**CHAPTER 5 LISTENING QUIZ**

1. Which of these pieces has the largest dynamic range?
   1. “Painkiller,” by Judas Priest (PL 5-1)
   2. “Partita for Solo Flute,” by Laurel Zucker (PL 5-2)
   3. “Didgeridoo Duet” by John Groves (PL 5-4)
   4. “Blowin’ in the Wind” by Bob Dylan (PL5-9)
2. Which of these examples has timbres that can be described as both “thin and whistling” and “growling”?
   1. “Chandmani Nutag” by Amartuwshin Baasandorj (PL 5-5)
   2. “What a Wonderful World” by Louis Armstrong (PL 5-10)
   3. “Gending Angkat - Angkatan” by Gender Wayang Pemarwan (PL 5-24)
   4. “Nyamaropa” by Ephat Mujuru (PL 5-26)

**Musical Example PL 5-3** (Questions 3-5)

1. How would you describe the timbre of these instruments?
   1. dark
   2. nasal
   3. raspy
   4. metallic
2. In this example, the instruments that play the melody are
   1. membranophones
   2. aerophones
   3. electronophones
   4. idiophones
3. What country is this type of ensemble most associated with?
   1. India
   2. Zimbabwe
   3. Trinidad
   4. Ireland

**Musical Example PL 5-4** (Questions 6-7)

1. What type of instrument is heard here?
   1. aerophone
   2. idiophone
   3. chordophone
   4. membranophone
2. What country is this instrument most associated with?
   1. Greece
   2. China
   3. Australia
   4. Peru

**Musical Example PL 5-12** (Question 8)

1. What type of instrument is heard here?
   1. aerophone
   2. idiophone
   3. chordophone
   4. membranophone

**Musical Example PL 5-30** (Questions 9 - 10)

1. This is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ music.
   1. membranophone
   2. electroacoustic
   3. spectrogram
   4. acoustic
2. This example depends on the technology that allows for existing sound to be recorded, stored as data, and reproduced and manipulated, which is called
   1. digital sampling
   2. multitrack recording
   3. dynamic range
   4. compound instruments

**KEY**

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. B
10. A