

# ENGLISH PLUS

WITH  
ANSWER  
KEY

## PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



**DO YOU KNOW**

**MOZART & BEETHOVEN**

# Do You Know | Mozart and Beethoven

## WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

1. *Fill in the blanks while you are listening.*

[1] \_\_\_\_\_ [2] \_\_\_\_\_ **MOZART**

Wolfgang [3] \_\_\_\_\_ [4] \_\_\_\_\_ wrote an amazing amount of music, especially for someone who died so young. He was only 35 when he died, yet he [5] \_\_\_\_\_ more than 600 [6] \_\_\_\_\_ of music. Music lovers place [7] \_\_\_\_\_ [8] \_\_\_\_\_ the greatest composers who ever [9] \_\_\_\_\_.

### A STAR AS A CHILD

Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria, in 1756. His [10] \_\_\_\_\_ [11] \_\_\_\_\_ training him so early that by age six Mozart was [12] \_\_\_\_\_ for the kings and queens of Europe. The young child absorbed the music written at the time on his visits to these royal courts. By eight, Mozart was [13] \_\_\_\_\_ his own symphonies.

People loved Mozart's lively, [14] \_\_\_\_\_ [15] \_\_\_\_\_ music. Even Austrian composer Joseph [16] \_\_\_\_\_, the dominant [17] \_\_\_\_\_ in music then, was a fan. Mozart was famous, [18] \_\_\_\_\_, and in great demand. His best-known [19] \_\_\_\_\_ include the serenade Eine kleine Nachtmusik, the operas The Marriage of Figaro and The Magic Flute, many outstanding [20] \_\_\_\_\_ concertos, and the [21] \_\_\_\_\_ Mass in D [22] \_\_\_\_\_.

Mozart often wrote music for people who paid him, but he was happiest working for himself. An [23] \_\_\_\_\_ who employed [24] \_\_\_\_\_ had [25] \_\_\_\_\_ interest in music and once dismissed him with a kick in the rear. Most famously, the Austrian emperor [26] \_\_\_\_\_ Mozart of writing music that was too difficult because it had "too many notes."

Mozart was always [27] \_\_\_\_\_ by problems with money. To support his family, he gave [28] \_\_\_\_\_ lessons and composed constantly. He was working feverishly when he died at 35 years of age in 1791. The cause of his [29] \_\_\_\_\_ is not [30] \_\_\_\_\_, and he was buried as a poor person in an unmarked grave.

### MOZART'S GENIUS

[31] \_\_\_\_\_ completed more than 600 works in all: 41 symphonies, 27 piano concertos, 23 string quartets, 17 piano sonatas, 7 major operas, and [32] \_\_\_\_\_ works for voice and

other [33] \_\_\_\_\_. He had a great gift for [34] \_\_\_\_\_ melodies. Some were charming and amusing. [35] \_\_\_\_\_ were sad and intense. He was able to communicate feelings through his music.

[36] \_\_\_\_\_ took the styles of Haydn and others and developed his own style, influencing many composers who came after him. He raised the concerto and string quartet to new levels of brilliance. Mozart is considered one of the world's great musical geniuses.

Mozart	humorous	Others	death
pieces	numerous	Requiem	Mozart
archbishop	Mozart	creating	father
music	Haydn	often	figure
among	Minor	little	writing
works	AMADEUS	accused	performing
WOLFGANG	Mozart	Mozart	successful
started	known	lived	composed
Amadeus	instruments	piano	troubled

# LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

2. Fill in the blanks while you are listening.

## LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN

Ludwig van Beethoven may sound like a stuffy name. But this German composer was a star in his time, and he had many fans. He broke the rules for writing music. Most people [1] \_\_\_\_\_ Beethoven one of the greatest musicians of all time.

## A TROUBLED LIFE

Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770. His childhood was unhappy. His father drank too much. Beethoven's musical talent was obvious from childhood. He quickly became a talented performer on the piano. In 1792, he moved to [2] \_\_\_\_\_, Austria, to [3] \_\_\_\_\_ with [4] \_\_\_\_\_ composer Joseph [5] \_\_\_\_\_. Soon Beethoven was playing music that he [6] \_\_\_\_\_ himself. Many people [7] \_\_\_\_\_ his powerful, dramatic music.

[8] \_\_\_\_\_ was [9] \_\_\_\_\_ ill or [10] \_\_\_\_\_. He was unable to find a woman who would marry him. Just as he was becoming very [11] \_\_\_\_\_, he started to lose his hearing. Deafness is the worst fate for a musician. [12] \_\_\_\_\_'s performing career was over.

Despite Beethoven's hearing loss, he still wrote music. The music he wrote became even better. His music was richly [13] \_\_\_\_\_ and revealed [14] \_\_\_\_\_ such as joy and sadness. He [15] \_\_\_\_\_ one bold [16] \_\_\_\_\_ after another. Besides piano [17] \_\_\_\_\_, Beethoven wrote string quartets (pieces for four stringed instruments) and other kinds of chamber music. Chamber [18] \_\_\_\_\_ is written for small groups, and people can play it in [19] \_\_\_\_\_ homes or in small halls. Beethoven also wrote songs, two masses, an opera, and nine [20] \_\_\_\_\_ symphonies.

[21] \_\_\_\_\_ loved him and [22] \_\_\_\_\_ his music. Beethoven was famous, although not happy. In 1827, he got pneumonia and died in [23] \_\_\_\_\_.

## WHAT MAKES BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC SPECIAL?

Beethoven studied works by [24] \_\_\_\_\_, [25] \_\_\_\_\_ composer [26] \_\_\_\_\_ Sebastian Bach, and Austrian composer [27] \_\_\_\_\_ Amadeus Mozart. Then he broke their rules and made music that was like no one else's. It was emotional and

challenging. Beethoven [28] \_\_\_\_\_ his music to express ideas as well as [29] \_\_\_\_\_. He [30] \_\_\_\_\_ it to praise freedom and equality and other high ideals.

Some of Beethoven's well-known achievements are the Moonlight [31] \_\_\_\_\_ for piano, the Fifth [32] \_\_\_\_\_, and the [33] \_\_\_\_\_ Symphony. The [34] \_\_\_\_\_ Symphony has a famous four-note [35] \_\_\_\_\_, da-da-da-dum. The Ninth [36] \_\_\_\_\_ ends with a triumphant [37] \_\_\_\_\_ called "Ode to Joy." Beethoven's music set a [38] \_\_\_\_\_ that later [39] \_\_\_\_\_ measured their work by.

music	wrote	study	depressed
adored	consider	outstanding	opening
wanted	chorus	expressive	composers
Sonata	Austrian	feelings	Fifth
German	created	Ninth	their
masterpiece	Haydn	Symphony	Haydn
Vienna	music	often	admired
Johann	Crowds	successful	Beethoven
Vienna	Symphony	Beethoven	wanted
emotions	Wolfgang	standard	

# Spelling Practice

3. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

## WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZARTE

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozzart wrote an amazing amount of music, especially for someone who died so young. He was only 35 when he died, yet he composed mor than 600 pieces of music. Music lovers place Mozart akong the greatest composers who ever lived.

## AE STAR AS A CHILD

Mozart was born inn Salzburg, Austria, in 1756. His father started training him so early that by age six Mozart was performing for tha kings and queens of Europe. The young chid absorbed the music written at the time on his visits to these royel courts. By eight, Mozart was writing his own symphonys.

People loved Mozart’s lively, often humorous music. Even Austrien composer Joseph Haydn, the dominant figure in music then, was a fen. Mozart was famous, successful, end in great demand. His best-known works include the serenade Eine klin Nachtmusik, the operas The Marriage of Figaro and Th Magic Flute, many outstanding piano concertos, and the Requiem Mass inn D Minor.

Mozart often rote music for people who paid him, but he was happiest working for hymself. An archbishop who employed Mozart had little interest in music end once dismissed him with a kick in the rear. Most femously, the Austrian emperor accused Mozart of writing music that waz too difficult because it had “too many notes.”

Mozart was always troubled by problems wiht money. To support his family, he gave music lessons and composed constantly. He was working feverishly when he died at 35 years of age in 1791. The kause of his death is knot known, and he was buried as a poor person in an unmarked greve.

## MOZART’S GENIUSE

Mozart completed mor than 600 works in all: 41 symphonies, 27 piano concertos, 23 string quartets, 17 piano sonatas, 7 major operas, end numerous werks for voice and other instruments. He had a great gift for creating melodies. Some were charming and amusing. Others were sat

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and intense. He was able to communicate feelings through his music. 33.

Mozart took the styles of Haydn and others and developed his own style, 34.  
influencing many composers who came after him. He raised the 35.  
concerto and string quartet to new levels of brilliance. Mozart is 36.  
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**LUDWIG VAN BEETHOVEN** 38.

Ludwig van Beethoven may sound like a stuffy name. But this German 39.  
composer was a star in his time, and he had many fans. He broke the 40.  
rules for writing music. Most people consider Beethoven one of the 41.  
greatest musicians of all time. 42.

**A TROUBLED LIFE** 43.

Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770. His childhood was 44.  
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piano. In 1792, he moved to Vienna, Austria, to study with Austrian 47.  
composer Joseph Haydn. Soon Beethoven was playing music that he 48.  
wrote himself. Many people admired his powerful, dramatic music. 49.

Beethoven was often ill or depressed. He was unable to find a woman 50.  
who would marry him. Just as he was becoming very successful, he 51.  
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Despite Beethoven's hearing loss, he still wrote music. The music he 54.  
wrote became even better. His music was richly expressive and revealed 55.  
feelings such as joy and sadness. He created one bold masterpiece after 56.  
another. Besides piano music, Beethoven wrote string quartets (pieces 57.  
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Crowds loved him and adored his music. Beethoven was famous, 62.  
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**WHAT MAKES BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC SPECIAL?** 64.

Beethoven studied works by Haydn, German composer Johann 65.  
Sebastian Bach, and Austrian composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. 66.  
Then he broke their rules and made music that was like no one else's. It 67.  
was emotional and challenging. Beethoven wanted his music to express 68.  
ideas as well as emotions. He wanted it to praise freedom and equality 69.

and other big ideas.

70.

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Some of Beethoven's well-known achievements are the Moonlight Sonata for piano, the Fifth Symphony, and the Ninth Symphony. The Fifth Symphony has a famous four-note opening, da-da-da-dum. The Ninth Symphony ends with a triumphant chorus called "Ode to Joy." Beethoven's music set a standard that later composers measured their work by.

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# Do You Know | Mozart and Beethoven

## WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

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[1] **WOLFGANG** [2]  **AMADEUS**  **MOZART**

Wolfgang [3] **Amadeus** [4] **Mozart** wrote an amazing amount of music, especially for someone who died so young. He was only 35 when he died, yet he [5] **composed** more than 600 [6] **pieces** of music. Music lovers place [7] **Mozart** [8] **among** the greatest composers who ever [9] **lived**.

### A STAR AS A CHILD

Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria, in 1756. His [10] **father** [11] **started** training him so early that by age six Mozart was [12] **performing** for the kings and queens of Europe. The young child absorbed the music written at the time on his visits to these royal courts. By eight, Mozart was [13] **writing** his own symphonies.

People loved Mozart's lively, [14] **often** [15] **humorous** music. Even Austrian composer Joseph [16] **Haydn**, the dominant [17] **figure** in music then, was a fan. Mozart was famous, [18] **successful**, and in great demand. His best-known [19] **works** include the serenade Eine kleine Nachtmusik, the operas The Marriage of Figaro and The Magic Flute, many outstanding [20] **piano** concertos, and the [21] **Requiem** Mass in D [22] **Minor**.

Mozart often wrote music for people who paid him, but he was happiest working for himself. An [23] **archbishop** who employed [24] **Mozart** had [25] **little** interest in music and once dismissed him with a kick in the rear. Most famously, the Austrian emperor [26] **accused** Mozart of writing music that was too difficult because it had "too many notes."

Mozart was always [27] **troubled** by problems with money. To support his family, he gave [28] **music** lessons and composed constantly. He was working feverishly when he died at 35 years of age in 1791. The cause of his [29] **death** is not [30] **known**, and he was buried as a poor person in an unmarked grave.

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Ludwig van Beethoven may sound like a stuffy name. But this German composer was a star in his time, and he had many fans. He broke the rules for writing music. Most people [1] **consider** Beethoven one of the greatest musicians of all time.

## A TROUBLED LIFE

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Despite Beethoven's hearing loss, he still wrote music. The music he wrote became even better. His music was richly [13] **expressive** and revealed [14] **feelings** such as joy and sadness. He [15] **created** one bold [16] **masterpiece** after another. Besides piano [17] **music**, Beethoven wrote string quartets (pieces for four stringed instruments) and other kinds of chamber music. Chamber [18] **music** is written for small groups, and people can play it in [19] **their** homes or in small halls. Beethoven also wrote songs, two masses, an opera, and nine [20] **outstanding** symphonies.

[21] **Crowds** loved him and [22] **adored** his music. Beethoven was famous, although not happy. In 1827, he got pneumonia and died in [23] **Vienna**.

## WHAT MAKES BEETHOVEN'S MUSIC SPECIAL?

Beethoven studied works by [24] **Haydn**, [25] **German** composer [26] **Johann** Sebastian Bach, and Austrian composer [27] **Wolfgang** Amadeus Mozart. Then he broke their rules and made music that was like no one else's. It was emotional and

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Some of Beethoven's well-known achievements are the Moonlight [31] **Sonata** \_\_\_\_\_ for piano, the Fifth [32] **Symphony** \_\_\_\_\_, and the [33] **Ninth** \_\_\_\_\_ Symphony. The [34] **Fifth** \_\_\_\_\_ Symphony has a famous four-note [35] **opening** \_\_\_\_\_, da-da-da-dum. The Ninth [36] **Symphony** \_\_\_\_\_ ends with a triumphant [37] **chorus** \_\_\_\_\_ called "Ode to Joy." Beethoven's music set a [38] **standard** \_\_\_\_\_ that later [39] **composers** \_\_\_\_\_ measured their work by.

music	wrote	study	depressed
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Mozart was born **inn** Salzburg, Austria, in 1756. His father started training him so early that by age six Mozart was performing for **tha** kings and queens of Europe. The young **chid** absorbed the music written at the time on his visits to these **royel** courts. By eight, Mozart was writing his own **symphonys**.

People loved Mozart's lively, often humorous music. Even **Austrien** composer Joseph Haydn, the dominant figure in music then, was a **fen**. Mozart was famous, successful, **end** in great demand. His best-known works include the serenade Eine **klin** Nachtmusik, the operas The Marriage of Figaro and **Th** Magic Flute, many outstanding piano concertos, and the Requiem Mass **inn** D Minor.

Mozart often **rote** music for people who paid him, but he was happiest working for **hymself**. An archbishop who employed Mozart had little interest in music **end** once dismissed him with a kick in the rear. Most **femously**, the Austrian emperor accused Mozart of writing music that **waz** too difficult because it had "too many notes."

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1. **MOZART**

2. **Mozart**

3. **especialy**

4. **more**

5. **among**

6. **A**

7. **in**

8. **the**

9. **child**

10. **royal**

11. **symphonies**

12. **Austrian**

13. **fan**

14. **and**

15. **kleine**

16. **The**

17. **in**

18. **wrote**

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23. **with**

24. **family**

25. **cause**

26. **not**

27. **grave**

28. **GENIUS**

29. **more**

30. **and**

31. **works**

32. **sad**

and intense. He was able to communicate feelings through **hiz** music.

33. **his**

**Mozarte** took the styles of Haydn and others and developed his own style, influencing many composers who came after him. He raised **tha** concerto and string quartet to new levels of brilliance. **Mozarte** is considered one of the world's great musical **genniuses**.

34. **Mozart**

35. **the**

36. **Mozart**

37. **geniuses**

**LUDWUG VAN BEETHOVEN**

38. **LUDWIG**

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39. **stuffy**

40. **was**

41. **one**

42. **musicians**

**A TROUBLUD LIFE**

43. **TROUBLED**

Beethoven was born in Bonn, Germany, in 1770. His **childhowd** was unhappy. His father drank too much. Beethoven's musical **talant** was obvious from childhood. He quickly became **an** talented performer on the piano. In 1792, he moved to Vienna, Austria, to study with **Austrien** composer Joseph Haydn. Soon Beethoven was **playeng** music that he wrote himself. Many people admired his powerful, dramatic **musec**.

44. **childhood**

45. **talent**

46. **a**

47. **Austrian**

48. **playing**

49. **music**

Beethoven was often ill or depressed. He was unable **too** find a woman who would marry him. Just as he was **becomng** very successful, he started to lose his hearing. Deafness is the worst **fete** for a musician. Beethoven's performing career was **ovir**.

50. **to**

51. **becoming**

52. **fate**

53. **over**

Despite Beethoven's hearing loss, he still wrote music. **Th** music he wrote became even better. His music **waz** richly expressive and revealed feelings such as joy and sadness. He created **won** bold masterpiece after another. Besides piano music, Beethoven wrote **strng** quartets (pieces **fore** four stringed instruments) and other kinds of chamber music. Chamber music is written for **smal** groups, and people can play it in **they're** homes or in small halls. Beethoven also wrote songs, two masses, an opera, and nine outstanding **symphoneis**.

54. **The**

55. **was**

56. **one**

57. **string**

58. **for**

59. **small**

60. **their**

61. **symphonies**

Crowds loved him **end** adored his music. Beethoven was famous, although not happy. In 1827, he **gyt** pneumonia and died in Vienna.

62. **and**

63. **got**

**WHAT MAKES BEELHOVEN'S MUSIC SPECIAL?**

64. **BEETHOVEN**

Beethoven studied **werks** by Haydn, German composer Johann Sebastian Bach, and Austrian composer **Wolfganl** Amadeus Mozart. **Thon** he broke their rules and made music that was like no one else's. It was emotional and challenging. Beethoven wanted his music **too** express ideas as well as emotions. He **whanted** it to praise freedom and equality

65. **works**

66. **Wolfgang**

67. **Then**

68. **to**

69. **wanted**

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Some of Beethoven's **well-known** achievements are the Moonlight Sonata for piano, the Fifth Symphony, **and** the Ninth Symphony. The Fifth Symphony has a famous **four-note** opening, da-da-da-dum. The Ninth **Symphony** ends with a triumphant chorus called "Ode to Joy." Beethoven's music set a **standard** that later composers measured their work **by**.

70. **high**

71. **well-known**

72. **and**

73. **four-note**

74. **Symphony**

75. **standard**

76. **by**