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| Igor Stravinsky Exercises | museducation.org/288 | Video and exercises |

**Match terms**

*Task: Match each term with the appropriate explanation!*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (C) | Conservatory | (1) | institution for music education |
| (I) | Pulcinella | (2) | famous Russian ballet company |
| (M) | The Firebird | (3) | Stravinsky’s ballet composition |
| (M) | Petrushka | (4) | another Stravinsky ballet |
| (N) | Neoclassicism | (5) | revolutionary Stravinsky ballet |
| (O) | Ballets Russes | (6) | revival of classical styles |
| (T) | Serialism | (7) | Stravinsky’s neoclassical work |
| (U) | Le Sacre du Printemps | (8) | music composition technique |
| (Y) | Modernist music | (9) | 20th century music style |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword:** | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |

**Complete sentences**

*Task: Match the beginning of each sentence with the end!*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| (E) | Le Sacre du Printemps ... | (1) | ... in Russia in 1882. |
| (E) | During World War II, ... | (2) | ... the St. Petersburg Conservatory. |
| (F) | Stravinsky was born ... | (3) | ... the Ballets Russes in Paris. |
| (G) | In his final years, ... | (4) | ... caused a scandal in 1913. |
| (L) | After World War I, ... | (5) | ... Stravinsky turned to neoclassicism. |
| (O) | He studied at ... | (6) | ... Stravinsky moved to the USA. |
| (R) | He collaborated with ... | (7) | ... Stravinsky experimented with serialism. |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword:** | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |

**Questions (multiple choice)**

*Task: Answer the questions!*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. | Where was Stravinsky born? |
| (C) | in Russia |
| (R) | in France |
| (V) | in the USA |
| 2. | What did Stravinsky study at the St. Petersburg Conservatory? |
| (A) | mathematics |
| (I) | composition |
| (S) | physics |
| 3. | What did Stravinsky turn to after World War I? |
| (N) | impressionism |
| (R) | neoclassicism |
| (T) | cubism |
| 4. | Where did Stravinsky move during World War II? |
| (C) | to the USA |
| (R) | to Germany |
| (V) | to France |
| 5. | What did Stravinsky experiment with in his final years? |
| (A) | impressionism |
| (L) | serialism |
| (S) | cubism |
| 6. | What is Stravinsky considered in music history? |
| (E) | one of the most influential composers of the 20th century |
| (R) | a minor composer |
| (V) | an unknown composer |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword**: | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

**Right or wrong?**

*Task: State whether the statements are true or false!*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| right | wrong |  |
| (B) | (V) | 1. Stravinsky was born in Russia. |
| (F) | (A) | 2. Stravinsky was born in the USA. |
| (R) | (S) | 3. Stravinsky never lived in the USA. |
| (K) | (R) | 4. Stravinsky studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory. |
| (E) | (T) | 5. Le Sacre du Printemps caused a scandal. |
| (A) | (T) | 6. Stravinsky’s music was never controversial. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Keyword:** | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ | \_\_\_ |
|  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |

**7 Questions about the text**

*Task: Answer the questions in one or two complete sentences!*

What did Stravinsky achieve through his collaboration with the Ballets Russes?

What happened when Le Sacre du Printemps was performed?

What did Stravinsky do after World War I?

What happened when Stravinsky moved to the USA during World War II?

What did Stravinsky do in his final years?

How was Stravinsky recognized globally?

What is Stravinsky’s legacy after his death?

**Solution sheet 1**

**Igor Stravinsky**

**Match terms**

Conservatory = institution for music education

Ballets Russes = famous Russian ballet company

The Firebird = Stravinsky’s ballet composition

Petrushka = another Stravinsky ballet

Le Sacre du Printemps = revolutionary Stravinsky ballet

Neoclassicism = revival of classical styles

Pulcinella = Stravinsky’s neoclassical work

Serialism = music composition technique

Modernist music = 20th century music style

Keyword: COMMUNITY

**Complete sentences**

Stravinsky was born | in Russia in 1882.

He studied at | the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

He collaborated with | the Ballets Russes in Paris.

Le Sacre du Printemps | caused a scandal in 1913.

After World War I, | Stravinsky turned to neoclassicism.

During World War II, | Stravinsky moved to the USA.

In his final years, | Stravinsky experimented with serialism.

Keyword: FORELEG

**Questions**

Where was Stravinsky born?

in Russia

What did Stravinsky study at the St. Petersburg Conservatory?

composition

What did Stravinsky turn to after World War I?

neoclassicism

Where did Stravinsky move during World War II?

to the USA

What did Stravinsky experiment with in his final years?

serialism

What is Stravinsky considered in music history?

one of the most influential composers of the 20th century

Keyword: CIRCLE

**Right or wrong?**

right

1. Stravinsky was born in Russia.

4. Stravinsky studied at the St. Petersburg Conservatory.

5. Le Sacre du Printemps caused a scandal.

wrong

6. Stravinsky’s music was never controversial.

2. Stravinsky was born in the USA.

3. Stravinsky never lived in the USA.

Keyword: BASKET

**Solution sheet 2**

**Igor Stravinsky**

**Questions and answers**

What did Stravinsky achieve through his collaboration with the Ballets Russes?

Through his collaboration with the Ballets Russes, Stravinsky achieved international fame and revolutionized the world of music and dance with works such as The Firebird, Petrushka, and Le Sacre du Printemps.

What happened when Le Sacre du Printemps was performed?

When Le Sacre du Printemps was performed, it caused a scandal as audiences were shocked by the radical music and choreography. However, the work was later recognized as a milestone of modern music.

What did Stravinsky do after World War I?

After World War I, Stravinsky turned to neoclassicism, composing works such as „Pulcinella,“ which were based on older musical forms but interpreted them in a modern way.

What happened when Stravinsky moved to the USA during World War II?

When Stravinsky moved to the USA during World War II, he influenced an entire generation of American composers and was himself influenced by the American musical scene.

What did Stravinsky do in his final years?

In his final years, Stravinsky experimented with serialism, a technique developed by Arnold Schoenberg, showing his desire to constantly evolve.

How was Stravinsky recognized globally?

Stravinsky was recognized worldwide and awarded numerous prizes and honors. He is considered one of the most influential composers of the 20th century.

What is Stravinsky’s legacy after his death?

After his death, Stravinsky’s influence on music history remains immense. His works are still regularly performed and analyzed today, and he remains a key figure in modernist music. His diverse output has influenced not only classical music, but also jazz, film music, and other genres.