

Practice KA# 2

“Along with this **Practice KA**, you have access to all **Lecture Outlines, Important Names and Brief Bio's, Key Terms and Definitions**, as well as additional **Review & Discussion Questions**”.

-Professor Borders



- The "bridge" or contrasting section of an AABA song.
- The most commonly used form in Tin Pan Alley songs.
- Popular singing style made possible by the invention of the microphone.
- Tin Pan Alley composer who wrote "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Blue Skies," "White Christmas," and "God Bless America."
- What makes a song a "standard?"
- Which star of the vaudeville stage billed himself as "The World's Greatest Entertainer" and was the most popular entertainer of his generation?
- Which of the following artists is NOT a Tin Pan Alley composer?
 1. George Gershwin
 2. Irving Berlin
 3. Cole Porter
 4. Richard Rogers
 5. Thomas Dartmouth Rice
- Which of the following statements describes race and hillbilly music?
 1. They were rooted in long-standing folk music traditions of the American South.

2. They were performed on the Broadway stage during the 1920s.
3. They grew out of the music industry's efforts to develop alternative markets, during a national decline in record sales.
4. Both the first and second
5. Both the first and third

- Cornetist and singer who established many core features of jazz—particularly its rhythmic drive and its emphasis on solo instrumental virtuosity. Profoundly influenced the development of mainstream popular singing during the 1920s and 1930s.

- The standard structure of a blues song.

- Which of the following statements is true of Bessie Smith?

1. She was billed as the "Empress of the Blues."
2. She was stylistically a blues singer even when performing novelty and vaudeville numbers and had a majestic voice.
3. She was the centerpiece of Columbia's race record labels.
4. She recorded W. C. Handy's "St. Louis Blues."
5. All of the above

- Country/rural blues artist born in Texas.

1. Robert Johnson
2. Charley Patton
3. Blind Lemon Jefferson
4. W. C. Handy
5. None of the above

- Country/rural blues artist who recorded "Cross Road Blues" and was especially revered by the British guitarist Keith Richards of the Rolling Stones and by Eric Clapton of Cream.
- Pioneers of country music who were both discovered by Ralph Peer at a recording session in Bristol, Tennessee, in August 1927.
- Texas-born light opera singer who recorded the first big country music hit. His style represents the hybridization between southern folk music and Tin Pan Alley pop music.
- Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of the Carter Family?
 1. They presented more conservative elements of country music: God and home, high moral values.
 2. They were from the isolated foothills of the Clinch Mountains of Virginia.
 3. They were not professional musicians when their recording career started in 1927.
 4. Their repertoire was limited to folk songs.
 5. Their image was one of quiet conservatism.
- Which of the following statements is true of the music performed and recorded by the Carter family?
 1. It was collected by A. P. Carter on his periodic song-collecting trips.
 2. It was never published or copyrighted.
 3. It did not include gospel music.
 4. It crossed over into the mainstream pop market.
 5. All of the above.

- Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of Jimmie Rodgers?
 1. He was an ex-railroad brakeman from Meridian, Mississippi.
 2. He was known as the "Singing Brakeman."
 3. He was early country music's biggest recording star.
 4. He was known for his blue yodel.
 5. He represented the conservative elements of country music.

- Which of the following statements is **NOT** true of the Great Depression?
 1. The race record market was crushed by the economic downturn.
 2. It had a major impact on the music industry.
 3. Many small record companies were wiped out overnight.
 4. It did not affect the large record companies such as Columbia and Victor.
 5. Hillbilly and blues singers injected a note of social realism into popular music.

- Musician closely associated with the plight of American workers during the Great Depression. Composed songs that were more overtly political in nature, including "This Land Is Your Land," "Talking Dust Bowl Blues," and "Ludlow Massacre."

- What did the music industry call recordings from the 1920s until the late 1940s that were made by African American artists and produced mainly for sale to African American listeners?

- Which record company was founded in 1921 and was the first such company to be African American-owned?
- Which artist called himself the "Father of the Blues," wrote hits such as "Memphis Blues" and "St. Louis Blues," and was the most influential of the classic blues composers?
- Which of the following stanzas uses the structure most closely associated with the 12-bar blues?
 - A) Feelin' tomorrow like I feel today
 Feelin' tomorrow like I feel today
 I'll pack my grip and make my getaway
 - B) Gimme your lovin'
 Gimme your kissin'
 Gimme your heart
 It's you that I's missin'
 - C) I got the blues so bad
 These are the worst blues I've ever had
 - D) I'm feelin' so down
 You're runnin' all over town
 I'm feelin' so down
 You make me wanna frown
 - E) I'm so sad
 I'm so sad
 I feel so bad
 'Cause I'm so sad
- Which country blues artist's guitar playing was so remarkable that stories circulated claiming he sold his soul to the devil?
 1. Louis Armstrong
 2. Stephen Foster
 3. Robert Johnson
 4. Cole Porter
 5. Nick LaRocca

- The swing era encompasses the years _____.
 1. 1917 to 1925
 2. 1900 to 1935
 3. 1920 to 1930
 4. 1935 to 1945
 5. 1930 to 1940

- Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of 1930s big-band swing music?
 1. Swinging rhythm section that plays all four beats, gently accenting 2 and 4
 2. Call and response between sections of the band
 3. Well-rehearsed reed and brass sections
 4. Collective improvisation
 5. Riffs—short melodic phrases repeated with variation

- Who was the leading figure in western swing music?
 1. Bob Wills
 2. Hank Williams
 3. Hank Thompson
 4. Roy Acuff
 5. Bill Monroe

- Which of the following big-band leaders got much of his early experience as a piano player and bandleader in Kansas City?
 1. Benny Goodman
 2. Count Basie
 3. Glenn Miller
 4. Duke Ellington
 5. Nat King Cole

- What are "head charts" or "head arrangements"?
- How did radio affect swing music?
- Style of country music that blended the country string band with blues and jazz and developed in Texas.
 1. Western swing
 2. Bluegrass
 3. Countrypolitan
 4. Honky-tonk
 5. None of the above
- This country musician joined the regular cast of WSM's *Grand Ole Opry* in 1938 and soon became its biggest star. His initial rise to fame was due in large part to the popularity of two songs that are still closely associated with him: "Wabash Cannon Ball" and "Great Speckled Bird."
 1. Bob Nolan
 2. Gene Autry
 3. Hank Williams
 4. Bob Wills
 5. None of the above
- The first successful singing cowboy.
- What Spanish-born violinist, film star, and bandleader was known as the "Rhumba King" and did the most to popularize Latin music during the swing era?
 1. Don Azpiazu
 2. Xavier Cugat
 3. Machito

- 4. Ary Barroso
- 5. Mario Bauza

- Which of the following contributed to the decline of the big bands in the mid-to-late 1940s?
 1. A number of well-known swing musicians were killed in World War II, including Glenn Miller.
 2. Shifts in popular music taste
 3. Shortages in gas and vehicles, which made it difficult for the bands to travel to engagements
 4. A bitter feud between ASCAP and the four big radio networks
 5. All of the above

- What popular crooner was influenced by female jazz and cabaret singers such as Billie Holiday and Mabel Mercer?
 1. Frank Sinatra
 2. Bing Crosby
 3. Al Jolson
 4. Louis Jordan
 5. None of the above

- This African American vocalist, who was also a brilliant piano improviser, had his biggest commercial successes with sentimental ballads, accompanied by elaborate orchestral arrangements. His hits include "Nature Boy" and "Unforgettable."
 1. Louis Jordan
 2. Ray Charles
 3. Nat "King" Cole
 4. Leroy Carr
 5. None of the above

- This musician, known as the "Father of Chicago Blues," was discovered in the Mississippi Delta by Allan Lomax in 1941, moved to Chicago in 1943, and was the single greatest influence on the British blues boom in the 1960s.
 1. Muddy Waters
 2. Leroy Carr
 3. Scrapper Blackwell
 4. Nat "King" Cole
 5. Howlin' Wolf

- What did record companies do for the first time in the postwar era of 1946 to 1954?
 1. Recorded songs with sexual innuendo
 2. Recorded African American artists
 3. Targeted young people, many of whom had more pocket money to spend than ever before
 4. Marketed simplified versions of Latin dances to white, middle-class listeners
 5. All of the above