



Sandy Garrett

State Superintendent of Public Instruction
Oklahoma State Department of Education
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Student Name:

**Oklahoma
Core Curriculum Tests**

MUSIC

Grade

5



1 The snare drum belongs to which family of instruments?

- A brass
- B percussion
- C string
- D woodwind

2 In African music, there is often a chorus and a solo singer, who acts as a leader. The leader sings a phrase and is answered back by the chorus. This type of music is

- A a call and response.
- B a round.
- C a scale.
- D a theme and variations.

3 Which of these is used to show that music is becoming gradually louder?

- A *piano*
- B *crescendo*
- C *allegro*
- D *andante*

4 Which of these notes should be held the longest?

- A
- B
- C
- D

5 A piece of music has a time signature of $\frac{3}{4}$. Which of the following beat patterns would a conductor use to conduct this piece of music?

- A
- B
- C
- D



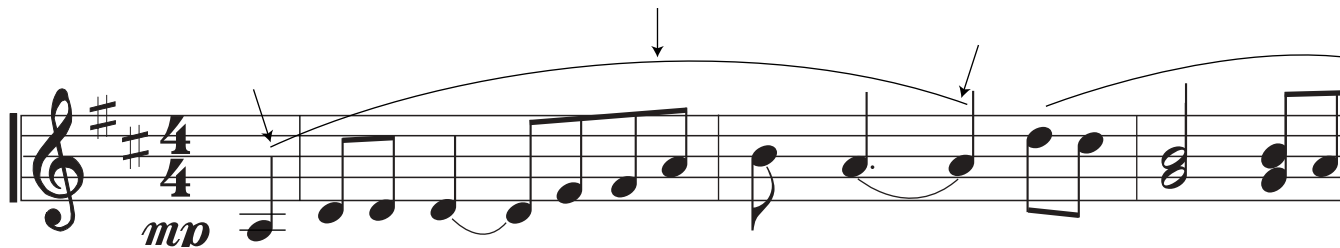
6 Singing and clapping to the music may add to the audience's enjoyment of

- A an opera.
- B a ballet.
- C a piano recital.
- D a folk or rock concert.

7 A phrase in a piece of music marked *pp* should be

- A followed by a rest.
- B held slightly longer.
- C played slightly louder.
- D played very softly.

Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



8 The musical symbol marked by the arrows indicates which notes

- A are part of a phrase.
- B are played slower.
- C are played faster.
- D are held longer.

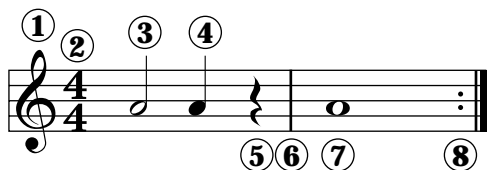




- 9** A change in notes from higher to lower is a change in
- A rhythm.
 - B form.
 - C pitch.
 - D texture.

- 10** All of these depend on a musician's breath for sound except the
- A clarinet.
 - B claves.
 - C flute.
 - D bassoon.

Look at the measures below. Then answer the questions that follow.



- 11** Which number marks a note that is held for four beats?
- A 3
 - B 4
 - C 5
 - D 7
- 12** Which number marks a symbol that tells the musician to play the piece again?
- A 1
 - B 2
 - C 6
 - D 8

- 13** Rhythm usually has a consistent
- A beat.
 - B form.
 - C harmony.
 - D melody.

- 14** Which of these is an audience member allowed to use during the performance of an opera?
- A cellular phone
 - B tape recorder
 - C camera
 - D binoculars

- 15** When performing a round, groups sing
- A the same melody at different times.
 - B the same melody at the same time.
 - C different melodies at different times.
 - D different melodies at the same time.





Look at the symbol below. Then answer the question.

3
4

- 16 When this symbol appears at the beginning of a piece of music, it means that
- A there are three beats in a measure.
 - B the piece is four minutes long.
 - C a half note receives three beats.
 - D there are four measures in the piece.

17 Which of the following does not have an even rhythm?

A

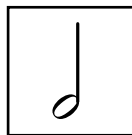
B

C

D

- 18 What should audience members do when the orchestra conductor enters?
- A stand up
 - B applaud
 - C open their programs
 - D take photographs

19



This note has the same value as

A

B

C

D

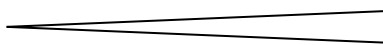
20



This passage is most likely part of a

- A march.
- B polka.
- C scale.
- D waltz.

Look at the musical symbol below. Then answer the question.



- 21 This sign shows that the music is to go from
- A higher to lower.
 - B slower to faster.
 - C softer to louder.
 - D lower to higher.

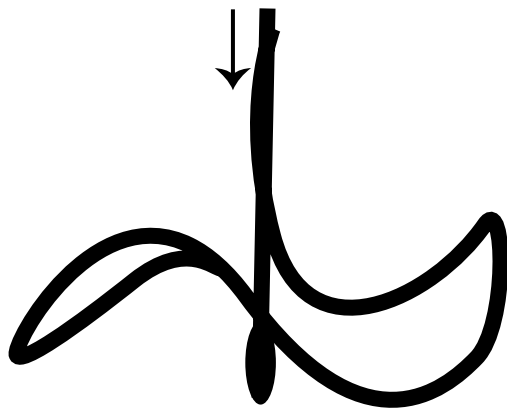




22 The musical term *forte* means to

- A play loudly.
- B play softly.
- C play slowly.
- D stop playing.

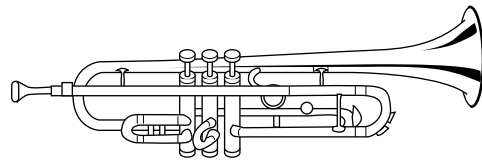
23 A conductor's hand motions keep the beat of the music. Suppose the conductor is using the following beat pattern:



The beat pattern above indicates that there are how many beats in a measure?

- A 2
- B 3
- C 4
- D 6

Look at the instrument below. Then answer the question.



24 All of these have the same type of mouthpiece as the instrument in the picture except the

- A trombone.
- B oboe.
- C tuba.
- D french horn.

25 What happens to the texture of the music when a violin solo is joined by a viola and then by a cello?

- A It becomes thicker.
- B It becomes thinner.
- C It stays the same.
- D It becomes thicker, then thinner.





Read the nursery rhyme below.

Pease porridge hot,
Pease porridge cold.
Pease porridge in the pot

26 Which note pattern best matches this nursery rhyme?

- A $\frac{4}{4}$
- B $\frac{3}{4}$
- C $\frac{4}{4}$
- D $\frac{4}{4}$

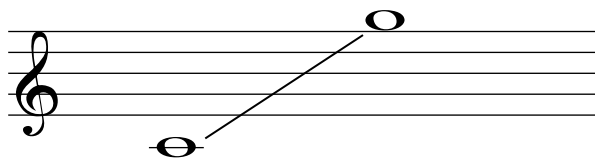
27 Which notation shows a long note, followed by one half as long?

- A
- B
- C
- D

28 Most music composed for the harpsichord originated in

- A Africa.
- B Asia.
- C Europe.
- D The Americas.

29



The best voice for singing all the notes in the range shown above is

- A soprano.
- B alto.
- C tenor.
- D bass.

30



This symbol tells the musician to

- A go on to the next measure.
- B play the entire song over again.
- C play the phrase over again.
- D stop because the song is over.

31 Opera began as part of the culture of

- A Africa.
- B Asia.
- C Europe.
- D The Americas.





Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



32 In this song, if a quarter note has one count, what is the song's time signature?

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

33 How fast a song is played depends on the music's

- A dynamics.
- B phrasing.
- C tempo.
- D timbre.

34 ABA and ABAC are examples of

- A texture.
- B dynamics.
- C forms.
- D rhythm.

Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



35 Which of these is the meter for this song?

- A $\frac{2}{4}$
- B $\frac{3}{4}$
- C $\frac{4}{4}$
- D $\frac{6}{8}$

36 The quality of tone in a piece of music is expressed as its

- A dynamics.
- B tempo.
- C timbre.
- D rhythm.

37 All of these words refer to dynamics except

- A *allegro*.
- B *crescendo*.
- C *piano*.
- D *mezzo forte*.

38 The word *decrescendo* means

- A gradually play more softly.
- B increase the tempo of the song.
- C begin playing more loudly.
- D maintain tempo and volume.



39 What term is used to name the speed of music?

- A rhythm
- B timbre
- C dynamics
- D tempo

40 How would you count the following rhythmic figure in $\frac{4}{4}$ time?



- A 1 2 3 4 5 6
- B 1 and 2 and 3
- C 1 2 and 3 4 and
- D 1 and and 2 and and

41 Which of these instruments would a composer most likely use to play a slow, sad passage?

- A cello
- B piccolo
- C maracas
- D tympani

42 Which singer is able to reach the highest range on the treble clef?

- A alto
- B bass
- C soprano
- D tenor

Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



43 Which two beats would you hold and not clap?

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

44 Which family of instruments would be best to suggest a thunderstorm?

- A woodwinds
- B strings
- C percussion
- D brass

45 Which instrument would most likely play the highest notes in an orchestra piece?

- A bassoon
- B English horn
- C flute
- D tuba

46 Which of these symbols tells a musician to hold or pause?

- A
- B
- C
- D





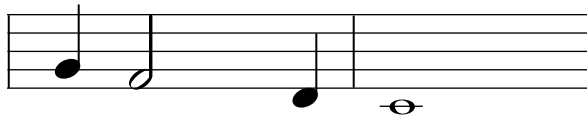
47 A piece of music representing running up and down hill would most likely have

- A longer notes uphill and shorter notes downhill.
- B louder notes uphill and quieter notes downhill.
- C major notes uphill and minor notes downhill.
- D flat notes uphill and sharp notes downhill.

48 Players of which instrument would most likely read music from the bass clef?

- A trumpet
- B tuba
- C flute
- D violin

Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



49 You can tell from this piece of music that

- A the tempo of the song is fast.
- B there are four beats to a measure.
- C it was written for horns to play.
- D it is part of a waltz.

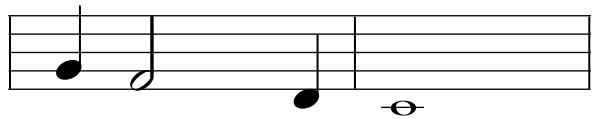
50 Which of these is held the longest?

- A
- B
- C
- D

51 How high or low a note is depends on its

- A dynamics.
- B form.
- C pitch.
- D texture.

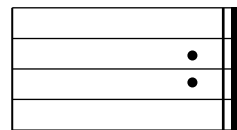
Look at the musical example below. Then answer the question.



52 You can tell from this piece of music that

- A the tempo of the song is fast.
- B there are four beats to a measure.
- C it was written for horns to play.
- D it is part of a waltz.

Look at the musical sign below. Then answer the question.



53 A musician who sees this sign at the end of a piece of music should

- A repeat.
- B hold the last note.
- C stop playing.
- D shorten the last note.



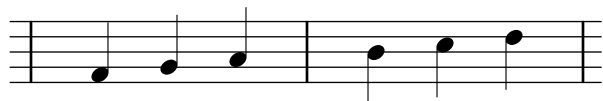
54 The repeated section of a song is called the

- A stanza.
- B refrain.
- C solo.
- D round.

55 Which of these tells the orchestra to gradually play more softly?

- A *crescendo*
- B *decrescendo*
- C refrain
- D tempo

Look at the melody below. Then answer the question.



56 What is the musical direction of this melody?

- A get higher by step
- B stay the same
- C get lower by step
- D get higher, then lower

57 The trombone belongs to which family?

- A brass
- B strings
- C woodwind
- D percussion

Use the musical symbol below to answer the following question.



58 This symbol provides information about a piece of music's

- A pitch.
- B tempo.
- C phrasing.
- D dynamics.

59 The alto saxophone is a member of which family?

- A brass
- B strings
- C percussion
- D woodwind

60 All of these instrument groups are found in a marching band except

- A brass.
- B strings.
- C percussion.
- D woodwinds.

61 What does the marking *ff* mean?

- A loud
- B soft
- C very loud
- D very soft





62 What does the musical notation *mp* mean?

- A very soft
- B very loud
- C medium soft
- D medium loud

63 The time signature $\frac{3}{4}$ means

- A there are three beats to the measure, and the quarter note gets one beat.
- B go three fourths faster than you would go in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.
- C go three fourths slower than you would go in $\frac{4}{4}$ time.
- D there must be three quarter notes in each measure.

64 Which instruments are members of the percussion family?

- A violin, viola, cello
- B tympani, snare drum, cymbals
- C oboe, bassoon, clarinet, saxophone
- D French horn, trumpet, trombone, tuba

65 Which of the following examples is written in $\frac{3}{4}$ time?

A

B

C

D

66 In which example below could someone count and clap "1 2 3 and 4"?

A

B

C

D





Use the passage of music below to answer the following question.



67 Which meter is correct for this passage?

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

Look at the melody below. Then answer the question.



68 In which meter would a conductor lead this melody?

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

Use the rhythm below to answer the following question.



69 If a musician were to demonstrate this rhythm by counting, which of these would be used?

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

Use the passage of music below to answer the following question.



70 How many sixteenth notes are in the passage?

- A 1
- B 4
- C 5
- D 6





Use the passage of music below to answer the following question.



- 71** What is the total number of quarter notes and quarter rests in this passage of music?
- A 1
 - B 4
 - C 5
 - D 7
- 72** In a piece of music, meter is a pattern of
- A beats.
 - B notes.
 - C phrases.
 - D measures.
- 73** The pattern of beats in a piece of music is its
- A style.
 - B pitch.
 - C meter.
 - D dynamics.
- 74** Traditional Native American music forms use all of these instruments except
- A flutes.
 - B rattles.
 - C drums.
 - D strings.
- 75** All of these statements about traditional Japanese music are true except that it is
- A often used to tell a story.
 - B usually played very loudly.
 - C both vocal and instrumental.
 - D often played on stringed instruments.
- 76** Call and response is most common in music from which tradition?
- A Asian
 - B European
 - C Native American
 - D African American
- 77** A drummer, bass player, and tambourine player accompanying a choir help mostly with
- A pitch.
 - B rhythm.
 - C texture.
 - D dynamics.
- 78** An increase in the number of instruments playing causes an increase in
- A pitch.
 - B timbre.
 - C texture.
 - D phrasing.





- 79** Dynamic markings are used in a piece of music to tell the musician to make changes in
- A melody.
 - B rhythm.
 - C harmony.
 - D loudness.
- 80** Which of these is an example of a musical form?
- A a choir
 - B a round
 - C a cello solo
 - D a string section
- 81** Which of these shows the range of singing voices in order from highest to lowest?
- A soprano, bass, alto, tenor
 - B alto, soprano, tenor, bass
 - C alto, tenor, bass, soprano
 - D soprano, alto, tenor, bass
- 82** When several instruments are playing the same note at the same time, the best way to tell them apart is by their
- A form.
 - B pitch.
 - C timbre.
 - D dynamics.
- 83** The element of music that most affects dance is
- A pitch.
 - B tempo.
 - C timbre.
 - D dynamics.
- 84** Some high school boys want to sing a special song for the next school assembly. When they select their song, what voice classification should they look for on the music?
- A alto and tenor
 - B tenor and bass
 - C soprano and bass
 - D soprano and alto
- 85** Which of the following instruments would a composer most likely use to imitate the sound of a small bird?
- A cello
 - B piccolo
 - C timpani
 - D French horn
- 86** Which of the following instrumental ensembles would you most likely see playing down the middle of a street?
- A folk rock
 - B string quartet
 - C country swing
 - D marching band





87 A measure is

- A a rhythm that repeats.
- B the high or low sound.
- C a series of dynamic markings.
- D the space between two bar lines.

88 A student who wants to play a tune on a recorder in $\frac{4}{4}$ time would choose which of the following?

A

B

C

D

Look at the measure of music below. Then complete the statement.



89 The marking on the last note of this music tells the musician to

- A hold the note one beat less.
- B hold the note one beat more.
- C play the note one half step lower
- D play the note one half step higher.



90

4
4

When a piece of music has this time signature, which note is held for two beats?



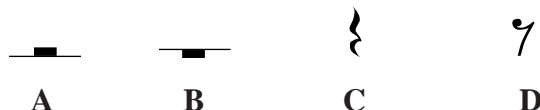
91

3
4

When this is the time signature, the number of the beats in each measure should be

- A 3.
- B 4.
- C 7.
- D 12.

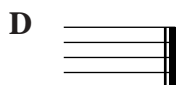
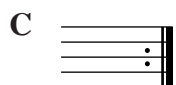
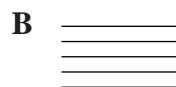
92 Which rest is held the longest?



93 Which is a bass clef?



94 Which of these shows a measure?



95



Which clef does this sign represent?

- A bass
- B alto
- C tenor
- D treble

96 Which rest is equal to a whole note?





- 97** The audience should not applaud
- A at the end of the piece of music.
 - B when the conductor bows to the audience.
 - C when soloists are introduced.
 - D between movements of a symphony.
- 98** The best way for audience members to show that they enjoyed a ballet performance is by
- A whistling.
 - B applauding.
 - C stamping their feet.
 - D remaining quiet.
- 99** Which of these is least distracting to performers at an orchestral concert?
- A talking
 - B leaving your seat
 - C taking pictures
 - D paying attention
- 100** When people arrive late for a choral concert, they should
- A leave the theater and come back another time.
 - B go quickly to their seats so they don't miss any more music.
 - C wait until the music stops and then take their seats quickly.
 - D remain standing until the concert is over.

- 101** When the lights become dimmer at the beginning of a ballet, the audience should
- A become quiet.
 - B shout "*Bravo!*"
 - C applaud.
 - D stand up.
- 102** If a dancer falls during a ballet, the audience members should
- A applaud once the dancer gets up.
 - B continue to watch the performance quietly.
 - C try to help the dancer get up.
 - D ask for their money back.
- 103** Audiences clap to show how much they enjoy a performance. Which is the best way to show that the performance was very good?
- A Buy photographs of the performers.
 - B Ask the performers for autographs.
 - C Wave your hands in the air.
 - D Stand while you applaud.
- 104** Which is acceptable audience behavior at a choral concert?
- A getting up during the performance
 - B leaving at the end of the performance
 - C singing along with performers
 - D talking to other audience members





105 While listening to the school band during an assembly, students should show all of these except

- A attention.
- B respect.
- C criticism.
- D support.

106 When watching opera, the audience usually applauds at all of these times except

- A when the conductor first appears in the orchestra pit.
- B at the entrance of each new performer.
- C after hearing a very good aria.
- D at the end of each act.

107 Which term refers to how fast or slow music is performed?

- A measure
- B tempo
- C melody
- D refrain

108 The repeated section of a song is called the?

- A stanza
- B refrain
- C solo
- D round

109 Which word tells a musician to gradually play louder?

- A *decrescendo*
- B *forte*
- C *crescendo*
- D *piano*

110 The larger a drum is, the lower its

- A rhythm.
- B texture.
- C form.
- D pitch.

111 Which is the opposite of *forte*?

- A *piano*
- B *crescendo*
- C *decrescendo*
- D *allegro*

112 Which is the part of a tune that a person might hum?

- A tempo
- B melody
- C rhythm
- D texture

113 Which has the highest pitch?

- A bassoon
- B clarinet
- C flute
- D oboe





114 All of these are usually sung by men except

- A baritone.
- B bass.
- C soprano.
- D tenor.

115 Instruments that use a reed to produce sound belong to which family?

- A brass
- B percussion
- C woodwind
- D string

116 Which is the lowest female vocal range?

- A alto
- B bass
- C soprano
- D tenor

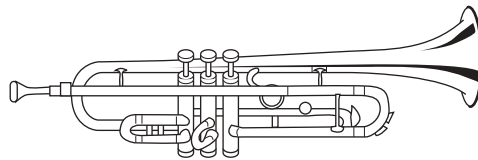
117 Soprano voices are usually chosen to sing the

- A longest songs.
- B lowest notes.
- C highest notes.
- D fastest songs.

118 Which family of instruments is most associated with the use of a bow?

- A brass
- B percussion
- C strings
- D woodwind

119



The instrument in the picture belongs to which orchestral family?

- A brass
- B woodwind
- C percussion
- D strings

120 Which instrument plays the lowest notes?

- A violin
- B cello
- C viola
- D string bass

121 A musician uses a slide to change the tone on which instrument?

- A oboe
- B trombone
- C violin
- D piano





122 Which instrument would most likely be part of a marching band?

- A violin
- B harp
- C cymbals
- D cello

123 Which instrument can play the lowest notes?

- A trombone
- B trumpet
- C tuba
- D French horn

124 Which instrument can play the highest notes?

- A bass
- B cello
- C violin
- D viola

125 Which instrument is not a woodwind?

- A clarinet
- B bassoon
- C triangle
- D flute

126 Which does not belong to the brass family?

- A trumpet
- B saxophone
- C trombone
- D French horn

127 Which term describes the lowest female singing voice?

- A tenor
- B mezzo-soprano
- C alto
- D soprano

128 Which wind instrument can play the highest pitch?

- A piccolo
- B bassoon
- C oboe
- D flute

129 Which notation shows that the music is getting louder?

A

A musical staff with four quarter notes ascending in pitch. Above the staff is a hairpin that starts narrow and gradually widens to the right, indicating a crescendo.

B

A musical staff with four quarter notes ascending in pitch. Below each note is an accent (>).

C

A musical staff with four quarter notes ascending in pitch. Each note is under a slur.

D


A musical staff with four quarter notes ascending in pitch. Above the staff is a hairpin that starts wide and gradually narrows to the right, indicating a decrescendo.



130 When a singer is performing a classical piece, the audience should

- A sing along to the music.
- B clap to the music.
- C sit and listen quietly.
- D applaud when high notes are sung.

131 Which sign will raise a note one-half step?

- A 
- B 
- C 
- D 



132 How many eighth rests are found in the passage above?

- A 1
- B 2
- C 4
- D 7



133 The passage shows several changes in

- A form.
- B pitch.
- C texture.
- D dynamics.

134 A harp would most often be part of

- A an orchestra.
- B a marching band.
- C a jazz band.
- D a string quartet.

135 Popular music derived from which culture features the use of syncopated rhythms?

- A African American
- B Asian
- C European
- D Native American



136 You can tell from this passage of music that

- A the quarter note is softer than the half note.
- B it should be played with a very quick tempo.
- C the rest should be held for two counts.
- D it should be played with a syncopated rhythm.

137 Another word to describe the different sounds or tone color produced by different instruments is

- A dynamics.
- B harmony.
- C rhythm.
- D timbre.





138 The musical symbols *p*, *mp*, *f*, and *ff* indicate

- A phrasing.
- B dynamics.
- C form.
- D tempo.

139 Which can be used to describe the dynamics in a musical piece?

- A canon and rondo
- B *forte* and *pianissimo*
- C *presto* and *allegro*
- D woodwinds and percussion

140 Which instrument is a member of the woodwind family?

- A timpani
- B tuba
- C clarinet
- D cello