1. **What are the main characteristics of music in Greece?**
   1. It encompasses music, poetry and dance.
   2. It employs a monodic texture with heterophonic accompaniment.
   3. The musical system is based on modal scales.
   4. All answers are correct.
2. **What is the most accurate mode to express the sublime?**
   1. Phrygian.
   2. Lydian.
   3. Dorian
   4. Mixolydian.
3. **The most important instruments in Greece were…**
   1. The lyre and the aulos.
   2. The flute and the lyre.
   3. The guitar and the drums.
   4. The aulos and the saxophone.
4. **In which phases does polyphony develop?**
   1. Trochee, iamb, dactyl.
   2. Monodic texture, structures music form, binary rhythm.
   3. Primitive, ars Antiqua, ars Nova
   4. A and B are correct.
5. **In the Middle Ages, what was the main monodic religious music?**
   1. Organum.
   2. Trobadour songs.
   3. Motet.
   4. Gregorian chant.
6. **According on the text content in the *cantigas*, how could they be distinguished?**
   1. Parallel organum and melismatic organum.
   2. Of «miragre» and of «loor».
   3. F mode and ternary rhythm.
   4. Heterophonic accompaniment and monodic texture.
7. **What are the three Gregorian chant styles?**
   1. Syllabic, neumatic and melismatic.
   2. Porrectus, podatus, torculus.
   3. Canon, chanson, ballad.
   4. Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian.
8. **What is the main example of trobadours repertoire in Spain?**
   1. *O ignee Spiritus*, by Hildegard of Bingen.
   2. *Libro de buen amor,* by Archpriest of Hita.
   3. *Cantigas de Santa María*, by Alfonso X the Wise.
   4. None of them.
9. **In what time could we find the example of sung or instrumental songs known by their generic name of estampie?**
   1. Ancient Greece.
   2. Modern Age.
   3. Renissance.
   4. Middle Ages.
10. **In the Middle Ages there were women that composed music such as:**
    1. Hildegard of Bingen.
    2. Beatriz de Dia.
    3. There were no women composers.
    4. A and B are correct.