



### Professor Monster – Tarefa 09

The composer Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's remarkable musical talent was apparent even before most children can sing a simple nursery rhyme. Wolfgang's older sister Maria Anna (who the family called Nannerl) was learning the clavier, an early keyboard instrument, when her three-year-old brother took an interest in playing. As Nannerl later recalled, Wolfgang "often spent much time at the clavier picking out thirds, which he was always striking, and his pleasure showed that it sounded good." Their father Leopold, an assistant concertmaster at the Salzburg Court, recognized his children's unique gifts and soon devoted himself to their musical education.

Born in Salzburg, Austria, on January 27, 1756, Wolfgang had composed his first original work by age five. Leopold planned to take Nannerl and Wolfgang on tour to play before the European courts. Their first venture was to nearby Munich where the children played for Maximilian III Joseph, elector of Bavaria. Leopold soon set his sights on the capital of the Hapsburg Empire, Vienna. On their way to Vienna, the family stopped in Linz, where Wolfgang gave his first public concert. By this time, Wolfgang was not only a virtuoso harpsichord player, but he had also mastered the violin. The audience at Linz was stunned by the six-year-old, and word of his genius soon traveled to Vienna. In a much anticipated concert, the Mozart children appeared at the Schonbrunn Palace on October 13, 1762. They utterly charmed the emperor and empress.

Following this success, Leopold was inundated with invitations for the children to play, for a fee. Leopold seized the opportunity and booked as many concerts as possible at courts throughout Europe. A concert could last three hours, and the children played at least two per a day. Today, Leopold might be considered the worst kind of stage parent, but at the time, it was not uncommon for prodigies to make extensive concert tours. Even so, it was an exhausting schedule for a child who was just past the age of needing an afternoon nap.

01. A good title for this passage would be
  - a. Classical Music in the Eighteenth Century: An Overview.
  - b. Stage Parents: A Historical Perspective.
  - c. Mozart: The Early Life of a Musical Prodigy.
  - d. Mozart: The Short Career of a Musical Genius.
02. According to the passage, Wolfgang became interested in music because
  - a. his father thought it would be profitable.
  - b. he had a natural talent.
  - c. he saw his sister learning to play an instrument.
  - d. he came from a musical family.
03. What was the consequence of Wolfgang's first public appearance?
  - a. He charmed the emperor and empress of Hapsburg.
  - b. Word of Wolfgang's genius spread to the capital.
  - c. Leopold set his sights on Vienna.
  - d. Invitations for the miracle children to play poured in.
04. Each of the following statements about Wolfgang Mozart is directly supported by the passage except
  - a. Mozart's father, Leopold, was instrumental in shaping his career.
  - b. Maria Anna was a talented musician in her own right.
  - c. Wolfgang's childhood was devoted to his musical career.
  - d. Wolfgang preferred the violin to other instruments.
05. According to the passage, during Wolfgang's early years, child prodigies were
  - a. few and far between.
  - b. accustomed to extensive concert tours.
  - c. expected to spend at least six hours per a day practicing their music.
  - d. expected to play for courts throughout Europe.
06. Based on information found in the passage, Mozart can best be described as
  - a. a child prodigy.
  - b. a workaholic.
  - c. the greatest composer of the eighteenth century.
  - d. a victim of his father's ambition.



Daylilies are a beautiful perennial flower that can brighten up any yard or landscape. They are tolerant of drought and flooding, immune to heat stress, and grow well in full sun or light shade. They are the perfect choice for just about any soil or climate condition. Different varieties of daylilies can be in bloom from late spring until autumn. Individual flowers last only one day, but each plant produces many buds, and many varieties have more than one flowering period.

Daylilies grow best in soil that is slightly acidic, and they prefer either direct sunshine or light shade. The best time to plant them is in the early fall or early spring, but they are hardy enough to endure planting or transplanting at almost any time of year. They should be planted 18 to 24 inches apart, and the bulb should be no deeper than one inch below the soil's surface.

07. According to the passage, what soil is best for daylilies?
- slightly neutral
  - slightly acidic
  - any soil
  - moist soil
08. You could infer from this passage that these flowers are called daylilies because
- they only bloom in the daytime.
  - the blooms last for one day.
  - they look like real lilies, but aren't.
  - Charles Day developed the hybrid.
09. How deep should daylilies be planted, according to the passage?
- 18 to 24 inches
  - one inch or more
  - one inch or less
  - any depth works
10. The underlined word perennial, as used in this passage, most nearly means
- it blooms once.
  - it blooms every year.
  - it is always popular.
  - it is part of the lily genus.