

HMU 101-A Midterm Exam (Listening Section)

1)

- **Title:** Kyrie
- **Era:** 8th Century
- **Composer:** Duchense
- **Form/Type:** (what larger form is this a part of?) Prayer, liturgical
- **The composer of this piece is famous for another very large piece of music. What was it called? Give one reason it was a significant piece historically speaking.**

Contributed to Catholic mass. I think he contributed to the early traces of written musical notation that was the precursor to our modern notation.

2)

- **Title:** Quant en Moy
- **Era:** 14th century
- **Composer:** Machaut
- **Form/Type:** Motet, contains multiple poems combined together
- **Describe what sets this form apart from vocal music of earlier periods.**

It involves a mixture of both women and men singing, and allows for more complexity in its sound.

3)

- **Title:** Organum of Viderunt Omnes
- **Era:** 1200
- **Composer:** Perotin
- **Form/Type:** Gregorian Chant, Organum
- **Define Monophony, Homophony, and Polyphony. Which of these terms best describes this piece?**

Monophony means one single melody, Homophony refers to a melody and a backbone chord or drone to support its sound, and Polyphony is when two or more melodies are combined at the same time.

This song is Polyphonic.

4)

- **Title:** Viderunt Omnes
- **Era:** 5th Century (Roman Catholic Church)
- **Composer:**
- **Form/Type:** Gregorian Chant, Monophonic, Choir (Men)
- **Define the terms syllabic, neumatic, and melismatic. Which of these best suits this piece of music?**

All relate to how text is vocalized. Syllabic matches one text syllable to each musical note, whereas neumatic matches one text syllable to around 4ish musical notes, and melismatic matches several musical notes to one syllable.

This song is Melismatic, with words being elongated through multiple series of notes.

5) Name the instrument in the following clip:

Fiddle

6) Name the instrument in the following clip:

Shawm