

## JS 1 CCA

1. Which of the following is the first activity when preparing for a rehearsal?
  - A. Costume selection
  - B. Warm-up exercises
  - C. Script reading
  - D. Stage design
  - E. Invitation of audience
2. Which of these activities helps actors prepare their bodies and voices for rehearsal?
  - A. Costume fitting
  - B. Stage decoration
  - C. Warm-up exercises
  - D. Sound check
  - E. Ticket sales
3. Why is blocking important in rehearsal?
  - A. It helps actors memorize lines
  - B. It determines where actors stand and move
  - C. It helps design costumes
  - D. It organizes refreshments
  - E. It controls the lighting
4. What is the purpose of a dress rehearsal?
  - A. To sell tickets
  - B. To practice in full costume and props
  - C. To check audience attendance
  - D. To finalize the script
  - E. To conduct auditions
5. What is the primary role of a stage manager during rehearsals?
  - A. Selling tickets
  - B. Supervising costumes
  - C. Coordinating stage movements and timing
  - D. Writing the script
  - E. Controlling audience entry
6. What is a technical rehearsal mainly focused on?
  - A. Learning lines
  - B. Costume selection
  - C. Testing lights, sounds, and effects
  - D. Inviting the press
  - E. Training ushers
7. Why is feedback important after each rehearsal?
  - A. To punish poor performers
  - B. To improve the performance and correct mistakes
  - C. To entertain the cast
  - D. To determine ticket prices
  - E. To impress the director
8. Who is responsible for ensuring all props are available during rehearsal?
  - A. The actors

- B. The director
  - C. The props manager
  - D. The audience
  - E. The ticket seller
9. Which activity helps actors work on their facial expressions and gestures?
- A. Prop handling
  - B. Blocking rehearsal
  - C. Audition
  - D. Movement and mime exercises
  - E. Ticket sales
10. What type of rehearsal combines all elements, including acting, costumes, lights, and sound?
- A. Table rehearsal
  - B. Blocking rehearsal
  - C. Technical rehearsal
  - D. Dress rehearsal
  - E. Warm-up rehearsal
11. Which of the following is NOT an element of art?
- A. Line
  - B. Shape
  - C. Texture
  - D. Audience
  - E. Colour
12. Which element of art refers to the lightness or darkness of a colour?
- A. Line
  - B. Shape
  - C. Value
  - D. Texture
  - E. Form
13. What element of art describes the way a surface feels or appears to feel?
- A. Form
  - B. Shape
  - C. Space
  - D. Texture
  - E. Line
14. Which element of art deals with the distance or area around, between, and within objects?
- A. Line
  - B. Space
  - C. Form
  - D. Shape
  - E. Colour
15. A circle, square, and triangle are examples of which element of art?
- A. Texture
  - B. Form
  - C. Shape
  - D. Colour

- E. Line
- 16. Which element of art can be described as 3-dimensional and having volume?
  - A. Line
  - B. Form
  - C. Shape
  - D. Texture
  - E. Colour
- 17. Which of these elements of art can show direction, movement, or boundary?
  - A. Space
  - B. Shape
  - C. Line
  - D. Form
  - E. Texture
- 18. In the elements of art, which element refers to the quality of light reflected from an object?
  - A. Line
  - B. Shape
  - C. Colour
  - D. Form
  - E. Texture
- 19. Which of these is NOT a primary colour?
  - A. Red
  - B. Blue
  - C. Yellow
  - D. Green
  - E. None of the above
- 20. The element of art that refers to the area taken up by an object is called?
  - A. Line
  - B. Space
  - C. Form
  - D. Shape
  - E. Texture
- 21. What do artists use lines for in their work?
  - A. To show texture only
  - B. To show movement, shape, and detail
  - C. To only outline drawings
  - D. To create space only
  - E. None of the above
- 22. An artwork that uses only light and dark colours is an example of which element of art?
  - A. Shape
  - B. Texture
  - C. Value
  - D. Space
  - E. Form
- 23. Shapes that are man-made and follow mathematical rules are called?
  - A. Organic shapes

- B. Natural shapes
  - C. Geometric shapes
  - D. Textured shapes
  - E. Freehand shapes
24. Which element helps to create the illusion of depth in a drawing?
- A. Colour
  - B. Line
  - C. Shape
  - D. Space
  - E. Texture
25. Forms are different from shapes because forms are?
- A. Two-dimensional
  - B. Three-dimensional
  - C. Flat
  - D. Bright
  - E. Dark
26. Which of the following is NOT a principle of art?
- A. Balance
  - B. Emphasis
  - C. Line
  - D. Unity
  - E. Rhythm
27. The principle of art that refers to the arrangement of elements to create stability is called?
- A. Variety
  - B. Balance
  - C. Movement
  - D. Contrast
  - E. Pattern
28. What principle of art makes one part of an artwork stand out more than others?
- A. Unity
  - B. Pattern
  - C. Emphasis
  - D. Balance
  - E. Movement
29. Which principle of art refers to differences between elements to create interest?
- A. Unity
  - B. Contrast
  - C. Balance
  - D. Proportion
  - E. Rhythm
30. What principle helps to create the look and feeling of motion in an artwork?
- A. Balance
  - B. Proportion
  - C. Emphasis
  - D. Movement
  - E. Variety

31. When all parts of a design work together as a whole, this principle is called?
- A. Proportion
  - B. Rhythm
  - C. Unity
  - D. Emphasis
  - E. Contrast
32. Which principle of art refers to the repetition of elements to create a sense of flow?
- A. Balance
  - B. Rhythm
  - C. Proportion
  - D. Contrast
  - E. Unity
33. The principle of art that refers to the relationship between sizes of different parts of an artwork is called?
- A. Proportion
  - B. Balance
  - C. Unity
  - D. Emphasis
  - E. Rhythm
34. Which principle of art helps to avoid monotony in an artwork by using different elements?
- A. Balance
  - B. Variety
  - C. Emphasis
  - D. Proportion
  - E. Rhythm
35. The repeated use of an element to decorate a surface is known as?
- A. Unity
  - B. Pattern
  - C. Proportion
  - D. Emphasis
  - E. Balance
36. Which principle helps guide the viewer's eye through an artwork?
- A. Unity
  - B. Movement
  - C. Contrast
  - D. Pattern
  - E. Proportion
37. Combining different elements like colour, texture, and shape to create interest refers to?
- A. Unity
  - B. Variety
  - C. Balance
  - D. Proportion
  - E. Emphasis
38. When both sides of an artwork are exactly the same, what kind of balance is this?
- A. Asymmetrical

- B. Radial
  - C. Symmetrical
  - D. Proportional
  - E. Rhythmic
39. What principle is used when all elements in a work seem to belong together?
- A. Unity
  - B. Movement
  - C. Pattern
  - D. Rhythm
  - E. Variety
40. Which of the following is NOT a primary colour?
- A. Red
  - B. Blue
  - C. Yellow
  - D. Green
  - E. None of the above
41. What do you get when you mix red and yellow?
- A. Purple
  - B. Green
  - C. Orange
  - D. Blue
  - E. Brown
42. Which of these is a secondary colour?
- A. Red
  - B. Blue
  - C. Yellow
  - D. Orange
  - E. White
43. Colours that are directly opposite each other on the colour wheel are called?
- A. Complementary colours
  - B. Primary colours
  - C. Secondary colours
  - D. Warm colours
  - E. Neutral colours
44. Which of these is a warm colour?
- A. Blue
  - B. Green
  - C. Red
  - D. Violet
  - E. Black
45. A colour scheme made up of different shades of one colour is called?
- A. Complementary
  - B. Monochromatic
  - C. Triadic
  - D. Warm
  - E. Cool

46. Which of these colours is considered a neutral colour?
- A. Red
  - B. Black
  - C. Yellow
  - D. Green
  - E. Blue
47. What type of colours create a feeling of warmth and excitement?
- A. Neutral colours
  - B. Cool colours
  - C. Warm colours
  - D. Secondary colours
  - E. Complementary colours
48. What colour do you get when you mix blue and yellow?
- A. Purple
  - B. Orange
  - C. Green
  - D. Brown
  - E. Pink
49. What is the lightness or darkness of a colour called?
- A. Hue
  - B. Intensity
  - C. Value
  - D. Shade
  - E. Tint
50. A tint is made by adding what to a colour?
- A. Black
  - B. Grey
  - C. White
  - D. Another colour
  - E. Water
51. Octave is what we call upper\_\_\_\_\_
- A. doh
  - B. lah
  - C. lay
  - D. soh
  - E. boh
52. The letter for line 1 is\_\_\_\_\_
- A. E
  - B. J
  - C. h
  - D. k
  - E. m
53. The letter for space 3, treble staff is \_\_\_\_\_
- A. c
  - B. y
  - C. f

D. 1

E. s

54. Bar lines are used to \_\_\_\_\_ the staff

A. divide

B. destroy

C. base

D. solfa

E. None

55. The small spaces on the staff are called \_\_\_\_\_

A. Bars

B. Cars

C. Long line

D. Ordinary line

E. All

56. \_\_\_\_\_ is a group of singers

A. Choir

B. Pliers

C. Members

D. Band

E. All

57. Soprano and \_\_\_\_\_ are for female parts in the choir

A. alto

B. motto

C. alto

D. coto

E. none

58. \_\_\_\_\_ and bass are for male parts in the choir

A. Tenor

B. terror

C. treble

D. bass

E. all of the above

59. 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

60. There are \_\_\_\_\_ scale and minor scales

A. major

B. razor

C. mayor

D. important

E. none



## ESSAY

INSTRUCTION: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM THIS SECTION

1. a Define colour 2marks  
b. List the classes of colour 3marks
2. Draw the colour wheel showing the following classes of colours 5marks  
Primary colours  
Secondary colours  
Intermediate colours  
Tertiary colours  
Complementary colours  
Harmonious colours  
Define craft 2mark
3. List six craft and their various location in Nigeria 3 marks

## MUSIC ESSAY

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

1. Score the musical piece attached to examination
2. Draw the recorder solfa chart of the below musical notes

Doh

Fah

Me

Te

Lah

