Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the entire question and all the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Which of the following about the double-exposition concerto form is true?
   A. The development avoids the tonic.
   B. There's no cadenza.
   C. The exposition modulates from the tonic.
   D. There's one exposition, which is repeated literally.

2. While a string quartet is a collaborative enterprise, which musician usually takes the lead in a performance?
   A. The first violinist
   B. The cellist
   C. The violist
   D. The second violinist

3. Which of the following forms is most common during the second movement of a string quartet?
   A. ABC
   B. ABB
   C. ABA
   D. AAB

4. The last "act" of a sonata is known as the
   A. secondary key area.
   B. recapitulation.
   C. rondo.
   D. cadenza.

5. The double exposition concerto form differs from the standard sonata form in that
   A. it's played by two pianos.
   B. it includes a single refrain.
   C. the exposition stays in the same key.
   D. it has a cadenza.

6. Which mid-eighteenth century composer is credited with having the greatest impact on the significance
of the string quartet?
A. Haydn
B. Beethoven
C. Chopin
D. Mozart

7. Beethoven was one of the last composition pupils of which of the following composers?
A. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
B. William Billings
C. Joseph Haydn
D. Christoph Willibald Gluck

8. A soloist can display his virtuosity to the fullest during the
A. cadenza.
B. concerto.
C. coda.
D. capo.

9. A sonata closes with a/an
A. antecedent.
B. coda.
C. recapitulation.
D. exposition.

10. Singing the alphabet song to the tune of Mozart's "Ah, vous dirai-je, maman" is an example of
A. plagiarism.
B. musical appropriation.
C. musical duplication.
D. thematic variation.

11. The opening section of a minuet is known as the
A. opening idea.
B. minuet proper.
C. minuet exposition.
D. opening theme.

12. In a sonata, the theme(s) presented in the new key area in the exposition are repeated in the recapitulation in the
A. tutti.
B. exposition.
C. coda.
D. tonic.
13. The Japanese koto is what type of instrument?
A. Brass  
B. String  
C. Percussion  
D. Wind

14. The music of the Classical era reflects the principles of
A. ornamentation and extremes.  
B. extravagance and unpredictability.  
C. the splendor of the church.  
D. clarity and balance.

15. Throughout the centuries, koto masters have often been
A. women.  
B. slaves.  
C. priests.  
D. invitees to the king’s court.

16. The dialogue in an opera is translated for the audience in the
A. paggio.  
B. perdonate.  
C. score.  
D. libretto.

17. Which of the following does opera buffa portray?
A. Historical characters and situations  
B. Real-life characters and situations  
C. Religious characters and stories  
D. Mythological characters and stories

18. Which of the following instruments in a chamber orchestra typically provides the harmonic underpinning for other melodic instruments but can carry the principal melody on their own as well?
A. Viola  
B. Cello  
C. Violin  
D. Timpani

19. The scene in which Dorothy returns to Kansas in the movie The Wizard of Oz can be likened to which part of a sonata's form?
A. Tonic  
B. Exposition  
C. Recapitulation
20. Opera ______ is a light, frequently comic style of opera.

A. hysteria  
B. seria  
C. buffa  
D. canonica

End of exam