

CCA JS3

1. What material is commonly used in Benin traditional art for creating plaques and sculptures?
 - A) Wood
 - B) Stone
 - C) Bronze
 - D) Clay
 - E) Ivory
2. The Benin Bronzes are primarily known for depicting which of the following?
 - A) Religious events
 - B) Historical figures and events
 - C) Traditional ceremonies
 - D) Everyday life
 - E) Geometric patterns
3. The Benin Kingdom is located in modern-day which country?
 - A) Ghana
 - B) Nigeria
 - C) Niger
 - D) Togo
 - E) Ivory Coast
4. Benin traditional art is famous for which type of ceremonial artifacts?
 - A) Pottery
 - B) Masks
 - C) Textiles
 - D) Beaded crowns
 - E) Wood carvings
5. What is the primary function of the Benin plaques and sculptures?
 - A) To tell stories of the gods
 - B) To decorate the palace walls
 - C) To honor past kings and queens
 - D) To represent animal spirits
 - E) To mark historical treaties
6. What is one characteristic feature of the Benin mask used in ceremonies?
 - A) Brightly colored geometric patterns
 - B) Large, exaggerated facial features
 - C) Animal motifs only
 - D) Use of natural, earthy materials
 - E) Small and detailed carvings
7. Which of these is a significant technique used in Benin art to create intricate designs on bronze plaques?
 - A) Stone carving
 - B) Lost-wax casting
 - C) Wood burning
 - D) Clay modeling

- E) Embroidery
- 8. The primary purpose of Benin's "Ivory Mask" was to:
 - A) Represent the king's power
 - B) Be used in royal ceremonies
 - C) Decorate the royal palace
 - D) Display artistic skill
 - E) Function as a ritual object
- 9. Which of the following is a prominent feature in Benin royal regalia?
 - A) Leather armor
 - B) Beaded crowns
 - C) Feathered headdresses
 - D) Carved wooden staffs
 - E) Golden chains
- 10. The Esie stone carvings are mainly made of which material?
 - A) Wood
 - B) Stone
 - C) Ivory
 - D) Bronze
 - E) Clay
- 11. Where is Esie, the site famous for its traditional art, located?
 - A) Ondo State, Nigeria
 - B) Oyo State, Nigeria
 - C) Kwara State, Nigeria
 - D) Lagos State, Nigeria
 - E) Enugu State, Nigeria
- 12. The Esie stone sculptures are mostly believed to represent:
 - A) deities and gods
 - B) historical figures and ancestors
 - C) animals and birds
 - D) everyday life activities
 - E) geometric patterns and symbols
- 13. The Esie stone sculptures are often categorized by which of the following features?
 - A) Large, full-length statues
 - B) Small, human-like figures
 - C) Decorative animal motifs
 - D) Religious symbols
 - E) Wooden masks
- 14. The Esie sculptures are believed to have been created by which group of people?
 - A) Yoruba
 - B) Edo
 - C) Igbo
 - D) Nupe
 - E) Hausa
- 15. What is one of the major theories about the origin of the Esie stone carvings?
 - A) They were carved by gods.

- B) They were made by the first king of Esie.
 - C) They were created by migrating foreign artisans.
 - D) They were crafted by early Yoruba artists to honor ancestors.
 - E) They were part of a religious offering.
16. What is one common feature seen in the Esie stone figures?
- A) They all depict human-like forms.
 - B) They are all larger than life-sized.
 - C) They are mostly in the shape of animals.
 - D) They feature only geometric patterns.
 - E) They are made of ivory.
17. What is the primary purpose of the Esie sculptures in Yoruba culture?
- A) To mark important royal events
 - B) To tell stories of the gods
 - C) To honor ancestors and past leaders
 - D) To represent Yoruba deities
 - E) To serve as artistic decoration
18. How many stone figures were initially discovered at Esie?
- A) Over 10,000
 - B) Over 500
 - C) Over 1,000
 - D) Over 1,000,000
 - E) Over 50
19. In addition to their historical importance, what makes the Esie sculptures significant in Nigerian art history?
- A) They are the oldest known stone sculptures in West Africa.
 - B) They are the first large-scale sculptures in Africa.
 - C) They are made from the rarest material found in Nigeria.
 - D) They represent a lost Yoruba kingdom.
 - E) They are intricately painted in bright colors.
20. The Nok culture is primarily associated with which material for sculpting?
- A) Wood
 - B) Clay
 - C) Ivory
 - D) Stone
 - E) Bronze
21. The Nok sculptures are most famous for depicting which of the following?
- A) Animals and birds
 - B) Human figures, often with exaggerated features
 - C) Religious symbols
 - D) Everyday objects
 - E) Geometric shapes
22. The Nok culture is believed to have existed in which present-day country?
- A) Nigeria
 - B) Ghana
 - C) Benin

- D) Mali
 - E) Niger
23. What time period is the Nok culture most associated with?
- A) 1st to 3rd century CE
 - B) 500 BCE to 200 CE
 - C) 15th to 18th century CE
 - D) 10th to 12th century BCE
 - E) 20th to 21st century CE
24. What is one distinct feature often seen in Nok sculptures?
- A) Large eyes and stylized facial features
 - B) Detailed depictions of animals
 - C) Colorful painted surfaces
 - D) Abstract and geometric forms
 - E) Highly realistic human figures
25. The Nok culture is known for which form of artistic creation?
- A) Textile weaving
 - B) Pottery decoration
 - C) Terracotta sculpture
 - D) Beadwork
 - E) Wood carving
26. The Nok culture primarily inhabited which region of Nigeria?
- A) The southern region
 - B) The northeastern region
 - C) The central region
 - D) The western region
 - E) The southwestern region
27. What was the likely purpose of Nok sculptures?
- A) To serve as ritual objects or representations of deities
 - B) To be used as tomb markers
 - C) To act as ceremonial masks
 - D) To decorate the royal palace
 - E) To depict warriors in battle
28. The discovery of Nok art was significant because it revealed:
- A) The first African use of bronze casting
 - B) The oldest known large-scale terracotta sculptures in West Africa
 - C) A connection between Egypt and sub-Saharan Africa
 - D) The early development of written language in Africa
 - E) The use of ivory as a common medium
29. Which of the following is a notable characteristic of the Nok heads?
- A) They often have sharp, angular features.
 - B) They frequently depict long, flowing hair.
 - C) They typically show elaborate hairstyles and beards.
 - D) They are characterized by the use of geometric patterns.
 - E) They display large, round eyes and stylized facial features.
30. The art of Ife is primarily known for which type of sculptures?

- A) Wooden carvings
 - B) Bronze sculptures
 - C) Terracotta heads and figures
 - D) Stone carvings
 - E) Ivory sculptures
31. Ife art is renowned for its depiction of which of the following?
- A) Religious scenes
 - B) Human heads with naturalistic features
 - C) Geometric patterns
 - D) Royal animal figures
 - E) Abstract forms
32. What material was commonly used in the creation of Ife sculptures?
- A) Wood
 - B) Ivory
 - C) Bronze
 - D) Clay
 - E) Glass
33. The Ife culture is believed to have existed in which present-day country?
- A) Ghana
 - B) Benin
 - C) Nigeria
 - D) Niger
 - E) Mali
34. Which of the following Ife sculptures is most famous for its level of naturalism?
- A) The bronze head of an Oni (king)
 - B) The terracotta figures
 - C) The stone carvings of gods
 - D) The wooden masks
 - E) The beaded crowns
35. What is one of the key features of Ife's royal art?
- A) Use of bright colors and abstract designs
 - B) Depictions of gods with exaggerated features
 - C) Naturalistic representation of human faces
 - D) Focus on animal forms and myths
 - E) Geometric shapes and patterns
36. Which period is most closely associated with the height of Ife art?
- A) 1st to 3rd century CE
 - B) 10th to 15th century CE
 - C) 5th to 7th century BCE
 - D) 16th to 18th century CE
 - E) 19th to 20th century CE
37. The Ife bronze heads are believed to represent:
- A) Yoruba kings (Oni)
 - B) Ancient deities
 - C) Tribal warriors

- D) Prominent religious leaders
 - E) Animals and mythical creatures
38. The Ife culture is part of which ethnic group in Nigeria?
- A) Yoruba
 - B) Igbo
 - C) Hausa
 - D) Kanuri
 - E) Edo
39. What was the primary function of Ife art?
- A) To document historical events
 - B) To represent Yoruba gods and deities
 - C) To serve as a form of decorative art for homes
 - D) To honor and commemorate rulers and kings
 - E) To serve as personal amulets
40. Which of the following is a type of letter style commonly used in calligraphy?
- A) Serif
 - B) Sans-serif
 - C) Script
 - D) Modern
 - E) Stencil
41. What is the primary characteristic of a "serif" letter style?
- A) It features rounded edges with no decorations.
 - B) It has decorative strokes or "feet" at the end of each letter stroke.
 - C) It uses only straight lines.
 - D) It is always in capital letters.
 - E) It has no variation in thickness of strokes.
42. Which type of letter style is typically used for modern, clean, and understated designs?
- A) Gothic
 - B) Serif
 - C) Sans-serif
 - D) Script
 - E) Decorative
43. Which of the following best describes "script" lettering?
- A) Blocky and geometric
 - B) Flowing and cursive, often resembling handwriting
 - C) Sharp and angular
 - D) Simple and without curves
 - E) Contains only uppercase letters
44. What is the defining feature of a "gothic" style letter?
- A) Simple and modern with no embellishments
 - B) Rounded edges and a flowing design
 - C) Thick, heavy strokes with sharp angles
 - D) Uses mostly lowercase letters
 - E) Thin and elegant, resembling cursive

45. Which type of lettering is often used for formal documents and traditional art pieces due to its elegant and detailed design?
- A) Stencil
 - B) Sans-serif
 - C) Script
 - D) Gothic
 - E) Modern
46. What is the main difference between "serif" and "sans-serif" lettering styles?
- A) Serif letters have no feet or lines at the end of strokes, while sans-serif letters do.
 - B) Serif letters are modern, while sans-serif letters are older.
 - C) Serif letters have extra flourishes, while sans-serif letters are plain and straight-edged.
 - D) Serif letters are always in uppercase, while sans-serif letters are in lowercase.
 - E) Serif letters are more legible in print, while sans-serif letters are better for digital use.
47. Which of these letter styles is often used to create a hand-painted or brushstroke effect in art?
- A) Stencil
 - B) Brush script
 - C) Gothic
 - D) Sans-serif
 - E) Times New Roman
48. Which of the following is a key quality of good lettering?
- A) Uniform spacing and consistent size
 - B) Random placement of letters
 - C) Excessive decoration
 - D) Overuse of capital letters
 - E) Irregular stroke thickness
49. Good lettering should have:
- A) An inconsistent alignment of letters
 - B) Clear legibility and readability
 - C) Only uppercase letters
 - D) No variation in letter styles
 - E) Excessive use of colors
50. What is an important feature of good lettering in terms of spacing?
- A) Random spacing between letters and words
 - B) Too much space between letters
 - C) Proper balance between the letters and words
 - D) Letters are crowded and overlap
 - E) Words are placed on top of each other
51. In good lettering, the consistency of stroke thickness ensures:
- A) The design looks messy
 - B) There is no difference between capital and lowercase letters
 - C) Visual harmony and balance
 - D) The letters are unreadable
 - E) The letters are distorted
52. The use of contrast in lettering is important because it helps to:
- A) Make the letters harder to read

- B) Create visual interest and emphasis
 - C) Blend the letters into the background
 - D) Decrease the size of the letters
 - E) Eliminate space between words
53. Good lettering should be designed with:
- A) No consideration for the audience
 - B) An irregular and inconsistent flow
 - C) Appropriate choice of style and tone for the message
 - D) A focus on complex and hard-to-read fonts
 - E) No alignment or hierarchy
54. Which of the following is a characteristic of good lettering?
- A) A lack of harmony between letters and background
 - B) Clarity in the arrangement of letters and words
 - C) Inconsistent use of color throughout the text
 - D) Use of overly stylized fonts in every letter
 - E) Overuse of text in different sizes and fonts
55. In terms of proportion, good lettering should:
- A) Have letters of varying sizes
 - B) Maintain consistent height and width of letters
 - C) Feature excessively large letters for emphasis
 - D) Use random letter shapes
 - E) Have exaggerated heights with no balance
56. Which of the following contributes to the readability of good lettering?
- A) Excessively intricate details
 - B) Clean lines, legible fonts, and appropriate contrast
 - C) Crowded text with no spacing
 - D) Use of only cursive writing
 - E) Random placement of text
57. Good lettering should be designed with:
- A) Disproportionate sizes and shapes to add interest
 - B) A focus on abstract forms and unreadable fonts
 - C) A clear hierarchy, guiding the reader's eye
 - D) Overcomplicated decoration with no focus
 - E) Random and irregular lettering styles
58. Which letter is typically the thinnest in most traditional typefaces?
- A) I
 - B) L
 - C) E
 - D) T
 - E) O
59. In terms of width, which of the following letters is typically considered one of the narrowest in most fonts?
- A) T
 - B) N
 - C) I

- D) L
 - E) X
60. Aina Onabolu is known as one of the pioneers of which artistic movement in Nigeria?
- A) Traditional African art
 - B) Modern Nigerian art
 - C) Surrealism
 - D) Cubism
 - E) Renaissance art
61. What is Aina Onabolu primarily recognized for in the history of Nigerian art?
- A) Developing the Nigerian abstract style
 - B) Introducing Western-style portraiture to Nigerian art
 - C) Focusing on landscape painting
 - D) Creating large-scale sculptures
 - E) Reviving traditional beadwork techniques
62. Which of the following techniques did Aina Onabolu use to create his portraits?
- A) Collage and mixed media
 - B) Oil painting and realistic portraiture
 - C) Wood carving
 - D) Watercolor and abstract expressionism
 - E) Metalworking
63. Aina Onabolu's work primarily aimed to:
- A) Capture the spiritual essence of African figures
 - B) Depict traditional Nigerian life through surrealism
 - C) Introduce Western academic art techniques to Nigerian artists
 - D) Focus on landscapes and rural Nigerian life
 - E) Focus only on traditional African masks
64. Aina Onabolu's contributions helped to bridge the gap between:
- A) Traditional African art and European art
 - B) Abstract art and cubism
 - C) Modern Nigerian art and colonial influences
 - D) Sculpture and painting
 - E) Photography and traditional art forms
65. Aina Onabolu's most notable work is known for its:
- A) Vibrant colors and abstract forms
 - B) Realistic depictions of Nigerian elites and intellectuals
 - C) Abstract representations of African landscapes
 - D) Minimalistic use of space and shapes
 - E) Depiction of the Nigerian urban landscape
66. In addition to his painting, Aina Onabolu was also involved in:
- A) Sculpting traditional wooden figures
 - B) Educating other Nigerian artists and teaching art
 - C) Film directing and producing art documentaries
 - D) Designing textiles for fashion
 - E) Writing poetry about African culture
67. Aina Onabolu was influenced by which of the following Western art traditions?

- A) Impressionism
 - B) Expressionism
 - C) Realism and academic portraiture
 - D) Art Nouveau
 - E) Baroque art
68. Which of the following best describes Aina Onabolu's legacy in Nigerian art?
- A) He is remembered for introducing modern abstract techniques to Nigerian art.
 - B) He is considered a leader in the development of realistic portraiture in Nigerian art.
 - C) His works are mostly found in ancient Nigerian shrines.
 - D) He primarily focused on traditional and symbolic African art.
 - E) His works depict the Nigerian urban cityscape in the 21st century.
69. Aina Onabolu was particularly known for his portraits of
- A) Nigerian political leaders
 - B) Nigerian royalty and intellectuals
 - C) Nigerian rural communities
 - D) Nigerian landscapes and nature
 - E) Historical African figures in mythology
70. Akinola Lasekan is best known for his work in which of the following artistic genres?
- A) Modernist abstraction
 - B) Traditional African sculpture
 - C) Nigerian portraiture and social realism
 - D) Surrealist landscapes
 - E) Conceptual art
71. Akinola Lasekan's works often focused on:
- A) Abstract geometric forms and patterns
 - B) Social and political themes, particularly in Nigerian society
 - C) Religious iconography and symbolism
 - D) Traditional Nigerian music and dance
 - E) Animal and nature representation
72. Which medium did Akinola Lasekan often use in his artwork?
- A) Watercolor and oil painting
 - B) Sculpting in wood and bronze
 - C) Mixed media installations
 - D) Photography and digital art
 - E) Textiles and embroidery
73. Akinola Lasekan was a major figure in which of the following art movements in Nigeria?
- A) The Uli art movement
 - B) The Nigerian Renaissance in visual arts
 - C) The Lagos Modernist School
 - D) The Zaria Art Society
 - E) The art of social realism in post-independence Nigeria
74. What aspect of Nigerian society did Akinola Lasekan often explore in his paintings?
- A) The urbanization and development of Nigerian cities
 - B) The impact of colonialism on Nigerian traditions
 - C) Political leadership and social justice issues

- D) The traditional cultural practices of rural Nigeria
 - E) The natural beauty of the Nigerian countryside
75. Which of the following is a prominent feature of Akinola Lasekan's style?
- A) Minimalist designs with large empty spaces
 - B) Bright, surreal color schemes
 - C) Realistic depictions of Nigerian people and daily life
 - D) Use of abstract shapes and distorted forms
 - E) Expressionistic, highly emotional portrayals
76. Akinola Lasekan's works typically highlighted:
- A) The complexity of the Nigerian urban experience
 - B) The traditional art forms of African tribes
 - C) The journey from pre-colonial to post-colonial Nigeria
 - D) The emotional impact of war and conflict
 - E) The beauty of Nigerian landscapes
77. In addition to being an artist, Akinola Lasekan was also known for:
- A) Founding a major art school in Nigeria
 - B) Serving as an art educator and mentor to many young Nigerian artists
 - C) Publishing books on Nigerian art history
 - D) Creating large public sculptures for Nigerian cities
 - E) Writing poetry about African heritage
78. Akinola Lasekan was a member of which influential Nigerian art collective?
- A) The Odua Art Group
 - B) The Art Society of Nigeria
 - C) The Zaria Art Society
 - D) The Nigerian Art Group
 - E) The Lagos Art Collective
79. Ben Enwonwu is considered a pioneering figure in which of the following artistic movements in Nigeria?
- A) Modern Nigerian sculpture
 - B) Abstract art movement
 - C) Traditional African art revival
 - D) Expressionist painting
 - E) Conceptual art
80. Ben Enwonwu is most famous for his contributions to:
- A) Music composition in Nigeria
 - B) The development of modern Nigerian art and sculpture
 - C) Literature and poetry in Nigeria
 - D) The propagation of Nigerian folk art
 - E) Nigerian architecture
81. The technical name for lower doh is _____
- A. tonic
 - B. tony
 - C. lower
 - D. bottom note
 - E. none

82. Mediant is the technical name for_____

- A. m
- B. f
- C. h
- D. d
- E. k

83. Octave is what we call upper_____

- A. doh
- B. lah
- C. lay
- D. soh
- E. boh

84. The letter for line 1 is_____

- A. E
- B. J
- C. h
- D. k
- E. m

85. The letter for space 3, treble staff is _____

- A. C
- B. Y
- C. f
- D. l
- E. s

86. Bar lines are used to_____ the staff

- A. divide
- B. destroy
- C. base
- D. solfa
- E. None

87. The small spaces on the staff are called_____

- A. Bars
- B. Cars
- C. Long line
- D. Ordinary line
- E. All

88. _____ is a group of singers

- A. Choir
- B. Pliers
- C. Members
- D. Band
- E. All

89. Soprano and _____ are for female parts in the choir

- A. alto
- B. motto

- C. alto
- D. coto
- E. none

90. _____ and bass are for male parts in the choir

- A. Tenor
- B. terror
- C. treble
- D. bass
- E. all of the above

91. Scale is the playing or singing of musical note of a particular musical key to its ----- same key

- A. upper
- B. middle
- C. center
- D. lower
- E. above

92. There are _____ scale and minor scales

- A. major
- B. razor
- C. mayor
- D. important
- E. none

93. . Chromatic scale has _____ musical sounds.

- A. 13
- B. 31
- C. 10
- D. 17
- E. 20

94. d, r, m, f, s, l, t, d' are the solfas for _____ scale.

- A. diatonic
- B. megatonic
- C. Aggratonic
- D. Monotonic
- E. miatonic

95. Which of these is the tonic solfa for natural minor?

- A. l, t, d, r, m, f, s, l
- B. a, b, c, d, e, f, g
- C. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
- D. %*\$(^@+=
- E. all of the above

96. d: r:m:f:s:l:t:d this is an example of what scale?

- A. Minor scale
- B. Major scale
- C. Middle scale

D. Ordinary scale

E. Full scale

97. “fe, se” are the special features of a ____ scale

A. mirror scale

B. barbaric scale

C. asmatic scale

D. wester scale

E. all of the above

98. A part of a song meant for a number of people is called ____

A. chorus

B. porus

C. mucus

D. Shouting

E. people

99. Woodblock produces sound by ____

A. striking

B. shaking

C. blowing

D. heating it

E. bang it

100. The combination of sweet and organized sound is called ____

A. music

B. rhythm

C. songs

D. radio

E. all

101. Carpenters make furniture, ____ make music

A melodias

B musicians

C. magician

D. electrician

E. all of the above

102. The opposite of music is ____

A. rose

B. Noise

C. Shout

D. Microphone

E. None of the above

103. The musical sounds we use for singing are called ____

A. trophy stockers

B. tonic solfa

C. Singing

D. Bonic solfa

- E. Letter notes
104. The letters we use in music are called_____
- A. musical keys
 - B. magical keys
 - C. car key
 - D. extral key
 - E. master key
105. ____ is a musical notes placed at the beginning of the staff
- A. symbol
 - B. clef
 - C. sign
 - D. word
 - E. dance
106. The musical symbol that looks like letter G is ____ clef
- A. treble clef
 - B. Trouble clef
 - C. Double clef
 - D. Special clef
 - E. All of the above
107. Bass clef is also called?
- A. H clef
 - B. F clef
 - C. W clef
 - D. D clef
 - E. None of the above
108. A staff has ____ where musical notes are written
- A. 5 lines, 4 spaces
 - B. 6 lines, 10 spaces
 - C. 9 line 7space
 - D. 6lines and 5spces
 - E. 1 space and 8 line
109. Which of these is a wind musical instrument
- A. trumpet
 - B. tambourine
 - C. konga
 - D. guitar
 - E. cleft
110. The combination of the treble staff and the bass staff is called_____
- A. Grand dad
 - B. Grand staff
 - C. Ground staff
 - D. Gather staff
 - E. Two staves

111. "Every Good Boy Deserves Fanta" are the words for the lines of the _____
A. treble
B. tremble
C. bass
D. alto
E. all
112. The spaces of the bass staff have these words
A. All Cows Eat Grass
B. Cats Love Meat.
C. All boys eat yam
D. My name is john
E. None of the above
113. Solfa notation are the symbol we use for singing in-----
A. singing
B. Sight reading
C. Dance
D. Talk
E. Run
114. There are ordinary notes and _____ notes
A. dotted
B. rugged
C. final
D. end
E. none of the above
115. The value of note with four count is called _____
A. semicircle clef
B. semibreve
C. middle clef
D. center breve
E. all of the above
116. Minim has ----- number of count
A. 2
B. 7
C. 8
D. 5
E. 9
117. Musical keys are ----- in unnumber
A. 7
B. 10
C. 5
D. 9
E. 2
118. The note with 3 counts is -----
A. dotted minim

- B. big note
- C. minor note
- D. ordinary note
- E. bar note

119. Violin belong to ----- family group of musical instrument

- A. String
- B. Horn
- C. Brass
- D. Percussion
- E. Microphone

120. Group of people that is more than three people singing is called-----

- A. Choir
- B. Singers
- C. Battalion
- D. Gang
- E. troupe

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. Define the following terms
 - a. Contemporary artist
 - b. Exhibition
 - c. Display techniques
 - d. Symbolism
 - e. Package design 1 mark each
2. List five characteristics of Nok art 5marks
3. Explain Aina Onabolu in reference to the following terms
 - a. Educational background
 - b. Art discipline
 - c. Style
 - d. The name of two of his artwork
 - e. Two of his contribution to the development of art 1mark each

MUSIC ESSAY

Answer one question from this section

1. Write out the example of the following time signature
 - Duple time signature
 - Triple time signature
2. Write out the tonic solfa of this song
 - Oh Lord my God

