



**TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – ATAR MUSIC  
MUSICAL ANALYSIS**

**Bedrich Smetana 'Background' – QUESTIONS**

- 1. Which countries were formed from smaller principalities merging in the 19th Century?**
  - a) Japan and Korea.
  - b) Germany and Italy.
  - c) England and the United States of America.
  - d) South Africa and Australia.
  
- 2. Which modern country included Bohemia (where Smetana was born)?**
  - a) Czechoslovakia.
  - b) Hungary.
  - c) Bosnia-Herzegovina.
  - d) Poland.
  
- 3. How did the way composers were paid change in the 19th century?**
  - a) They got paid for commissions by rich patrons and members of the monarchy.
  - b) Government directly funded composers through commissions for pieces of music.
  - c) Composers started getting some of the ticket sales from people paying to hear the performances.
  - d) They were paid by arts organisations like the Arts Council and National Endowment of the Arts.
  
- 4. Music that tells a story is called *Programme Music*. An example of classical programme music is:**
  - a) Joseph Haydn *London Symphony No. 104*.
  - b) Ludwig van Beethoven *Symphony No. 5*.
  - c) Franz Schubert *Unfinished Symphony*.
  - d) Hector Berlioz *Symphonie Fantastique*
  
- 5. "Nationalist Music" is music that is written to reflect the ideals of the country of the composer. Besides Smetana, some nationalist composers are:**
  - a) Dvorak, Bartok and Richard Strauss.
  - b) Haydn, Bach and Beethoven.
  - c) Bizet, Brahms and Vivaldi.
  - d) Schoenberg, Schubert and Bernstein

**SCROLL TO PAGE 2 FOR ANSWERS**

## Bedrich Smetana 'Background' – ANSWERS

1. **Which countries were formed from smaller principalities merging in the 19th Century?**
  - a) Japan and Korea.
  - b) Germany and Italy. Correct
  - c) England and the United States of America.
  - d) South Africa and Australia.
  
2. **Which modern country included Bohemia (where Smetana was born)?**
  - a) Czechoslovakia. Correct
  - b) Hungary.
  - c) Bosnia-Herzegovina.
  - d) Poland.
  
3. **How did the way composers were paid change in the 19th century?**
  - a) They got paid for commissions by rich patrons and members of the monarchy.
  - b) Government directly funded composers through commissions for pieces of music.
  - c) Composers started getting some of the ticket sales from people paying to hear the performances. Correct. The move towards ticket sales changed the type of music composers wrote.
  - d) They were paid by arts organisations like the Arts Council and National Endowment of the Arts.
  
4. **Music that tells a story is called Programme Music. An example of classical programme music is:**
  - a) Joseph Haydn *London Symphony No. 104*.
  - b) Ludwig van Beethoven *Symphony No. 5*.
  - c) Franz Schubert *Unfinished Symphony*.
  - d) Hector Berlioz *Symphonie Fantastique*. Correct. This is a great piece, you should particularly listen to the *March to the Scaffold* and listen for when the severed head drops into the basket.
  
5. **"Nationalist Music" is music that is written to reflect the ideals of the country of the composer. Besides Smetana, some nationalist composers are:**
  - a) Dvorak, Bartok and Richard Strauss. Dvorak is another Czech composer who is more famous than Smetana.
  - b) Haydn, Bach and Beethoven.
  - c) Bizet, Brahms and Vivaldi.
  - d) Schoenberg, Schubert and Bernstein