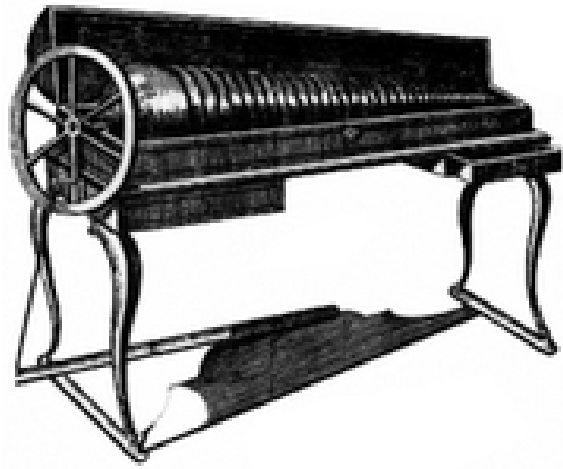


# Exploring the Evolution of Western Music

## I. Identifying historical instruments by picture

1.



2.



3.



4.



6.



5.



7.



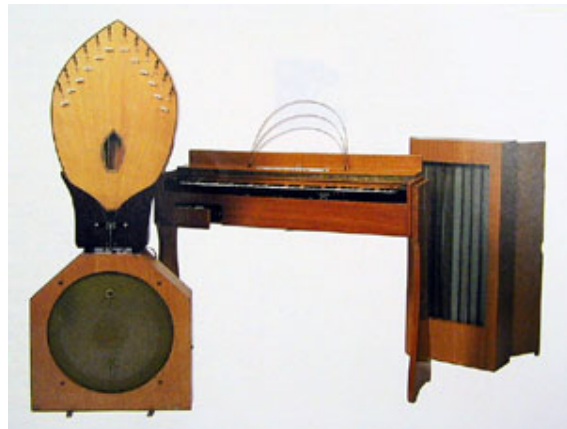
8.



9.



10.



11.



12.



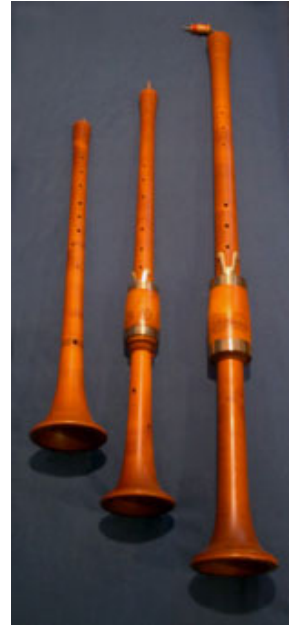
13.



14.

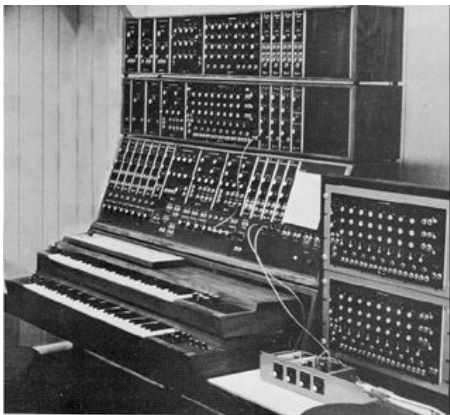


15.



17.

16.



18.



19.



20.



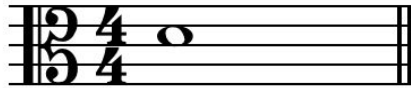
## II. Notation

21. What is the time signature of this measure?



22. In the phrase “D.C. al Fine,” what does D.C. stand for?

23. Identify the pitch in this example:



24. For what instrument is this notation?



25. What is this symbol called? 

26. What is the curved line in this example?



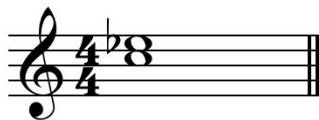
27. And the curved line in this one?



28. Arrange these tempo markings in order, from slowest to fastest:

Andante, Adagio, Allegro, Moderato

29. Name the following interval:



30. What is the difference between (a)  and (b)  ?

31. Identify this symbol:



32. Identify the type of chord in this example:



33. For what family of instruments is the marking *pizzicato* intended?

34. To which Solfege (do-re-mi, etc.) syllable does this hand-sign correspond?



35. Which is written first (to the left) in a musical score: the key signature or the time signature?

### **III. Audio component: Music for Voices**

36-50: Identify period of composition, using these guidelines:

A: Medieval (up to 1400)

B: Renaissance (approx. 1400-1600)

C: Baroque (approx. 1600-1750)

D: Classical (approx. 1750-1815)

E: Romantic (approx. 1815-1900)

F: 20<sup>th</sup> or 21<sup>st</sup> Century