

Distance-learning quizzes

KS4

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Introduction: multiple-choice quizzes for consolidating learning and providing feedback

As we adapt to teaching and learning at a distance, we're finding the most efficient ways of communicating content to students, then scaffolding the consolidation of their learning and giving feedback.

Following on from the resource bringing together quizzes and activities for KS3 students (*Music Teacher*, May 2020), this resource contains a variety of multiple-choice quizzes on GCSE topics, which are based around content covered by YouTube videos. There are also links to Quizlet (<https://quizlet.com>) sets that students can use after having watched the videos and made notes, and before they attempt the quiz. I have found Quizlet to be a very popular tool with my students, as it gives them a choice of formats for their revision, and enables them to identify their areas of weakness. They can use it on a computer or on the Quizlet phone app.

Creating a self-marking multiple-choice quiz

It's quite likely that your school's system (Frog, Show My Homework, etc) will already have a way of creating self-marking multiple-choice quizzes that give students instant feedback. If not, however, there are still some really great options open to you.

Anyone can create a self-marking quiz in Google Forms, and then simply share a link to distribute it. Here is a video explaining how (www.youtube.com/watch?v=QKIU5zcs4A). You can even include feedback on incorrect answers, to give added value in terms of tackling persistent misconceptions.

If you have Microsoft Office 365, you can do the same in Microsoft Forms. Here is a tutorial (www.youtube.com/watch?v=W31JF7pQtgo).

In the quizzes below, the correct answer is always listed first, simply because some packages require you to put in the correct option at the top of the list, and then shuffle the order for you. Check to see if your system works in this way. If not, you will need to mix up where in the list the correct answer comes.

The first section of this resource deals with the elements of music, and the second relates to periods of musical history.

Elements topics

Melody

Here is the link to the video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=slxrWu1FQaQ&t=194s). And here is the Quizlet set (https://quizlet.com/_7zstfi?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

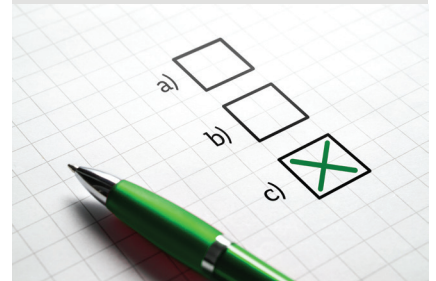
1: What means the same as melody?

- ▶ Tune
- ▶ Rhythm
- ▶ Chord
- ▶ Beat
- ▶ Articulation

2: What do we mean by register?

- ▶ How high or low the notes are
- ▶ How the notes are played
- ▶ Whether the notes are long or short
- ▶ The distance from the lowest note to the highest one
- ▶ A repeating pattern

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3: What is range?

- ▶ The distance from the lowest note to the highest note
- ▶ How high or low the notes are
- ▶ How the notes are played
- ▶ Whether the notes are joined up or not
- ▶ How long or short the notes are

4: What is a sequence?

- ▶ A pattern of notes that repeats, getting higher or lower each time
- ▶ A repeating pattern
- ▶ A melody
- ▶ When the notes go up or down in a scale
- ▶ When you play notes of a chord one at a time

5: What do we mean by 'scalic'?

- ▶ Moving up or down in a scale pattern
- ▶ Moving up or down in notes of a chord
- ▶ Where you leap from note to note
- ▶ A repeating pattern that moves up or down in pitch
- ▶ When you pluck the strings

6: What is a broken chord?

- ▶ When you play the notes of a chord one by one
- ▶ When you play the notes of a chord all together
- ▶ A pattern that moves up or down as it repeats
- ▶ When you play notes moving in a scale pattern
- ▶ When you play a chord but the notes are out of tune

7: What is 'moving by step'?

- ▶ Moving to the next-door note
- ▶ Jumping to a note further away
- ▶ A repeating pattern that moves up or down in pitch
- ▶ Playing the notes of a chord one by one
- ▶ A small melodic pattern that repeats

8: What is 'moving by leap'?

- ▶ Jumping to a note further away
- ▶ Moving to a next-door note
- ▶ Playing notes in a scale pattern
- ▶ A melodic pattern that moves up or down when it is repeated
- ▶ How high or low the notes are

9: What is an ornament (in music)?

- ▶ Extra notes added to decorate a melody
- ▶ When you play the notes of a chord one at a time
- ▶ A small melodic pattern that moves up or down in pitch
- ▶ A repeating melodic pattern
- ▶ When you go up or down a scale pattern

10: What is a melodic ostinato?

- ▶ A small melodic pattern that repeats
- ▶ A melodic pattern that repeats at a higher or lower pitch each time
- ▶ When you play notes of a chord one at a time
- ▶ When you move up or down in a scale pattern
- ▶ When you jump to a note further away

Articulation

Here is the video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=-rn5WJJfsX8), and here is the Quizlet set: (https://quizlet.com/_7zswy3?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: What does articulation mean?

- ▶ How the notes are played
- ▶ How high or low the notes are
- ▶ How many notes are played at once
- ▶ What instrument is playing the notes
- ▶ How loud or soft the notes are

2: What is strumming?

- ▶ On a guitar or ukulele, playing all the notes of the chord together
- ▶ On a guitar or ukulele, playing the notes of the chord one at a time
- ▶ On a violin or cello, plucking the strings
- ▶ On a violin or cello, using the bow
- ▶ Moving from one note to another without articulating the new one

3: What is finger-picking?

- ▶ On a guitar or ukulele, playing the notes one at a time
- ▶ On a guitar or ukulele, playing the notes of a chord all together
- ▶ On a violin/cello, plucking the strings
- ▶ On a violin/cello, using the bow
- ▶ Playing the notes smoothly

4: What do we mean by 'sustained'?

- ▶ Notes or chords that are held on
- ▶ Short, detached, notes
- ▶ A short, accented chord
- ▶ A mixture of long and short notes
- ▶ Notes that move to the next-door note

5: What is a 'stab chord'?

- ▶ A short, detached, accented chord
- ▶ A long, held chord
- ▶ Repeated chords
- ▶ A chord that is different from the previous one
- ▶ When you play the notes one at a time

6: What does staccato mean?

- ▶ Short, detached notes
- ▶ Smooth, joined-up notes
- ▶ When you move to the next note without articulating the new one
- ▶ Playing the notes of a chord one at a time
- ▶ On a violin/cello, plucking the strings

7: What does legato mean?

- ▶ Smooth, joined-up notes
- ▶ Short, detached notes
- ▶ A loud, sudden chord
- ▶ On violin/cello, when you use the bow
- ▶ On a violin/cello, when you pluck the strings

8: What does 'slurred' mean

- ▶ When you move from one note to the next without articulating the new one
- ▶ Short, detached notes
- ▶ When you use a bow to play a violin/cello
- ▶ When you play all the notes of a chord together on a guitar/ukulele
- ▶ Playing lots of wrong notes

9: What is pizzicato?

- ▶ On a violin/cello, when you pluck the strings
- ▶ On a violin/cello, when you play with a bow
- ▶ On a guitar/ukulele, when you play all the notes of a chord together
- ▶ On a guitar/ukulele, when you play the strings one at a time
- ▶ When you sing a lot of notes on one syllable

10: What is an accent (in music)?

- ▶ Notes or chords that are louder, so they stick out
- ▶ Notes or chords that are quieter, so they blend into the background
- ▶ Short, detached notes or chords
- ▶ When you add notes to decorate a melody
- ▶ How you play the notes

Here is a listening test on melody and articulation (www.youtube.com/watch?v=RN_Utpk-LRI).

Structure

Here is the video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=xE6PpAbkjz4), and here is the Quizlet set (https://quizlet.com/_7zswy3?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: A song has verses but no choruses in between. What is this structure called?

- ▶ Strophic
- ▶ Standard pop song structure
- ▶ Binary
- ▶ Monary
- ▶ Rondo

2: In a song, what is the bridge?

- ▶ A section with a new tune, usually heard after the second chorus
- ▶ Another word for intro
- ▶ A section with more instruments in it
- ▶ Where the melody of the verse is changed into a new version
- ▶ A bit that links two sections

3: How many different sections are in binary form?

- ▶ 2
- ▶ 3
- ▶ 1
- ▶ as many as you want
- ▶ there is one that keeps coming back

4: Which of these best describes what happens in ternary form?

- ▶ ABA
- ▶ AB
- ▶ AABB
- ▶ ABACADA
- ▶ A A A A A

5: A piece that has different versions of the same melody is called a theme and

- ▶ variations
- ▶ combinations
- ▶ developments
- ▶ alterations
- ▶ distractions

6: Which of these best describes what happens in a rondo?

- ▶ ABACADA
- ▶ AABB
- ▶ ABA
- ▶ AAAAA
- ▶ AB

7: What are the main ingredients of a standard pop song structure?

- ▶ Verses and choruses
- ▶ Intros and outros
- ▶ Verses and bridges
- ▶ Intros and choruses
- ▶ Themes and choruses

8: If a piece of music has an AABB structure, what name does this have?

- ▶ Binary form
- ▶ Ternary form
- ▶ Double binary form
- ▶ Double rondo form
- ▶ Quaternary form

9: Sonata form is a more complex version of which other structure?

- ▶ Ternary form
- ▶ Binary form
- ▶ Pop song structure
- ▶ Rondo
- ▶ Theme and variations

10: Strophic form is best described as...

- ▶ AAAA
- ▶ AABB
- ▶ ABAB
- ▶ ABACADA
- ▶ ABA

Harmony and tonality

This is one of the more complex elements to understand, which is why this is a double-length quiz.

Here is the video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=HON3Y05Skc8&t=107s) and here is the Quizlet set (https://quizlet.com/_7ztby5?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: Which is the correct statement to describe harmony and tonality?

- ▶ Harmony = chords, tonality = key
- ▶ Harmony = key, tonality = chords
- ▶ Harmony = voices, tonality = instruments
- ▶ Harmony = chords, tonality = timbre
- ▶ Harmony = chords, tonality = how many notes in the chords

2: What is diatonic harmony?

- ▶ In a major or minor key
- ▶ In a major key
- ▶ In a minor key
- ▶ Chords that use notes from outside the scale
- ▶ Clashy harmony

3: Which are the primary chords?

- ▶ I, IV and V
- ▶ I, V and VI
- ▶ I, II and III
- ▶ I, III and V
- ▶ I, IV and VI

4: What is dissonance?

- ▶ Clashy harmony
- ▶ Music that's not in a key
- ▶ Music from a horror film
- ▶ When you add notes to chords from outside the key
- ▶ When you play wrong notes

5: What does chromatic harmony sound like?

- ▶ Lush, romantic
- ▶ Plain, classical
- ▶ Clashy, modern
- ▶ Thick texture
- ▶ A cappella

6: In what types of music might you find microtones?

- ▶ Indian, Palestinian
- ▶ Greek, Indian
- ▶ Calypso, samba
- ▶ Palestinian, Israeli
- ▶ Israeli, Greek

7: What is a drone?

- ▶ Held note(s) in the accompaniment
- ▶ Where the chord stays the same for a long time
- ▶ A boring piece of music
- ▶ A repeating chord progression
- ▶ A looping bassline

8: What is the bottom note of a chord called?

- ▶ The root
- ▶ The tonic
- ▶ The dominant
- ▶ The 3rd
- ▶ The 5th

9: How many semitones are there between the bottom two notes in a MAJOR chord?

- ▶ 4
- ▶ 3
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 5
- ▶ 7

10: Why is a 7th chord called a 7th chord?

- ▶ Because the extra note is a 7th above the root note
- ▶ Because it is the seventh chord in the key
- ▶ Because it is the seventh chord in the song
- ▶ Because it has seven notes in it
- ▶ Because it's got a B flat in it

11: Which statement is correct?

- ▶ The subdominant is the fourth note of the scale, the dominant is the fifth note
- ▶ The dominant is the fourth note of the scale, the subdominant is the fifth note
- ▶ The submediant is the fourth note of the scale, the mediant is the fifth note
- ▶ The subtonic is the fourth note of the scale, the tonic is the fifth note
- ▶ The subdominant is the fifth note of the scale, the dominant is the sixth note

12: What are blue notes?

- ▶ Notes from outside of the scale, that sound bluesy
- ▶ Anything sung by Elvis
- ▶ Dissonant notes
- ▶ Ornaments
- ▶ Notes that you slide up to

13: What are the most common types of cadence, by a LONG way?

- ▶ Perfect and imperfect
- ▶ Perfect and interrupted
- ▶ Imperfect and interrupted
- ▶ Perfect and plagal
- ▶ Imperfect and plagal

14: Which kind of cadence are you most likely to find at the end of a piece of music?

- ▶ Perfect cadence
- ▶ Imperfect cadence
- ▶ Plagal cadence
- ▶ Interrupted cadence
- ▶ Phrygian cadence

15: How many notes are in a triad?

- ▶ 3
- ▶ 2
- ▶ 4
- ▶ 1
- ▶ 5

16: What is comping?

- ▶ Playing rhythmic chords, usually on a keyboard instrument
- ▶ Making up an accompaniment as you go along
- ▶ Taking it in turns to play the chords
- ▶ Borrowing chords from another song
- ▶ Playing a long held note in the accompaniment

17: What is harmonic rhythm?

- ▶ How often the chords change
- ▶ How you play the chords
- ▶ Whether you play the chord notes all at once, or one at a time
- ▶ How many beats there are in a bar
- ▶ How many different chords there are

18: Which is the main key of a piece?

- ▶ The tonic
- ▶ The relative major
- ▶ The dominant
- ▶ The subdominant
- ▶ The relative minor

19: Which keys are you most likely to modulate to?

- ▶ The dominant or the relative minor/major
- ▶ The subdominant or the relative minor/major
- ▶ The tonic or the dominant
- ▶ The tonic or the relative minor/major
- ▶ The dominant or the submediant

20) What type of music often uses a 12-bar blues chord sequence?

- ▶ Rock 'n' roll
- ▶ Pop ballads
- ▶ Rock anthems
- ▶ Michael Jackson songs
- ▶ Symphonies

Texture

This is another element that involves a lot of terminology, and which some students find confusing. The video and quiz here are similar to the KS3 equivalents in last month's resource, but include a slightly wider range of textures. The video is here (www.youtube.com/watch?v=wXMoJ7LI_w) and the Quizlet is here (https://quizlet.com/_7ztiox?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: What is texture?

- ▶ Thick and thin: the layers in the music
- ▶ High and low: how it goes up and down
- ▶ Loud and soft: the volume
- ▶ Fast and slow: the speed
- ▶ The different sections: intro, verse, etc

2: If one person is singing by themselves, with no backing whatsoever, what is this texture?

- ▶ Monophonic
- ▶ Homophonic
- ▶ Polyphonic
- ▶ Heterophonic
- ▶ Saxophonic

3: When Queen perform 'We Will Rock You', there are lots of people singing the same tune together, accompanied by drums, stamping and clapping. What is this texture?

- ▶ Monophonic
- ▶ Xylophonic
- ▶ Polyphonic
- ▶ Homophonic
- ▶ Heterophonic

4: If a piece of music has groups of instruments or voices that take it in turns, making a stereo effect, what texture is this?

- ▶ Antiphony
- ▶ Unison
- ▶ Octaves
- ▶ Melody-dominated homophony
- ▶ Monophonic

5: When John Legend performs 'All of Me', he sings and plays the piano. What texture is this?

- ▶ Melody-dominated homophony
- ▶ Unison
- ▶ Polyphonic
- ▶ Monophonic
- ▶ Antiphonal

6: If 274 trombones are all playing 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' at the same time, what is the texture?

- ▶ Unison
- ▶ Polyphonic
- ▶ Homophonic
- ▶ Heterophonic
- ▶ Melody and accompaniment

7: If three people are singing 'Frère Jacques' as a round, what is the texture?

- ▶ Polyphonic
- ▶ Homophonic
- ▶ Heterophonic
- ▶ Melody-dominated homophony
- ▶ Monophonic

8: If there is only one instrument playing, the texture must be monophonic.

- ▶ False
- ▶ True

9: If a singer is singing a melody, the backing singers are singing another melody, a trumpet is playing another different melody, and there are harmonies played on guitar and piano, what is the texture?

- ▶ Polyphony
- ▶ Homophony
- ▶ Multiphony
- ▶ Heterophony
- ▶ Antiphony

10: In Indonesian gamelan music, and in some Classical music, a simple version of a melody is played on the low instruments, while a more complex versions of the same melody are played on the higher instruments. What texture is this?

- ▶ Heterophony
- ▶ Polyphony
- ▶ Homophony
- ▶ Cacophony
- ▶ Antiphony

Periods of musical history

Baroque

The video is here (<https://youtu.be/5rSRh8q77fY>) and the Quizlet set is here (https://quizlet.com/_8dd4iy?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: Which of these are the correct dates for the Baroque period?

- ▶ 1600-1750
- ▶ 1650-1700
- ▶ 1750-1810
- ▶ 1650-1750
- ▶ 1600-1700

2: Which of these descriptions best describes a Baroque orchestra?

- ▶ Small, dominated by strings and including basso continuo
- ▶ Small, dominated by woodwind and including basso continuo
- ▶ Medium, dominated by strings and including basso continuo
- ▶ Small, dominated by strings and including timpani
- ▶ Medium, dominated by strings and including timpani

3: What are the essential ingredients of a basso continuo?

- ▶ Chords played usually by a harpsichord, and a bassline played by a cello
- ▶ A bassline played usually by a harpsichord, and chords played by a cello
- ▶ Chords played usually by a piano, and a bassline played by a cello
- ▶ Timpani reinforcing tonic and dominant notes, and a bassline played by a cello
- ▶ Chords played usually by a harpsichord, and a bassline played by a cello

4: Which of these was a Baroque composer?

- ▶ Handel
- ▶ Haydn
- ▶ Mozart
- ▶ Verdi
- ▶ Brahms

5: Which of these best describes dynamics in the Baroque period?

- ▶ Terraced
- ▶ Big crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Only soft, never loud
- ▶ Subtle crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Only loud, never soft

6: What is a sequence?

- ▶ A melodic 'cell' repeated at a higher or lower pitch each time
- ▶ Chords that follow a cycle of 5ths
- ▶ When the melody moves by step
- ▶ When one instrument imitates another
- ▶ When movements in a concerto are fast-slow-fast

7: What were natural brass instruments?

- ▶ Trumpets and horns with no valves, which could only play a limited number of pitches
- ▶ Trumpets and horns made from wood
- ▶ Oboes and flutes
- ▶ Straight trumpets and horns
- ▶ Trumpets and horns with reeds

8: Which of these would you NEVER hear in a Baroque orchestra?

- ▶ Clarinet
- ▶ Flute
- ▶ Oboe
- ▶ Bassoon
- ▶ Timpani

9: Which of these textures was particularly popular with Baroque composers?

- ▶ Polyphony/counterpoint
- ▶ Melody-dominated homophony
- ▶ Unison
- ▶ Octaves
- ▶ Heterophony

10: How would you describe harmony in the Baroque period?

- ▶ Diatonic
- ▶ Chromatic
- ▶ Modal
- ▶ Atonal
- ▶ Contrapuntal

Classical

Here is the video (www.youtube.com/watch?v=L_WM_IK5iGs&t=44s) and here is the Quizlet set (https://quizlet.com/_8dd51a?x=1jqt&i=1vb41c).

1: Which of these are the correct dates for the Classical period?

- ▶ 1750-c1810
- ▶ 1700-c1810
- ▶ 1750-c1850
- ▶ 1650-c1750
- ▶ 1700-c1850

2: Which of these descriptions best describes a Classical orchestra?

- ▶ Medium-sized, with a string section and a woodwind section
- ▶ Small, with woodwind, brass, and timpani
- ▶ Medium-sized, dominated by strings and including basso continuo
- ▶ Small, with a string section and a woodwind section
- ▶ Medium-sized, dominated by woodwind and including timpani

3: What is periodic phrasing?

- ▶ Equal-length phrases, usually in question/answer pairs
- ▶ Where each phrase is longer than the last one
- ▶ Where there is a crescendo in the middle of a phrase, towards the highest note
- ▶ Phrases where timpani reinforce tonic and dominant notes
- ▶ Chords played usually by a harpsichord, and a bass line played by a cello

4: Which of these was a Classical composer?

- ▶ Haydn
- ▶ Handel
- ▶ Vivaldi
- ▶ Verdi
- ▶ Brahms

5: Which of these best describes dynamics in the Classical period?

- ▶ Subtle crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Big crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Only soft, never loud
- ▶ Terraced dynamics
- ▶ Only loud, never soft

6: What are primary chords?

- ▶ I, IV and V
- ▶ I, V and VI
- ▶ I, IV and VI
- ▶ I, II and V
- ▶ I, III and V

7: What woodwind instrument was new, and very popular, in the Classical period?

- ▶ Clarinet
- ▶ Flute
- ▶ Bassoon
- ▶ Oboe
- ▶ Valved trumpet

8: Which of these would you NEVER hear in a Classical orchestra?

- ▶ Cymbal clashes
- ▶ Timpani
- ▶ Horn
- ▶ Trumpet
- ▶ Oboe

9: Which of these textures was particularly popular with Classical composers?

- ▶ Melody-dominated homophony
- ▶ Polyphony/counterpoint
- ▶ Unison
- ▶ Octaves
- ▶ Heterophony

10: How would you describe harmony in the Classical period?

- ▶ Diatonic
- ▶ Chromatic
- ▶ Modal
- ▶ Atonal
- ▶ Contrapuntal

Romantic

The video is here (www.youtube.com/watch?v=r-CroyOV8jA&t=65s) and the Quizlet set is here (https://quizlet.com/_8dd6k7?x=1qqt&i=1vb41c).

1: Which of these are the correct dates for the Romantic period?

- ▶ c1810-1900
- ▶ 1750-c1810
- ▶ c1810-1950
- ▶ c1800-1910
- ▶ 1700-c1850

2: Which of these descriptions best describes a Romantic orchestra?

- ▶ Large, with lots of brass and percussion
- ▶ Large, dominated by woodwind
- ▶ Medium-sized, with lots of brass and percussion
- ▶ Large, with woodwind, brass, and percussion only
- ▶ Medium-sized, with balanced string and woodwind sections

3: What is chromatic harmony?

- ▶ Lush harmony that uses notes from outside the major/minor scale
- ▶ Plain harmony that sticks to the notes from the major/minor scale
- ▶ Where the notes come from unusual scales such as the hypomixolydian mode
- ▶ Where all the chords have equal importance, not dominated by I, IV and V
- ▶ Where the chords are played on the black notes of the piano

4: Which of these was a Romantic composer?

- ▶ Tchaikovsky
- ▶ Vivaldi
- ▶ Haydn
- ▶ Mozart
- ▶ Górecki

5: Which of these best describes dynamics in the Romantic period?

- ▶ Big crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Subtle crescendos and diminuendos
- ▶ Only soft, never loud
- ▶ Terraced dynamics
- ▶ Only loud, never soft

6: What is rubato?

- ▶ Small changes of tempo to enhance the expression of the music
- ▶ Extra-lush chords
- ▶ When the cymbals crash
- ▶ Expressive changes of dynamics
- ▶ When you add ornaments to a melody

7: What did valves enable brass instruments to do?

- ▶ Play all the notes of a chromatic scale
- ▶ Play much louder
- ▶ Play higher
- ▶ Play lower
- ▶ Play in tune

8: What does 'virtuosic' mean?

- ▶ Very difficult to play
- ▶ Very loud
- ▶ Very virtuous
- ▶ You have composed the music yourself
- ▶ Imaginative

9: Which of these sounds gives away a piece as being Romantic, rather than Classical or Baroque?

- ▶ Cymbal clashes
- ▶ Timpani on tonic and dominant
- ▶ Harpsichord
- ▶ Oboe solos
- ▶ Big string melodies

10: How would you describe harmony in the Romantic period?

- ▶ Chromatic
- ▶ Diatonic
- ▶ Modal
- ▶ Atonal
- ▶ Contrapuntal

There is a listening quiz for identifying periods of music here (www.youtube.com/watch?v=PIUB2GCaTig&t=7s).