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| 1. Which of the following most accurately describes an aspect of folk music?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It is produced by skilled professionals. | |  | b. | It rewards a certain degree of musical experience in the listener. | |  | c. | It is commercially produced and distributed. | |  | d. | It is music made by a close-knit community for themselves. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 2. Which best describes iambic meter, the standard poetic foot common to most ballads?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | stressed followed by an unstressed syllable | |  | b. | unstressed followed by a stressed syllable | |  | c. | two consecutive stressed syllables followed by two unstressed syllables | |  | d. | two consecutive unstressed syllables followed by two stressed syllables |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 3. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to popular music?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It does not depend on mass appeal for its existence. | |  | b. | It is undefined by region. | |  | c. | No requisite background is necessary to appreciate it. | |  | d. | It is commercially produced and distributed. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 4. From where can we trace the origins of the English-Celtic tradition of folk music?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | England and Germany | |  | b. | France and Germany | |  | c. | England, Scotland, and Ireland | |  | d. | New Zealand and Wales |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 5. What are the most common themes in native ballads?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | love gained | |  | b. | love lost | |  | c. | railroading | |  | d. | crimes and fatal disasters |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 6. Ballads that retain their emotional core of the Old-Country versions but adopt elements from their new cultural surroundings are called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | imported ballads | |  | b. | naturalized ballads | |  | c. | native ballads | |  | d. | play-party songs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 7. Most fiddle tunes are in:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | two-part form | |  | b. | ballad meter | |  | c. | strophic form | |  | d. | ternary form |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 8. American ballads with wholly new stories indigenous to the United States often based on fact are called:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | naturalized ballads | |  | b. | play-party songs | |  | c. | imported ballads | |  | d. | native ballads |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 9. Traditionally, what provided the rhythmic element to play-party songs?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | fiddle | |  | b. | guitar | |  | c. | fiddle and guitar | |  | d. | clapping hands and stomping feet |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 10. Which of the following contain the “rose-and-brier” motif?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | “Gypsy Davy” | |  | b. | “John Hardy” | |  | c. | “Barbara Allen” | |  | d. | “Old Man at the Mill” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 11. Briefly describe the distinctions between folk, popular, and classical music.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Folk music:   * music performed by and for close-knit communities * traditionally rural and geographically isolated * center of attention is on the music performance itself, NOT the singer, performer, or the quality of the singing or performing * music disseminated predominantly by oral tradition (now including radio, recordings, television, and film) but also by print tradition (broadsides, songsters)       Popular music:   * music created for and enjoyed by a vast majority of people, undefined by region * produced by skilled professionals * commercially produced and distributed * disseminated first, primarily by notation, sheet music; later, oral tradition (radio, recordings, television, and film)       Classical music:   * cultivated music; encompasses a wide variety of media, forms, textures, harmonies, rhythms, and styles * does not depend on mass appeal for its existence * produced by highly-skilled professionals * rewards a certain degree of musical experience in the listener | |

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| 12. What is the difference between an imported ballad and a native ballad?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Imported ballad:   * little changed from its Old-Country forms * Example: “Barbara Allen”       Native ballad:   * American * Wholly new stories indigenous to the U.S.A. * Usually have known authors * Often based on actual occurrences * Frequently involve physical disasters—murder and execution themes are common | |

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| 13. In addition to oral transmission, what types of dissemination have been associated with folk music and more specifically the ballad?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | print and sound media:   * broadsides, songsters, recordings, radio, and film       broadside:   * single-sheet printed version of the words only * usually written in haste * often uses preexisting material * topics usually related to current events       songster:   * small collection of songs (usually words only) cheaply printed for popular sale | |