

## Test 6 Answers

### Lecture

*Les Ballets Russes* a Russian ballet troupe led by Diaghilev, and based in Paris, who performed Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring*

transcription a piece for ensemble made playable on piano

Which composer used "bridge [or arch] form" and other kinds of symmetry? Bela Bartók

Who, pretty much single-handedly, invented the "Americana" sound, with wide-ranging melodies, slightly dissonant harmonies, and lots of homophony? Aaron Copland

Which piece was just the same two melodies over and over, getting louder? Ravel's "Bolero"

What meter is Holst's "Mars" in (i.e., how many beats are there to each bar)? five

The group of French composers who used popular music as an inspiration are called Les Six

Describe a blues scale: a minor pentatonic with a note added between scale degrees four and five

What are the buttons on an organ, used to change many stops at once, called? pistons

What are two aspects of Debussy's style I mentioned? oscillating major seconds, weak sense of beat or key, planing (parallel) chords

### Text

*son* (in Mexican music) a genre of traditional dances that combine compound duple with triple meters

chorus (in the context of jazz) a single statement of the melodic-harmonic pattern

polyrhythm the simultaneous use of several rhythmic patterns or meters

What are two typical instruments in a mariachi ensemble? The book lists three. trumpet, guitar, violin

One of the "Features of Modernism" in your text was "The Emancipation of Dissonance"

When was *Rhapsody in Blue* premiered? February 12 (Lincoln's birthday), 1924

Name a literary or artistic figure associated with the Harlem Renaissance: Langston Hughes, Richmond Barthé, Augusta Savage

Name a choreographer who worked with either Stravinsky or Copland: Nijinsky, Martha Graham, respectively