ostentatious consumer.

b. These consumers often make a buying decision based on an emotion or a mood. Emotional decisions are usually expressed by phrases such as "Go on, you deserve it!" or "Pamper yourself" or "Give yourself a treat". The emotional consumer.

c. An audience of a particular gender that responds to a specific ad. Male or female gender groups.

d. They think about what products to buy and make comparisons in terms of value for money. The cognitive consumer.

-
- e. Includes people who are loyal to brands and individuals who don't want to change brands. _____

The habitual consumer.

- f. These are experimental consumers who are always willing to try new products coming on sale.

New consumers.

- g. Their first look is at the product's pricetag. These are consumers who look for bargains, conformists in terms of products, and very careful about money. _____

The economical consumer.

- h. Includes products aimed at a specific age group and therefore a specific kind of audience.

Age groups.

3. Original music is specifically created for a particular commercial, and there are several types. Complete the sentences using the right words. (Total 2 points)

JINGLE / ORIGINAL SONG / GENERIC / SOUNDTRACK MUSIC

- a. Its purpose is to support the images and emphasise the advertising message. This music is very similar in purpose to using music in films. SOUNDTRACK MUSIC

- b. These are advertising songs with lyrics mentioning the product being advertised. JINGLE

- c. This is created especially for an ad, but does not necessarily talk about the product or the brand. ORIGINAL SONG

- d. This is like music identifying a product, but only instrumental, ie, with no lyrics. _____

GENERIC MUSIC

4. Borrowed or pre-existing music has already been composed and is just being used in a commercial. Among the various types, give the right one for each exercise. (Total 2 points)

COVER / ADAPTATION / SONG / LIBRARY MUSIC

- a. The ad includes an original without any modification. SONG

- b. These include songs that are available free or at very low cost, often because the copyright has expired. LIBRARY MUSIC

- c. This kind is very similar to those created by the original author or composer. COVER

- d. This is a modified version of a known song, with variations in the music or the lyrics.

ADAPTATION

5. Make an analysis of an advertisement based on the following points: (Total 2 points)

- ✓ Medium where the ad will be placed (radio, television, billboards, etc.):
TV
- ✓ Spot duration: 00:20 minutes
- ✓ Product: A chain of superstores selling appliances, basic computing and electronics.
- ✓ Brand: MEDIAMARKT
- ✓ Slogan: MEDIAMARKT YO NO SOY TONTO
- ✓ Motivations for consumers to buy the product (physiological, safety, prestige...):
Products that reaffirm your own self-satisfaction. This chain store sells products that "enhance our quality of life", such as washing machines, computers, mobiles...
- ✓ Target audience (new consumers, habitual consumers, cognitive consumers...):
Aimed at the economical consumer looking for bargains and usually conformists in terms of products.
- ✓ Gender (for men only, women only, for both sexes), elderly, etc.):
Either
- ✓ Age group (children, youth, adults, seniors...): For adults in general, but they also have youth-products.
- ✓ Colours used (relation of colours used with message):
Red is the colour typically used for advertising backgrounds, both on television and printed
- ✓ Image being presented /impression produced (pleasant, close to reality, fantastic...):
They use a lighthearted, comic image. First a man falls to the ground when trying to lean on a washing machine, meaning that the products get sold practically immediately and disappear from the store.
- ✓ Music (classical style, pop, electronic / original, pre-existing...):
This is a happy birthday song, but in a rock version, therefore it is an adaptation of the original song (pre-existing). This music was used to announce their tenth anniversary.
- ✓ Reasons for purchasing the product:
The main reason is that product price are low. The voiceover says these are super-selling products at Mediamarkt, because they offer incredible prices.