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.