

Post-test Exam

2063305 Western Music Analysis and Composition

Chapter 1

1. Which of the following best describes “musical analysis”?

- A. Performing music accurately from notation
- B. Separating musical elements to study their relationships
- C. Singing songs with correct rhythm
- D. Composing music using many instruments

2. Which two elements combine to create a melody?

- A. Chords and musical form
- B. Rhythm and harmony
- C. Pitch and rhythm
- D. Tempo and chords

3. What is conjunct motion in melody?

- A. Melody moving by large leaps
- B. Melody moving mainly by stepwise motion
- C. Melody repeating the same rhythm only
- D. Melody moving in opposite directions

4. Which melodic direction returns to the original note at the end of the phrase?

- A. Ascending direction
- B. Descending direction
- C. Static direction
- D. Parallel direction

5. When two melodic lines move in opposite directions, this is called:

- A. Parallel motion
- B. Similar motion
- C. Oblique motion
- D. Contrary motion

6. What does “tempo” mean in music?

- A. The loudness of sound
- B. The speed of the music
- C. The pitch of the melody
- D. The number of instruments

7. Which texture contains only one melodic line without harmony?

- A. Polyphonic texture
- B. Homophonic texture
- C. Monophonic texture
- D. Heterophonic texture

8. Which interval type is abbreviated as “P”?

- A. Perfect interval
- B. Parallel interval
- C. Primary interval
- D. Principal interval

9. A major triad consists of:

- A. Minor 3rd + Major 3rd
- B. Major 3rd + Minor 3rd
- C. Major 3rd + Major 3rd
- D. Minor 3rd + Minor 3rd

10. What does “timbre” refer to in music?

- A. The speed of the beat
- B. The structure of chords
- C. The tone color or quality of sound
- D. The number of measures in a song