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| 1. Which of the following most accurately describes an aspect of folk music?

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|   | 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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 2. Which best describes iambic meter, the standard poetic foot common to most ballads?

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|   | 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 |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 3. Which of the following is NOT true with regard to popular music?

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|   | 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. |

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| *ANSWER:* | a |

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| 4. From where can we trace the origins of the English-Celtic tradition of folk music?

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|   | a.  | England and Germany |
|   | b.  | France and Germany |
|   | c.  | England, Scotland, and Ireland |
|   | d.  | New Zealand and Wales |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 5. What are the most common themes in native ballads?

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|   | a.  | love gained |
|   | b.  | love lost |
|   | c.  | railroading |
|   | d.  | crimes and fatal disasters |

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| *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:

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|   | a.  | imported ballads |
|   | b.  | naturalized ballads |
|   | c.  | native ballads |
|   | d.  | play-party songs |

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| *ANSWER:* | b |

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| 7. Most fiddle tunes are in:

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|   | a.  | two-part form |
|   | b.  | ballad meter |
|   | c.  | strophic form |
|   | d.  | ternary form |

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| *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 |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 9. Traditionally, what provided the rhythmic element to play-party songs?

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|   | a.  | fiddle |
|   | b.  | guitar |
|   | c.  | fiddle and guitar |
|   | d.  | clapping hands and stomping feet |

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| *ANSWER:* | d |

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| 10. Which of the following contain the “rose-and-brier” motif?

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|   | a.  | “Gypsy Davy” |
|   | b.  | “John Hardy” |
|   | c.  | “Barbara Allen” |
|   | d.  | “Old Man at the Mill” |

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| *ANSWER:* | c |

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| 11. Briefly describe the distinctions between folk, popular, and classical music.

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| *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?

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| *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?

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| *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

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