



education

Department:
Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL SENIOR CERTIFICATE

GRADE 10

MUSIC

NOVEMBER 2006

This memorandum consists of 16 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTIONS A and B.
2. Section A must be answered on the question paper in pencil.
3. Section B, questions 4, 5, 6.1 and 7 must be answered on the question paper.
4. Section B, questions 6.2, 8, 9, 10 and 11 must be answered in an answer book in pen.
5. Please number your answers according to the question paper.
6. Candidates are allowed to use an instrument to complete this question paper.
7. Manuscript paper will be provided for rough work.


SECTION A

QUESTION 1

TIME SIGNATURE, RHYTHM AND GROUPING.

1.1 Complete the bars by adding the requested notes and rests according to the given time signature:

add 1 rest add 4 notes add 1 note & a rest



(5)

1.2 Write the correct time signature in the space marked with *.

[illegible]

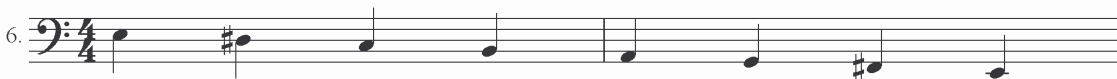
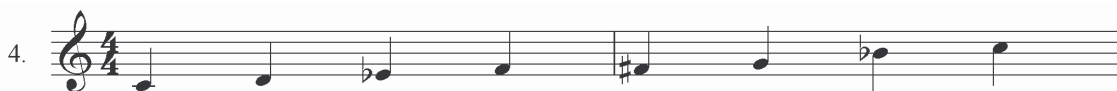
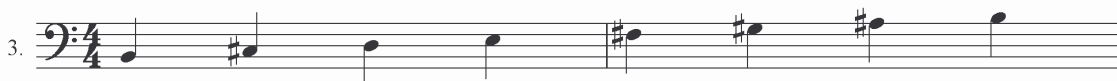
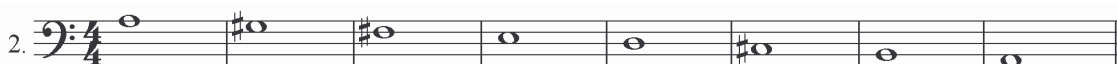
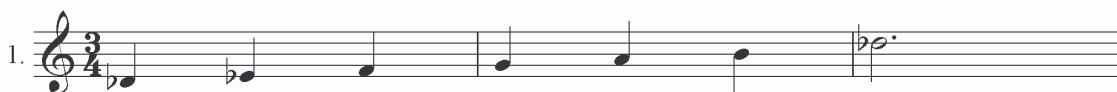
1.3 Supply the melody with bar-lines to support the time signature. (5)

[15]

SCALES AND KEY SIGNATURES

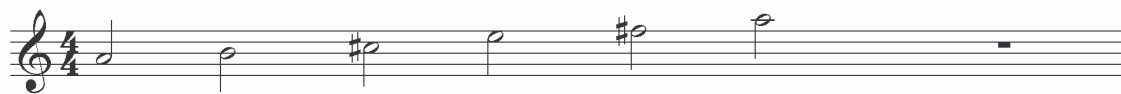
2.1 Identify the following scales from the list below by writing the correct number on each line:

- Major scale **NO 2**
- Pentatonic scale **NO 5**
- Minor scale (state melodic or harmonic) **NO 3 melodic/ NO 6 harmonic** (3)



2.2 Write the following scales **without** key signature and indicate the semitones with a slur:

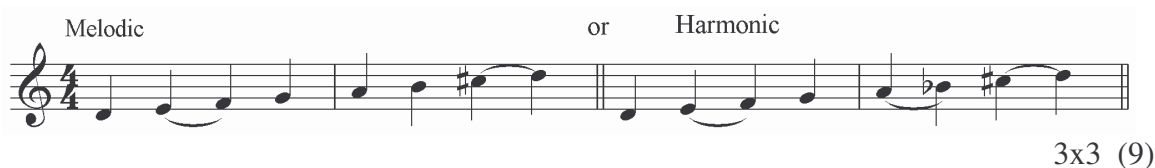
2.2.1 Ascending, the pentatonic scale on A.



2.2.2 Descending, the major scale starting on D



2.2.3 Ascending, either the melodic or harmonic scale of which F major is the relative key.



2.3 Rewrite the following melody with a key signature.

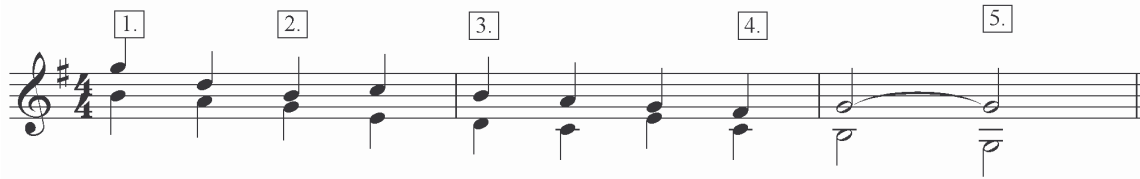


[15]

6
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QUESTION 3

INTERVALS. CHORDS AND HARMONY

3.1 Name the intervals 1- 5 in the example according to distance and type:



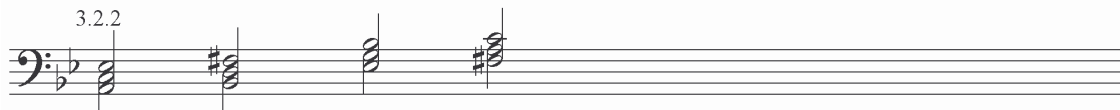
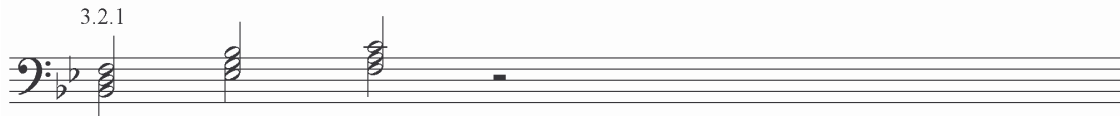
- 1 **minor 6th**
- 2 **major 3rd**
- 3 **major 6th**
- 4 **augmented 4th**
- 5 **perfect octave**

$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = (5)$

3.2. Write the following triads in the bass clef **with** key signature

3.2.1 B^b major: the primary triads. (3)

3.2.2 g minor: the secondary triads. (4)



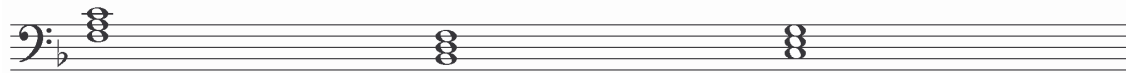
3.3 Identify the key and cadence and figure the chords in each of the following examples:



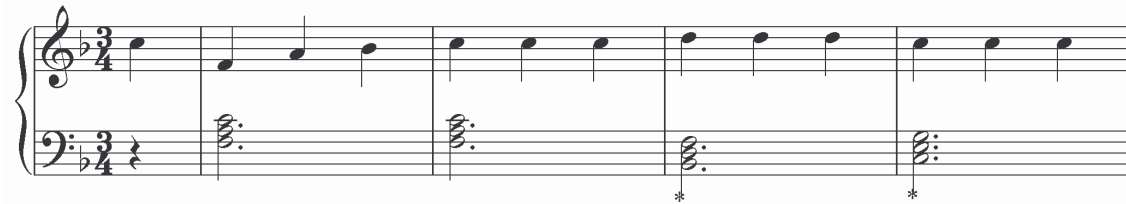
- 1 **F: V-I, Perfect Cadence**
- 2 **b: iv-i, Plagal Cadence**
- 3 **G: I-V, Imperfect Cadence**

$3 \times 4 = (12)$

3.4 Write the three given triads (I, IV and V) in the places marked with an asterisk *.



an example:



$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = (6)$$

[30]

TOTAL: SECTION A: [60]

SECTION B**QUESTION 4****STYLE PERIODS**

Sift through the given names of composers, works, time line and characteristics and fit them to the style periods as indicated. Note that you have been given more examples than you will require answering this question.

4.1 COMPOSERS

Name two composers from each period in the right-hand column. Gershwin, Handel, Sontonga, Beethoven, Chopin, Stravinsky, Moerane, Mozart, Brahms, Vivaldi. (8)

Answers:

PERIOD	1. COMPOSERS	2. WORK	3. TIME-LINE	4. CHARACTERISTIC
Baroque	1. <i>Handel</i> <i>Vivaldi</i>	<i>Messiah</i>	<i>1600 - 1750</i>	<i>Mainly contrapuntal</i>
Classical	<i>Beethoven</i> <i>Mozart</i>	<i>Choral</i> <i>Symphony</i>	<i>1750 - 1820</i>	<i>Strict form</i>
Romantic	<i>Chopin</i> <i>Brahms</i>	<i>Polonaise in</i> <i>A flat Op. 53</i>	<i>1820 - 1900</i>	<i>Emotional</i> <i>Expression</i>
South African	<i>Sontonga</i> <i>Moerane</i>	<i>N'kosi</i> <i>Sikelele</i>	<i>1900- 2006</i>	<i>Ululation and</i> <i>Handclapping</i>

1. Gershwin, Handel, Sontonga, Beethoven, Chopin, Stravinsky, Moerane, Mozart, Brahms, Vivaldi. [8]

2. Choral Symphony, N'kosi Sikelela, Messiah, Polonaise in A flat Op. 53, Pulcinella, Rhapsody in Blue. [4]

3. 16th Century; 17th Century, 18th Century, 19th Century, 20 – 21st Century. [4]

4. Emotional Expression; Strict Form; Atonal; Ululation and Handclapping; Mainly contrapuntal; Use of modal systems. [4]

[20]

FORM

5. In which **form** is the folk song “Ou Kraalliedjie”? Indicate the **structure** by using letters at the correct places in the notation.

(5)

Form: Ternary Form

Ou Kraalliedjie

6

11

14

[5]

QUESTION 6**CLASSIFICATION OF INSTRUMENTS**

6.1 Classify the given list of instruments according to their families in the table below.

LIST to choose from: Cello, Clarinet, Marimba, French Horn, Violin, Tenor voice, CD Player, Flute, Trumpet, Timpani, Sitar, Piano, Recorder, Tuba, Tambourine

Answers:

FAMILIES	INSTRUMENTS	LIST to choose from
STRINGS	1. <i>Cello</i> 2. <i>Violin</i> 3. <i>Sitar</i>	Tenor voice CD Player Piano
BRASS	1. <i>French Horn</i> 2. <i>Trumpet</i> 3. <i>Tuba</i>	
WOODWINDS	1. <i>Clarinet</i> 2. <i>Flute</i> 3. <i>Recorder</i>	
PERCUSSION	1. <i>Marimba</i> 2. <i>Timpani</i> 3. <i>Tambourine</i>	

[2x4] = [8]

(8)

To be answered in the answer book:

6.2 Choose an instrument from the above list and give a short description on the following:

- sound production - ***plucked, bowed, blown, beaten, depressed keys, fingered or a combination of these*** [2]
- construction of the instrument - ***wood, brass, etc***[2]
- cultural use of the instrument – ***Concerts, accompaniment, ceremonies, community events*** [2]

[3x2 = 6]

[14]

QUESTION 7**POPULAR MUSIC**

Identify a type of pop music from the given list to fit the description.
Write your answers in the grid.

List: Soul; Kwaito; Disco; Rap; Hip-Hop; Motown; Reggae; Punk; Pop; Rock; Metal; Funk

1. This music shows a total disregard of all things positive and culminated in a sub-culture with weird hair-do's and excessive body piercing.
2. Elvis Presley was an early exponent of this type of music, which was originally coupled with the words "and Roll".
3. A type of rhythmic poetry that also incorporates scratching, break-dancing and graffiti.
4. This music is based on the Calypso rhythms of the West Indies.
5. Rhythmic poetry, together with body percussion.
6. Derived from the Afrikaans word "kwaai" and using local languages, street slang and dancing.

Answers:

		1	P	U	N	K	
	2.	R	O	C	K		
3.	H	I	P	H	O	P	
	4	R	E	G	G	A	E
		5.	R	A	P		
6.	K	W	A	I	T	O	

[6]

Answer EITHER Question 8 OR Question 9

From here onwards all questions must be answered in the answer book.

QUESTION 8**VOCAL MUSIC**

- 8.1 Define Opera. Give one example you know. (5)
- 8.2 Give any two examples of the Musicals you have studied. Give the name of the composer of each musical and briefly write the story of one of those musicals. (7)
- 8.3 What is Film music? Explain why this music is important. (4)
- 8.4 Give the titles of two Choral works you know as well as the composer's name. (4)

Vocal

8.1 Define Opera. Give one example you know.

Opera is a dramatized story that is sung on stage with décor and costumes. [4]

La Traviata, Die Zauberflöte (The Magic Flute), Ushaka and any other known opera [1]
[3]

8.2 Give any two examples of the Musicals you have studied. Give the name of the composer of each musical and briefly write the story of one of those musicals.

Phantom of the Opera – Andrew Lloyd Webber

Westside Story – Leonard Bernstein

[2]

District Six – David Kramer and Taliep Petersen

[2]

Story

[3]

[7]

8.3 How does music enhance a film?

Creates moments of tension and excitement, romantic moods and the lyrics of songs add to the story especially in animated stories. Sound effects can also be created by an orchestra (cartoons).

[4]

8.4 Give the titles of two Choral works you know as well as the composer's name.

Monna e mutenya -

Plea for Africa – John Knox Bokwe

Rorisang Morena – JSP Motuba

The heavens are telling – J Haydn

Oh Clap your Hands – J Rutter
The Goslings – Frederick Bridge

1x4=[4]
[20]

OR

QUESTION 9

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

- 9.1 Define the term Symphony. Give one example you know. (5)
 9.2 Give FIVE examples of instruments you will find in a Pop band. (5)
 9.3 What is a Character piece? Give one example and a composer. (4)
 9.4 Name TWO types of Dance music you have studied and give a brief description of each. (6)

9.1 Define the term Symphony. Give one example you know. [5]
 A symphony is a three or four movement composition for large orchestra with a conductor consisting of strings, winds instruments and percussion. Symphony No.40 – Mozart, Symphony No. 5- Beethoven, Unfinished Symphony by Schubert etc.

9.2 Give FIVE examples of instruments you will find in a Pop Band. [5]

A Pop band could have a combination of electronic instruments e.g. bass, rhythm, lead guitar, drum kit, synthesizers (keyboards) and vocals.

[4]

9.3 What is a Character piece? Give one example and a composer.
 A Romantic period, solo piece mainly for piano with a literary title e.g. Kinderscenen - R Schumann, Chopin's Nocturnes and Polonaises, Golliwogs Cake Walk – Debussy

9.4 Name TWO types of Dance Music you have studied, and give a brief a brief description of each.

Ballet – Swan Lake, Nutcracker Suite, Sleeping Beauty
African Traditional – Mogibo, Domba, Reed Dance, Malembe
Rock –Blue Suede Shoes, Crazy Little Thing called Love,

Ballroom- Tango, Waltz, Cha-cha-cha, Foxtrot
Kwaito –Qopetsa, Kwasa-kwasa, Roba letheke
Hip Hop – Break dance, street dance

[6]

[20]

QUESTION 10

SOUTH AFRICAN MUSIC

Write notes on any of the South African composers that you have studied. Refer to representative works, style characteristics and relevant biographical information. [10]

Write notes on any of the South African composers that you have studied. Refer to representative works, style characteristics and relevant biographical information. [10]

Works =2

Characteristics = 4

Biographical information =4

QUESTION 11

MUSIC INDUSTRY

You class is staging either a Musical or Choral Production. What do you need to do to avoid any legal action? [5]

Your class is staging a Musical or Choral Production. What do you need to do to avoid any legal action?

Musical

Register with SAMRO and obtain a license that has to be paid for	[2]
You may not change or add anything to the original work	[1]
Submit theatre (performance) plans	[1]
Honour requirements regarding recognition of composer and lyricist	[1]

OR

Choral

Verify with SARRAL about the original composer's rights	[1]
Obtain the musical score from a reliable source	[1]
<i>Scores may not be duplicated only originals may be used</i>	[1]

Acknowledge the composer

[1]

You may not change or add anything to the original work

[1]

Where profit is made from the performance the necessary royalties have to be paid to the composer

[1]

[5]

Any other correct examples given by learners will be accepted according to the discretion of the markers.

TOTAL SECTION B: 80

Note this section must be done before the written examination together with the written aural examination at the time of the practical examinations.

An unprepared recording or live music will be played to the class. Candidates must determine the following in writing:

1. Genre
2. Instrument(s)
3. Rhythm
4. Tempo
5. Dynamics
6. Mood / character:
 - Give reasons for your choice
 - What does the music make you think of?
 - Does it tell a story?
 - You may draw a picture to make your point clear.

[10]

Grand Total: 150
