



## SECTION 4

### TEST II SAMPLE QUESTIONS

This section of the Georgia Assessments for the Certification of Educators® (GACE™) Preparation Guide provides sample selected-response questions with an annotated answer key for you to review as part of your preparation for the test. The sample selected-response questions are designed to illustrate the nature of the test questions. Work through the questions carefully before referring to the annotated answer key, which follows the sample selected-response questions. The answer key provides the correct response to each question, describes why each correct response is the best answer, and lists the objective within the test framework to which each question is linked.

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## QUESTIONS

1. The Baroque music form with movements titled Gigue, Bourrée, and Gavotte was known as:
  - A. the suite.
  - B. the concerto.
  - C. the motet.
  - D. the sonata.
2. Which of the following twentieth-century composers based much of his work on hymns and patriotic songs from his childhood?
  - A. Alban Berg
  - B. Benjamin Britten
  - C. Charles Ives
  - D. Roger Sessions
3. Which of the following instruments associated with classical Japanese music is a chordophone?
  - A. shakuhachi
  - B. koto
  - C. nōkan
  - D. taiko
4. For the purpose of singing, which of the following is the last stage of breathing?
  - A. controlled exhalation
  - B. attack
  - C. suspension
  - D. recovery
5. In a lightly scored section of an orchestral work, which of the following instruments would most likely have a limited role?
  - A. bassoons
  - B. cellos
  - C. clarinets
  - D. flutes

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6. To play an ascending C-major scale using traditional fingering on the piano keyboard, a player would move the right thumb under the right middle finger and onto the next key after playing the first:
- A. two notes.
  - B. three notes.
  - C. four notes.
  - D. five notes.
7. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of barbershop quartet performances?
- A. relaxed tempo
  - B. close harmony
  - C. extended improvisations
  - D. complex melodies
8. A 40-member concert choir is having difficulty making the attacks and releases indicated in vocal scores with precision. To address this issue effectively, the choral director's *first* step should be insisting that choir members:
- A. maintain eye contact throughout each piece.
  - B. take a breath only when it is necessary.
  - C. use a beginning-to-yawn feeling while singing.
  - D. pronounce vowel sounds in a uniform way.
9. Which of the following would be most valuable to an individual who wants to become a successful lyricist?
- A. a familiarity with works of vocal music from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries
  - B. the ability to create a melody and chord progression
  - C. the ability to hear the connections between the rhythms of language and music
  - D. an understanding of musical terms and symbols

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10. For the musical *Annie Get Your Gun*, Irving Berlin wrote the music and lyrics to which of the following pairs of songs?
- A. "If I Were a Rich Man" and "Miracle of Miracles"
  - B. "What I Did for Love" and "I Hope I Get It"
  - C. "If Ever I Would Leave You" and "How to Handle a Woman"
  - D. "Anything You Can Do" and "There's No Business Like Show Business"
11. Which of the following types of vocal music best reveals the details concerning the day-to-day lives of the common people in a specific historical period?
- A. madrigals
  - B. church cantatas
  - C. folk songs
  - D. operas

## ANNOTATED ANSWER KEY

For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
1	A	The suite is a multimovement piece written in a dance style, and it is normal for the movements in a suite to be based around the same key with occasional modulations. The standard movements are called "allemande," "courrante," "sarabande," and "gigue." Other movements, the "minuet," "gavotte," "passapied," and "bourree," can substitute for the standard movements or simply be added to the suite.	0013
2	C	Charles Ives was the son of a town's bandmaster. Ives grew up listening to the various hymns, marches, and other patriotic songs that his father directed. This early experience influenced Ives's own musical voice, and he is known for quoting from traditional American songs in many of his own orchestral pieces.	0014
3	B	A chordophone is any instrument that features strings stretched across the instrument and is played by means of plucking or strumming them (e.g., a guitar, a harp). The koto is a type of chordophone, played by plucking the strings with the right hand while manipulating movable bridges underneath the strings with the left hand.	0015
4	D	In singing, there are four stages of breathing. The last stage of breathing is recovery, during which the singer inhales new air to prepare for the next cycle.	0016
5	A	The sound of the bassoon is characteristically deep and rich in timbre, and its pitch range is quite low. For this reason the bassoon is likely to play a very limited role if a piece of music contains a lightly scored section.	0017
6	B	To play the first three notes of an ascending C-major scale on the piano keyboard using traditional fingering, a player would use the right thumb to play the C, the right pointer finger to play the D, and the right middle finger to play the E. To play the F, which is the fourth note, the player would move the right thumb under the right middle finger, and continue up the scale using the remaining fingers.	0018
7	B	A barbershop quartet is an a cappella group composed of four voices singing in four-part harmony. Each voice has its own role, but the overall tonal range of the group is limited. As a result, the use of close harmonies is a characteristic feature.	0019
8	A	Eye contact is the easiest method for a conductor or director to communicate nonverbally with the ensemble. Using both body language and eye contact, the director can provide nonverbal instructions for attacks, releases, cues, dynamics, and other important information about a piece of music.	0020

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For question	The correct response is	Reason	Test Objective
9	C	Isolating and using the natural pace, flow, and rhythm of spoken language are essential skills for a lyricist. To create a libretto, a lyricist must pay attention to the individual syllables and sounds in language and must also understand how to match those sounds with the pitch, style, and tone of a written piece of music.	0021
10	D	The musical <i>Annie Get Your Gun</i> , written and scored by Irving Berlin, was based on the life of Annie Oakley and her career in "Buffalo" Bill Cody's Wild West Show. "There's No Business Like Show Business" and "Anything You Can Do" were both popular songs from the musical that focus on her experiences with Cody in his show. These songs have since become favorites in the "American Songbook."	0022
11	C	Folk songs chronicle the ordinary lives of common people such as miners and millworkers. Although folk songs may feature simple, upbeat refrains, they are also often associated with social movements and political protest, depending on their historical context.	0023