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**Student Name:**

**Oklahoma  
Core Curriculum Tests**

**MUSIC**

**Grade**

**8**



1 How high or low a note sounds is determined by its

- A value.
- B duration.
- C rhythm.
- D pitch.

2 Which of these terms is used to describe tempo?

- A *staccato*
- B *legato*
- C *portamento*
- D *allegro*

3 Which of the following best defines rhythm?

- A pattern of movement
- B musical shape
- C melodic line
- D musical notation

4 Which of these is an eighth note?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

5 Tchaikovsky composed the music to *Swan Lake* and *The Nutcracker*. These are both examples of what musical genre?

- A ballet
- B fugue
- C musical
- D opera

6 Which of these identifies a traditional Mexican music ensemble playing trumpets, violins, and guitars?

- A bongo
- B marimba
- C mariachi
- D kabuki

7 Which of these terms calls for music to be played in the fastest tempo?

- A *adagio*
- B *lento*
- C *presto*
- D *vivace*





John was writing out the music for “Mary Had a Little Lamb.” However, he made a mistake and wrote a wrong note in one of the measures below.

Ma-ry had a lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb lit - tle lamb

**8** Which measure contains the wrong note?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**9** The gong and sitar are most associated with music from which culture?

- A Native American
- B European
- C Asian
- D Hispanic

**10** Which of these is often used in Spanish folk and dance music?

- A harmonica
- B fiddle
- C banjo
- D guitar

**11** When is it appropriate to applaud at a concert given by a symphony orchestra?

- A when the conductor raises his or her hands
- B during a part of a composition you like best
- C at the end of a movement of the composition
- D at the end of a composition

**12** The pitch of a note is raised one half step by using

- A a flat.
- B a sharp.
- C a fermata.
- D an accent.





**13** Look at the example above. Which group of instruments uses this kind of musical notation?

- A brass
- B percussion
- C strings
- D woodwinds

**14** Which of these indicates an increase in volume?

- A
- B
- C *allegro*
- D *andante*

**15** Gospel music is usually performed by which type of ensemble?

- A chamber
- B choral
- C big band
- D orchestral

**16** Which form has only verse and refrain?

- A AABC
- B ABC
- C AB
- D ABACA

**17** “Swing” is a type of which music?

- A classical
- B polka
- C march
- D jazz





18 Which of these has the longest duration?

- A
- B
- C
- D

Look at the music staff below. Then answer the question.

The image shows a musical staff with two staves: a treble clef on top and a bass clef on the bottom. The time signature is 4/4. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff has a dynamic marking 'f' (forte) above the first measure. The music consists of two measures. The first measure has a quarter note G4 in the treble and a quarter note G2 in the bass. The second measure has a quarter note A4 in the treble and a quarter note A2 in the bass. There are fingerings '4' and '5' written above and below the notes respectively.

19 The dynamic marking in this piece of music appears in the

- A half measure above the bass staff.
- B instructions above the treble staff.
- C key signature above the second measure.
- D time signature of both staves.

20 The time or meter signature in this song is also known as

- A common time.
- B cut time.
- C polka time.
- D waltz time.

21 Which two elements are not important in music?

- A dynamics and harmony
- B pitch and rhythm
- C melody and form
- D plane and perspective

22 Which of these phrases should be played *staccato*?

The image shows four musical phrases, each on a single staff with a treble clef. All phrases consist of a sequence of notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Phrase A has a slur over all notes. Phrase B has a slur over all notes and a staccato marking (a vertical line with a dot) under each note. Phrase C has a slur over all notes and a crescendo hairpin (two lines diverging) under the notes. Phrase D has a slur over all notes and a decrescendo hairpin (two lines converging) under the notes.

23 Which of these terms calls for a gradual increase in volume?

- A *crescendo*
- B *decrescendo*
- C *fortissimo*
- D *obbligato*



**24** A composer of a musical play would most likely suggest the entrance of a king or queen by featuring

- A flutes.
- B clarinets.
- C violins.
- D trumpets.

**25** In music, a change from *forte* to *piano* is a change in

- A style.
- B tempo.
- C rhythm.
- D dynamics.

**26** A jazz soloist's treatment of a melody line is an example of

- A arranging.
- B composing.
- C improvisation.
- D phrasing.

**27** In a marching band, maintaining the rhythm is usually the responsibility of instruments in which family?

- A brass
- B percussion
- C strings
- D woodwinds

Look at the music staff below. Then answer the question.



**28** The second and third notes in each measure show

- A dynamic structure.
- B harmonic intervals.
- C rhythmic patterns.
- D suggested timbre.

**29** Singers harmonize in order to affect a song's

- A dynamics.
- B tempo.
- C texture.
- D timbre.

**30** At the beginning of a song only one instrument is playing. As more and more instruments join in, what changes about the music?

- A its pitch
- B its texture
- C its rhythm
- D its tempo



If this passage were in  $\frac{4}{4}$  time, harmonic intervals would be shown on which beats?

- A 1 and 2
- B 2 and 3
- C 2 and 4
- D 3 and 4





**32** Which of these instruments is most likely to play melodies written in the treble clef?

- A sousaphone
- B trombone
- C trumpet
- D contrabassoon

**33** Variations in pitch are produced by changes in

- A duration.
- B volume.
- C tonality.
- D frequency.

Look at the music staff below. Then answer the question.



**34** In this example of music, what does the mark below the first note of each measure tell the musician?

- A Accent the note.
- B Play the note softly.
- C Hold the note longer.
- D Play the note faster.

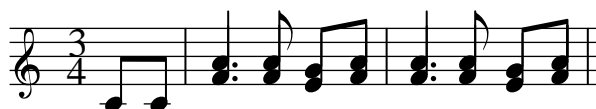
**35** Which of these instruments is most likely to play notes written in the bass clef?

- A contrabassoon
- B cornet
- C snare drum
- D violin

**36** Adding harmony to the melody line affects all of these except

- A sound.
- B dynamics.
- C texture.
- D form.

Look at the music staff below. Then answer the question.



**37** In this example of music, the notes stacked on top of each other show

- A harmony.
- B dynamics.
- C phrasing.
- D form.

**38** Tone quality is a function of an instrument's

- A duration.
- B dynamics.
- C texture.
- D timbre.

**39** Repetition and contrast are two elements of a musical composition's

- A dynamics.
- B form.
- C pitch.
- D texture.



40 Which of these shows the first two measures of the song “Baa Baa Black Sheep”?

A

B

C

D

41 A piece of music can suggest a change of mood from happiness to sadness by changing from

- A a major to minor key.
- B lower to higher pitch.
- C a slower to faster tempo.
- D softer to louder dynamics.

42 Which of these is not commonly heard in jazz music?

- A percussion instruments
- B a large string section
- C syncopated rhythms
- D vocalization

Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.

43 Which feature of the phrase in the bass clef shows that it may be played on a timpani?

- A the common time signature
- B the dynamic marking
- C the harmonic texture
- D the uniformity of rhythm

44 Which notation would suggest the need to emphasize a particular note in a piece of music?

- A
- B
- C
- D D.C.

45 Irregular rhythms and syncopation are most often found in music from which period?

- A Baroque
- B Classical
- C Romantic
- D Contemporary







46 Which of these measures of music shows a syncopated rhythm?

A

B

C

D

47 All of these refer to pitch except

A

B

C

D

48 Which of these musical instruments is native to the Americas?

- A banjo
- B flute
- C harp
- D violin

Look at the staff of music below. Then answer the question.

49 The time or meter signature in this song is

- A  $\frac{2}{2}$
- B  $\frac{2}{4}$
- C  $\frac{4}{4}$
- D  $\frac{6}{8}$

50 A full measure always begins and ends with a

- A bar line.
- B dynamic marking.
- C key signature.
- D tempo instruction.

51 Mozart and Haydn are composers associated with which period of music?

- A Baroque
- B Classical
- C Impressionism
- D Renaissance





Look at the staff of music below. Then answer the question.



52 You can tell by the music that the composer most likely intended the melody line to be sung by a

- A baritone.
B bass.
C soprano.
D tenor.

53 The audience at a musical concert usually applauds first when

- A a musician rises to play a solo.
B the conductor appears on stage.
C the opening number is complete.
D tuning has been completed.

54 The guitar is a traditional instrument in the folk music of

- A England.
B Germany.
C Italy.
D Spain.

55 Rhythm in music is mostly a function of

- A loud and soft beats.
B short and long beats.
C high and low beats.
D melodic and harmonic beats.

56 Singing and clapping along with the performers is not encouraged at

- A an opera.
B a rock concert.
C a folk music recital.
D a country music performance.

57 Symphony, concerto, and sonata are musical forms that are closely linked to what culture?

- A African American
B Native American
C European
D Hispanic

58 Which of these means "at a walking pace?"

- A adagio
B andante
C lento
D presto

Look at the names of musical instruments below. Then answer the question.

- 1. Cello
2. Viola
3. Violin
4. String Bass

59 Which list orders these instruments from lowest to highest pitch?

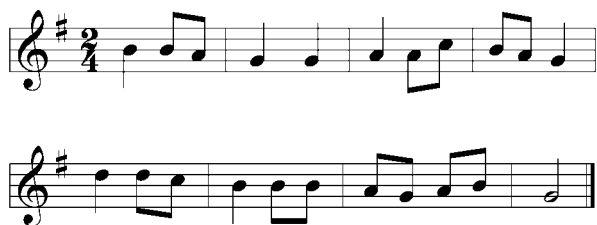
- A 1 2 3 4
B 2 4 1 3
C 3 2 4 1
D 4 1 2 3







Use the passage of music below to answer the following question.



76 What is the form of this folk melody?

- A A B
- B A B A
- C A B A B
- D A B A C

77 In common time, how many counts make up a whole note?

- A one
- B two
- C three
- D four

78 What is another name for “common time?”

- A  $\frac{2}{4}$  time
- B  $\frac{4}{4}$  time
- C  $\frac{6}{8}$  time
- D  $\frac{3}{4}$  time

79 What is another name for “cut time?”

- A  $\frac{2}{2}$  time
- B  $\frac{4}{4}$  time
- C  $\frac{6}{8}$  time
- D  $\frac{3}{4}$  time

80 You hear one long tone and one long rest, followed by two more short tones and one long rest.

Which of the following patterns did you hear?



81 Which of these instruments has the lowest pitch?

- A a tuba
- B a violin
- C a piccolo
- D a trumpet

82 Which of these periods of European music is the oldest?

- A Impressionistic
- B Romantic
- C Renaissance
- D Classical



**83** Jazz and blues are part of which musical period?

- A Classical
- B Romantic
- C Contemporary
- D Impressionistic

**84** Which of these is a traditional instrument in European, Native American, African American, and Asian music?

- A drum
- B guitar
- C piano
- D violin

**85** The melody of a song is a pattern of changes in

- A pitch.
- B timbre.
- C texture.
- D dynamics.

**86** Increasing the number of bass drummers in a marching band from six to twelve will result in an increase in

- A tempo.
- B timbre.
- C phrasing.
- D dynamics.

**87** A composer who chooses an instrument to play a solo based on how clear the instrument's tone quality is has made a decision based on

- A form.
- B timbre.
- C rhythm.
- D dynamics.

**88** Arias and recitatives are featured in the music style known as

- A ballet.
- B opera.
- C sonata.
- D symphony.

**89** Which of the following tempos would be used to describe a fast train?

- A *lento*
- B *adagio*
- C *allegro*
- D *andante*

**90** Which of the following instrument families makes up the majority of a Chinese orchestra?

- A brass
- B strings
- C percussion
- D woodwinds

Read the description below. Then complete the statement.

The song begins with a verse and then goes into a chorus. After a short instrumental solo, the chorus is repeated.

**91** This is a description of a song's

- A form.
- B timbre.
- C texture.
- D dynamics.





Look at the passage of music below. Then complete the statement.



- 92** This passage has all the following characteristics except
- A a major key.
  - B a syncopated rhythm.
  - C a stepwise movement.
  - D two beats to a measure.
- 93** The word *presto* tells a singer that a song should be sung very
- A fast.
  - B loud.
  - C softly.
  - D slowly.
- 94** A piece of music with the dynamic marking *p* should be played
- A softly.
  - B loudly.
  - C very softly.
  - D very loudly.
- 95** Which of these terms refers to dynamics?
- A *grave*
  - B *piano*
  - C *allegro*
  - D *D.C. al fine*

- 96** Deciding which two instruments should play in unison is usually based upon the instruments'
- A pitch.
  - B timbre.
  - C tonality.
  - D dynamics.
- 97** A waltz is played in which time signature?
- A  $\frac{1}{4}$
  - B  $\frac{2}{4}$
  - C  $\frac{3}{4}$
  - D  $\frac{4}{4}$
- 98** All of these are dance forms based on Hispanic music except
- A salsa.
  - B polka.
  - C tango.
  - D rumba.





99 Which of these is the time signature used for a waltz?

A  $\frac{2}{4}$

B  $\frac{3}{4}$

C  $\frac{4}{4}$

D  $\frac{2}{2}$

100 Today's rock bands may use any combination of instruments. Which of these is used in most rock bands?

A flute

B trombone

C drums

D violin

101 The timbre of an instrument is its

A characteristic sound.

B style of tuning.

C use in orchestra.

D musical family.

102 The term *adagio* on a musical score tells the orchestra to play the composition

A slowly.

B quickly.

C loudly.

D softly.

103 Which instrument is a member of the woodwind family?

A trombone

B tuba

C clarinet

D cornet

104 The distance between two bar lines is a

A rest.

B measure.

C meter.

D clef.

105

$\frac{4}{4}$

When this time signature is used, a whole note receives how many beats?

A 2

B 4

C 6

D 8

106 Opera is a form of musical theater that is usually

A sung throughout.

B performed without an intermission.

C based on historical fact.

D not accompanied by an orchestra.











107 Ragtime music was first composed for the

- A banjo.
- B guitar.
- C piano.
- D harmonica.

108 Which rest has the same value as a quarter note?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

109 A bass clarinet plays in which section?

- A brass
- B string
- C woodwind
- D percussion

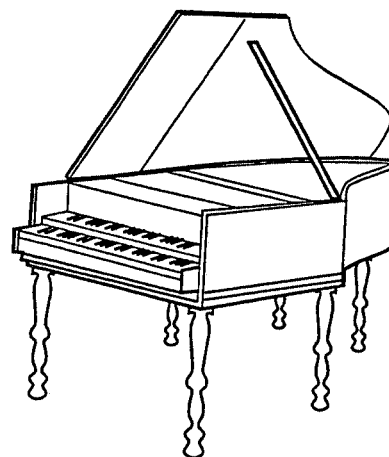
110 The top number on a time signature indicates

- A which beat is accented.
- B what kind of note receives one beat.
- C how many beats there are per measure.
- D how many notes there are per measure.

111 The treble and bass clef staves combine to form the

- A time staff.
- B grand staff.
- C measure staff.
- D general staff.

112



This instrument is most closely identified with which culture?

- A Asian
- B European
- C African American
- D Native American

113 Which culture's music is especially well known for its ties to things in nature?

- A European
- B African American
- C Asian
- D Native American





**114** The most prominent instrument in Native American music is the

- A drum.
- B horn.
- C rattle.
- D bell.

**115** The pentatonic scale is a feature of which culture's music?

- A European
- B African American
- C Asian
- D Hispanic

**116** Work songs, spirituals, and call-and-response songs are examples of music from which culture?

- A African American
- B Native American
- C Asian
- D European

**117** Which culture uses rattles, drums, and bells as its dominant instruments?

- A European
- B Hispanic
- C Asian
- D Native American

**118** Which culture's religious or ritual music is usually accompanied by dancing?

- A Native American
- B European
- C Asian
- D African American

**119** Zithers, harpsichords, and balalaikas are instruments associated with the music of which culture?

- A Native American
- B Asian
- C African
- D European

**120** Salsa is a type of music associated with which culture?

- A Asian
- B African
- C Latin American
- D European

**121** Panpipes are instruments associated with folk music from which continent?

- A North America
- B South America
- C Australia
- D Asia





**122** Which instrument would a composer most likely choose to play a delicate melody?

- A trumpet
- B harp
- C cymbals
- D timpani

**123** Which instrument would a composer most likely use to imitate the movement of a butterfly?

- A saxophone
- B flute
- C trumpet
- D woodblock

**124** Which instruments would most likely play the melody in a fanfare?

- A strings
- B woodwinds
- C brass
- D percussion

**125** A composer would most likely emphasize the climax of a composition by

- A using fewer violins.
- B increasing volume.
- C decreasing volume.
- D eliminating percussion.

**126** To suggest a change from a sad to a happy mood, a composer would change from

- A a minor to a major key.
- B a major to a minor key.
- C brass instruments to woodwinds.
- D a faster to a slower tempo.

**127** Which instrument would a composer most likely use to suggest the flight of butterflies?

- A tuba
- B trombone
- C timpani
- D flute

**128** Which dynamic marking would create the most dramatic musical effect?

- A *mf*
- B *f*
- C *p*
- D *ff*

**129** The quality of sound of a voice or instrument is called

- A tone color.
- B texture.
- C style.
- D contour.



**130** Tempo may be shown on sheet music by all of these methods except

- A Italian words.
- B the key signature.
- C metronome markings.
- D the time signature.

**131** Changes in dynamics may be shown by all of these except

- A the word *forte*.
- B the word *piano*.
- C a *crescendo*.
- D an accidental.

**132** A composer probably would not write a lullaby to be played on the

- A violin.
- B flute.
- C timpani.
- D harp.

**133** Which instrument would a composer choose to sound like a seaport during a nighttime fog?

- A flute
- B tuba
- C clarinet
- D piccolo

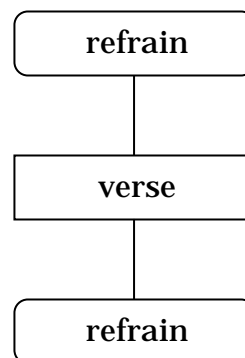
**134** Which sign raises the pitch of a note one half-step?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

**135** Rebecca played a musical piece that had a fast tempo. Which word best describes the tempo at which she played?

- A *largo*
- B *andante*
- C *allegro*
- D *grave*

**136**

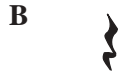


This diagram shows the structure of a piece of music. Choose the answer that best describes the form of the piece.

- A ABA
- B ABC
- C AAB
- D AB



137 In common time, which of these rests lasts an entire measure?



138 In a piece of music, the word *diminuendo* means

- A gradually increase the volume.
- B gradually decrease the volume.
- C speed up the tempo.
- D slow down the tempo.

139 The highness or lowness of pitch is determined by its

- A amplitude.
- B volume.
- C duration.
- D frequency.

140 Which does not determine the pitch of a particular note?



141



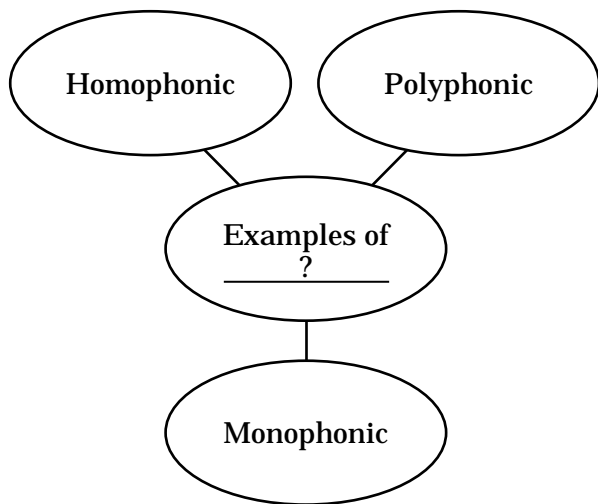
Which has the same meaning as this symbol?



142 Which of these notes has the shortest duration?



**143**



What completes the web?

- A pitch
- B dynamics
- C texture
- D form





**144** Which term is used when discussing how long a note or rest is held?

- A dynamics
- B tempo
- C phrasing
- D duration





**145** Which refers to degrees of loudness in music?

- A duration
- B form
- C texture
- D dynamics

**146** Which symbol is a rest?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

**147** Which of these symbols raises the pitch of a note one-half step?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 

**148** Which pair of measures shows a repeating rhythmic pattern?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 



**149** In which culture was jazz first developed?

- A European
- B Hispanic
- C Native American
- D African American

**150** Which instrument would a composer most likely use to imitate the sound of thunder?

- A cello
- B sousaphone
- C snare drum
- D timpani

**151** An oratorio like Handel's *Messiah* is a religious story, performed by a choir, an orchestra, and solo singers. It is like an opera except that

- A it is always performed in a church.
- B the singers do not act out the parts.
- C it is performed only once a year.
- D few are invited to the performance.

**152**



In this piece of music, the treble clef shows the song's

- A melody.
- B texture.
- C tonality.
- D form.





153

Musical notation for question 153: Three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff contains a melody of quarter notes: B-flat, C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat. The second staff contains a melody of eighth notes: B-flat, C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat. The third staff contains a melody of quarter notes: B-flat, C, D, E, F, G, A, B-flat.

Which describes the form of the passage?

- A ABC
- B ABA
- C ABB
- D ACA

154

Musical notation for question 154: A single staff of music in 2/4 time, key of C major. The melody consists of quarter notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.

Which selection would sound the most similar to the melody above?

- A Musical notation for option A: Bass clef, 2/4 time, key of C major. Melody: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.
- B Musical notation for option B: Bass clef, 2/4 time, key of C major. Melody: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.
- C Musical notation for option C: Bass clef, 2/4 time, key of C major. Melody: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.
- D Musical notation for option D: Bass clef, 2/4 time, key of C major. Melody: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C.





- 155** Which instrument will most likely play notes in the treble clef?
- A tuba
  - B trombone
  - C trumpet
  - D contrabassoon
- 156** Which period of music is centered on the idea balance?
- A Baroque
  - B Classical
  - C Renaissance
  - D Impressionism
- 157** Which best shows a piece of music that begins very slow and soft and becomes very fast and loud?
- A *moderato* and *mezzo piano* then *allegro* and *mezzo forte*
  - B *presto* and *piano* then *moderato* and *forte*
  - C *lento* and *pianissimo* then *vivace* and *fortissimo*
  - D *andante* and *decrescendo* then *adagio* and *crescendo*
- 158** The basketball game at your school is about to start. But first, the school band starts to play “The Star Spangled Banner.” What would be the most appropriate response?
- A get something to drink
  - B leave the gym
  - C stay seated
  - D stand up
- 159** Appropriate behavior at a musical performance is mostly determined by
- A how large the auditorium is.
  - B what time the performance is given.
  - C what celebrities are in the audience.
  - D what type of music is being performed.
- 160** People used the technologies and resources available to them during the 20th century. One outcome was that people began using what type of music?
- A jazz
  - B swing
  - C ballads
  - D electronic music
- 161** You are listening to the orchestra play a Mozart symphony. After the first movement, the orchestra stops playing. What would be the most appropriate response?
- A Leave the auditorium quietly.
  - B Show your appreciation by whistling.
  - C Check to see why the orchestra stopped playing.
  - D Wait for the orchestra to begin playing the second movement.
- 162** During the Middle Ages, religious music consisted mostly of singing a simple melody, or tune, often without instruments. This type of music is still heard today and is called a
- A ballad.
  - B Gregorian chant.
  - C madrigal.
  - D lyrical poem.





- 163** The school orchestra is playing “Pomp and Circumstance” as the eighth-grade graduates march down the aisle of the auditorium. What would be the most appropriate response from everyone in the audience?
- A Cheer and clap for all the graduates.
  - B Run up and give flowers to the graduates.
  - C Take as many pictures as possible with the camera.
  - D Respectfully watch until all the graduates have taken their seats.