**AmPopMusic - Question Bank #1.0 - Understanding Music,**

**19th Century, 20th Century Folk Music**

 (correct answers in red)

**Understanding Music**

1) A horizontal succession of tones or pitches is called:

a) a melody b) improvisation c) harmony d) tuning e) none of the above

2) Three or more notes played simultaneously is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) a chord b) a modulation c) a pulse d) a countermelody e) the tempo

3) A countermelody is a musical line which:

a) often alternates with the melody b) is played by a different instrument c) rarely occurs simultaneously with the melody d) none of the above e) a, b & c

4) In a typical popular song structure, which building block repeats the music, but with different text?

a) tag b) verse c) chorus d) bridge e) intro

5) In a typical popular song structure, which building block appears only once and usually in a different key?

a) tag b) verse c) chorus d) bridge e) intro

6) Speeding up or slowing down the speed of a piece of music is called: “Changing the \_\_\_\_\_”

a) tempo b) bridge c) structure d) instrumentation e) none of the above

7) Which of these musical elements is most often the “foundation” or bottom line in music?

a) harmony b) melody c) bass d) syncopation e) countermelody

8) Tempo can be determined by counting the number of beats in 15 seconds and multiplying by 6 to get bpm.

a) True b) False

9) A saxophone is part of the brass family of instruments.

a) True b) False

10) In music structure, a “chorus” will repeat both the exact same music and the lyrics each time.

a) True b) False

11) The brass family of instruments include ALL of the following EXCEPT:

a) trombone b) tuba c) saxophone d) french horn e) Sousaphone

12) A gong is part of the brass family of instruments.

a) True b) False

13) A xylophone is considered a “non-pitched” instrument.

a) True b) False

**19th Century American Music**

1) “Father of American Popular Music” -

a) John Philip Sousa b) Bob Dylan c) Woody Guthrie d) Stephen Foster e) Scott Joplin

2) “The March King” -

a) Stephen Foster b) Stephen Sousa c) Irving Berlin d) John Philip Sousa e) Scott Joplin

3) “King of Ragtime” -

a) Stephen Foster b) Irving Berlin c) Lowell Sousa d) John Philip Sousa e) Scott Joplin

4) The ragtime song and the march were both organized into a series of:

a) riffs b) bridges c) breaks d) yodels e) strains

5) A quieter passage in the march is called:

a) a break b) the bridge c) the tag d) the trio e) a chorus

6) Syncopation is:

a) changing from one key to another b) improvised melodies c) a style of spiritual singing d) playing “free-form” e) a delay in the rhythm

7) Which of these is not a common factor of the spiritual:

a) distributed by oral tradition b) improvised rhythms and melodies c) anonymous composer d) taught in schools of the South e) text spoke of trials & tribulations

8) Which of the following was NOT a type of 19th century folk song:

a) spirituals b) cowboy songs c) railroad songs d) parlor songs e) hero & villain songs

9) The popularity of ragtime at the turn of the century was due in part to the development of the player piano.

a) True b) False

10) The popularity of the march at the turn of the century was due to the development of the player piano.

a) True b) False

11) What instrument is considered the first “American” instrument:

a) piano b) bass guitar c) harmonica d) banjo e) steel guitar

12) Stephen Foster was the first great American songwriter

a) true b) false

13) John Philip Sousa invented the ragtime piano form.

a) true b) false

14) Typical instrumentation for the march includes the clarinet.

a) true b) false

15) Typical instrumentation for the folk song includes the trumpet.

a) true b) false

16) John Philip Sousa was America’s first major recording artist.

a) true b) false

17) The ragtime piano song was an early form of:

a) Broadway show song b) pre-jazz c) dance music d) parlor song e) the blues

18) When listening to a Sousa march, you would hear all of the following instruments except:

a) trumpet b) flute c) snare drum d) violin e) clarinet

19) A quieter musical passage (“CC”) in the march is called:

a) a break b) a tag c) a trio d) a bridge e) a chorus

20) The first US copyright law, enacted to protect music and other creative works was enacted in which year?

a) 1899 b) 1903 c) 1906 d) 1909 e) 1919

21) Which composer influenced the development of copyright law, giving composers control over and royalties for printed and recorded copies of their songs?

a) Woody Guthrie b) John Philip Sousa c) Scott Joplin d) Stephen Foster e) Bob Dylan

22) Folk music is “music for the people,” popular music is “music by the people.”

a) true b) false

23) Which songwriter helped popularize the parlor song in the mid-1800s?

a) Scott Joplin b) John Philip Sousa c) John Lomax d) Stephen Foster e) Woody Guthrie

24) Which was NOT a characteristic of 19th century folk songs?

a) improvised melodies and rhythms b) anonymous composer c) transferred by oral tradition

 d) simple melody, simple harmonies, simply lyrics e) created by professional songwriters

**20TH CENTURY**

1) “Father of Modern American Folk Music” -

a) Pete Seeger b) Bob Dylan c) Woody Guthrie d) Paul Stookey e) Stephen Foster

2) Pete Seeger went through a period when his singing was unpopular because:

a) He wouldn’t sing protest songs b) He caught a throat ailment and lost his voice c) His association with the American Communist Party made him suspect d) His association with Woody Guthrie made him suspect e) none of the above

3) The folk singing group that “bought back America’s trust” in folk music was:

a) The Weavers b) Peter, Paul & Mary c) The Kingston Trio d) The New Christy Minstrels

4) Which 1967 Peter, Paul & Mary song signified the final shift of popularity away from pure folk music?

a) “If I Had A Hammer” b) “Big Rock Candy Mountain” c) “Like A Rolling Stone” d) “Blowin’ in the Wind” e) “I Dig Rock N’ Roll Music”

5) Bob Dylan’s first hit song was recorded by Peter, Paul & Mary in the summer of ‘63. It was:

a) “Lemon Tree” b) “Puff, The Magic Dragon” c) “Blowin’ in the Wind”

 d) “500 Miles” e) “Leavin’ On a Jet Plane”

6) Typical instrumentation for the folk song includes the piano.

a) true b) false

7) Bob Dylan’s goal was to use his voice and songs to change the world, as can be seen in the slogan he painted on his guitar: “This machine kills fascists.”

a) true b) false

8) Bob Dylan’s real name is Robert Zimmerman

a) true b) false

9) Bob Dylan’s real name is Richard Zimmerman

a) true b) false

10) The turning point in Dylan’s folk career was when he appeared onstage at Woodstock in 1969 with an electric guitar.

a) true b) false

11) John Lomax helped to popularize the parlor song in the late 1800s.

a) true b) false

12) A turning point in American music was Dylan “plugging in” at the Newport Folk Festival in:

a) 1961 b) 1963 c) 1965 d) 1967 e) 1969

13) Which of the following instruments was **not** a regular part of folk music in the middle of the 20th century?

a) banjo b) acoustic guitar c) bass fiddle d) piano e) harmonica

14) John & Alan Lomax were significant to the history of music because:

a) they collected the player piano rolls of Joplin b) they performed many of Foster’s songs c) they documented previously unknown American folk songs d) all of the above e) none of the above

15) The pinnacle of American folk music popularity was from:

a) 1930-1940 b) 1925-1950 c) 1955-1965 d) 1940-1962 e) 1960-1970

16) The duality of entertainment and social concern has been a part of American folk music for over 150 years.

a) true b) false

17) The first popular female folk singer to cross the boundary into politically active lyrics was Joan Baez.

a) true b) false

18) The folk musicians of the late 1950’s “bought back” the trust of Americans by performing entertainment-oriented folk music, primarily from the 19th century.

a) true b) false

19) Bob Dylan helped provide the 20th century’s “second wave” of social concern folk music.

a) true b) false

20) “The Weavers…..The Kingston Trio…..????” Which would be next in the logical progression?

a) The Mamas & the Papas b) The Beatles c) Peter, Paul & Mary d) Pete Seeger e) Scott Joplin

21) Which folk singer first helped introduce Dylan and his songs to the world?

a) Pete Seeger b) Alan Lomax c) Woody Guthrie d) Paul Stookey e) Joan Baez

22) Who traveled America in the 1930s and ‘40s, recording folk music for the Library of Congress?

a) Stephen Foster b) John Phillip Sousa c) John Lomax d) Paul Stookey e) Pete Seeger

23) Instrumentation for American folk songs in the early ‘60s was sure to ***exclude*** which instrument?

a) banjo b) stand-up bass c) electric guitar d) tambourine e) fiddle

24) Pete Seeger was “blacklisted” from radio and television because of his involvement with the Klu Klux Klan in the 1930s.

a) true b) false

**Listening Questions** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Example A: Sousa March:**

1) The tempo of example A is closest to:

a) 82 b) 120 c) 180 d) 45 e) D major

2) Example A contains all of the following except:

a) strains b) trumpets c) AABBCCDD structure d) a “trio” e) a bass guitar

3) Example A was made popular by what technological advancement?

a) marketing of printed music b) the player piano c) the radio d) the record player e) none of these

4) Which style of music is represented in example A?

a) spiritual b) ragtime c) march d) parlor song e) 20th century folk song

**Example B: Guthrie Folksong of the 1930s**

5) Example B is an example of:

a) a spiritual b) 1930s folksong c) a parlor song d) a song by The Kingston Trio e) a ragtime song

6) In example B, which instrument is heard:

a) banjo b) guitar c) stand-up bass d) piano e) fiddle

7) Example B was most likely written by:

a) Stephen Foster b) Scott Joplin c) Bob Dylan d) Joan Baez e) Woody Guthrie

**Example C: Joplin Ragtime piano**

8) Example C, is of which style of music:

a) spiritual b) ragtime c) march d) parlor song e) 20th century folk song

9) In example C, the artist most likely to perform in this style was:

a) Stephen Foster b) Woody Guthrie c) Scott Joplin d) John Philip Sousa e) Pete Seeger

10) Example C was aided in popularity by what technological advancement?

a) marketing of printed music b) the player piano c) the radio d) the record player e) none of these

11) In example C, which of the following would you NOT find:

a) right hand syncopation b) left hand playing ON the beat c) AABBCC d) rhythm section

**Example D: Peter, Paul, & Mary – “Blowin’ in the Wind”**

12) The original composer of the song in example D was:

a) Bob Dylan b) Pete Seeger c) Joan Baez d) Woody Guthrie e) John Lomax

13) The recording of example D was by America’s most commercially successful folk group. They were:

a) The Kingston Trio b) The Almanac Singers c) Joan & Bob d) Peter, Paul & Mary e) The Beatles

**Example E: Foster parlor song such as “Beautiful Dreamer” or “I Dream of Jeannie”**

14) Example E is an example of:

a) a spiritual b) a depression-era folksong c) a parlor song d) a song by the Weavers e) a ragtime song

15) Example E was most likely written by:

a) Stephen Foster b) Woody Guthrie c) Bob Dylan d) Joan Baez e) Pete Seeger