

JOINT UNIVERSITIES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS BOARD
2015 EXAMINATIONS
MUSIC: ART –J127

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The term *Crescendo* means
 - A. Gradually becoming softer.
 - B. Gradually becoming louder
 - C. Gradually becoming slower
 - D. Gradually becoming faster

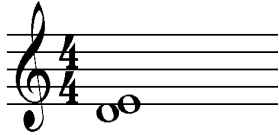
2. _____ distinguishes a particular musical sound from the other when they have the same pitch and loudness
 - A. Timbre
 - B. Tempo
 - C. Pitch
 - D. Frequency

3. When a wave passes through the medium
 - A. Energies are transferred from one place to another
 - B. Energy is transferred in a periodic manner
 - C. Energy is transferred at a constant speed
 - D. Energy is transferred at equilibrium

4. _____ is the distance a wave moves from its resting position
 - A. Frequency
 - B. Oscillation
 - C. Intensity
 - D. Amplitude

5. The term 'Mezzo Piano' means

- A. Moderately fast
- B. Moderately loud
- C. Moderately soft
- D. Moderately slow



6. The distance between D and E on the staff above is

- A. Three semitones
- B. Four semitones
- C. Five semitones
- D. Two semitones

7. A _____ raises a note by a semitone

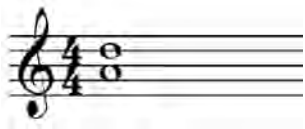
- A. Flat
- B. Sharp
- C. Natural
- D. Double flat

8. A musical staff has

- A. four lines and five spaces.
- B. five lines and five spaces.
- C. five lines and four spaces.
- D. four lines and four spaces.

9. The term 8^{ve} means _____

- A. Two octaves below
- B. Octave above
- C. Two octaves above
- D. Octave below



10. The interval from A to D as shown above is

- A. a second
- B. a third
- C. a fourth
- D. an octave

Answer question 11 to 15 using the musical inscription below



11. The music is in the key of

- A. D major
- B. C major
- C. G major
- D. E major

12. The missing note in the bar with asteric * is _____

- A. Minim
- B. Crotchet
- C. Quaver
- D. Breve

13. The clef used for the music is called _____


- A. Treble clef
- B. Bass clef
- C. Tenor clef
- D. Alto clef

14. The time signature for this piece indicates _____

- A. Four minim beats
- B. Four semiquaver beats
- C. Four quaver beats
- D. Four crotchet beats

15. The last note in the music circled is called _____

- A. Quaver
- B. Minim
- C. Crotchet
- D. Breve

16. 

How many quavers are there in the notes above?

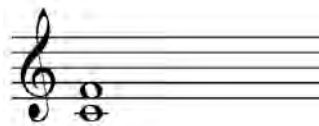
- A. 8
- B. 7
- C. 6
- D. 5

17. How many semitones are in a major second?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 1
- D. 2

18. _____ is used to mark the end of a musical piece

- A. Dotted bar line
- B. Double bar line
- C. Triple bar line
- D. Music bar line



19. The interval of the note above is _____

- A. Major fourth
- B. Minor fourth
- C. Perfect fourth
- D. Diminished fourth

20. When a major interval is lowered by a semitone it becomes _____

- A. Diminished
- B. Augmented
- C. Perfect
- D. minor

21. The fifth degree of a major scale in tonic solfa is _____

- A. me
- B. soh
- C. lah
- D. te

22. _____ are short lines used to extend a stave upward or downwards

- A. Treble lines
- B. Double bar lines
- C. Leger lines
- D. Bar lines

23. The term Dolce means _____

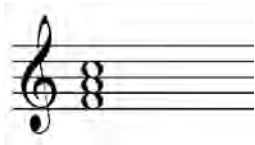
- A. Sadly
- B. Sweetly
- C. Proudly
- D. Loudly

24. A melody in the key of G major transposed a tone lower will be in the key of _____

- A. F major
- B. A major
- C. D major
- D. E major

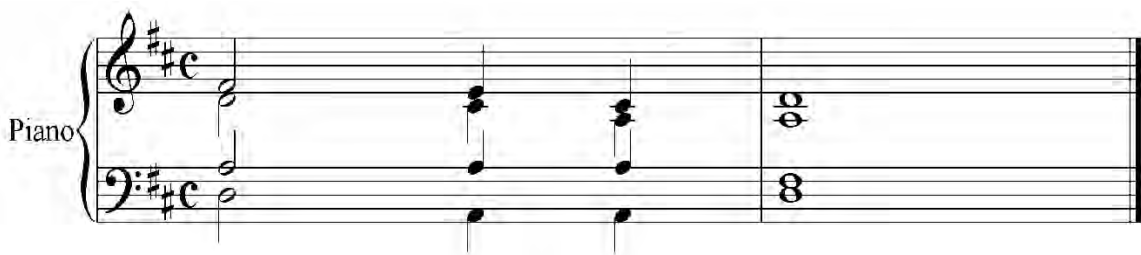
25. The time signature with 3 crotchets beats in a bar is _____

- A. $\frac{3}{4}$
- B. $\frac{3}{2}$
- C. $\frac{3}{8}$
- D. $\frac{3}{12}$



26. The triad above is in its
- A. Root position
 - B. First inversion
 - C. Third inversion
 - D. Second inversion

27. Pitch refers to the height or depth of a _____
- A. Staff.
 - B. Sound.
 - C. Line.
 - D. Space.



28. The chord progression in the passage above is
- A. iii - IV - I
 - B. Ib - iib - V - I
 - C. iii - iib - V - I
 - D. I - V - V - I



29. The time signature for the rhythm above is _____
- A. 4/4
 - B. $\frac{3}{4}$
 - C. 2/4
 - D. 6/4.
30. The pianoforte music has treble and _____ clef
- A. Bass
 - B. Alto
 - C. Tenor
 - D. Baritone
31. African music refers to the music being practiced by people of the ----- region of Africa
- A. Sub eastern
 - B. Sub western
 - C. Sub Sahara
 - D. Sub northern
32. One of the following musical genres is from Central Africa _____
- A. Juju
 - B. Reggae
 - C. Makossa
 - D. Highlife
33. A typical style in African music is _____
- A. Sing and follow
 - B. Kick and Sing
 - C. Clap and Scream
 - D. Call and response.

34. Panam Pency Paul is a _____ artiste

- A. Hip-Hop
- B. Rock 'n' Roll
- C. Gospel
- D. Funk.

35. Christy Essien Igbokwe was a _____

- A. Contemporary African popular musician
- B. Traditional African musician
- C. African Gospel musician
- D. African Art musician

36. Fela Anikulapo was an exponent of _____ music

- A. Juju
- B. Highlife
- C. Afrobeat
- D. Fuji

37. The pentatonic scale has _____ notes

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 8

38. African melodies are _____

- A. 5 Tongued
- B. Inflectionary
- C. spoken
- D. Bi-tonal

39. _____ is a melo-rhythmic instrument

- A. Goge
- B. Oja
- C. Kutugi
- D. Ganga

40. Kakaki is _____ Aerophone

- A. Yoruba
- B. Hausa
- C. Igbo
- D. Kalabari.

41. The bass clef fixes the fourth line as _____

- A. C
- B. D
- C. E
- D. F

42. The technical name for the sixth degree of the scale is

- A. subdominant
- B. submediant
- C. mediant
- D. Dominant

43. **DC** stands for

- A. Da Capo
- B. Deo Capo
- C. Dolce capo
- D. Del Capo

44. *Resume the original speed* is expressed in Italian term as
- A. a speedo
 - B. a tempo
 - C. a resume
 - D. a originato
45. A chromatic scale moves in
- A. Tones
 - B. semitones
 - C. whole notes
 - D. fourths
46. The shift of the accent from a strong to a weak beat is called
- A. Transposition
 - B. Accentuation
 - C. syncopation
 - D. modulation
47. The art music “Missa Africana” was composed by _____
- A. Dan Agu
 - B. Sam Ojukwu
 - C. Laz Ekwueme
 - D. Anthony Mereni.
48. Manu Dibango a major exponent of African music is from _____
- A. Togo
 - B. Mail
 - C. Cameroon
 - D. Liberia.
49. Renaissance means
- A. refinement
 - B. rebirth
 - C. recognition
 - D. ricocco

50. One of the following was a virtuoso violinist

- A. Chopin
- B. List
- C. Schubert
- D. Paganini

MUSIC ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. Without prefixing the key signature, construct the following scales on the treble stave in ascending order : **(MUS 001)**

- a. A major
- b. B flat major
- c. D major
- d. E minor (harmonic)
- e. A minor (Harmonic)

10 mks.

2. a. Transcribe the short musical piece below into tonic solfa. **(MUS 002)**



5 mks

- (b) Transpose the music below a tone above the given key



5 mks

3. Discuss the classification of African musical instruments giving **TWO** examples from each classification (10 mks) **(MUS 003)**

4. Discuss the characteristics of African music as distinct from music from other world cultures. 10 mks **(MUS 003)**

5. Write short notes on the following (MUS 004)

- a. Aria
- b. Opera
- c. Oratorio
- d. Cantata
- e. sonata

10 mks

6. List the major periods of classical music and discuss **TWO** in details. (MUS 004)

10 mks

7. List **FIVE** Nigerian composers and discuss on the contribution of **TWO** to the development of Nigerian popular Music (MUS 004)

10 mks

8. (A. Use the musical piece to answer the questions below (MUS 002)

Isapa toro mo yan.

E gun-si to-ro m'o ka I - sa-pa to-ro mo 'yan, Gbe -

336
gi - ri at' e - fo to ro m'e ko, Gbo gbo re fo dum pu - po.

- i) What is the relative minor of the key in the folk song above
- ii) How many bars make up the folk tune above.....
- iii) The time signature for the folk tune above is.....
- iv) The melody in the folk tune above is in the key of

4 mks

(b) Write short notes on the following:

1. Binary form
2. Ternary form
3. Rondo form

6mks