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GRADE 12

MUSIC P1

NOVEMBER 2021

MARKS: 120

TIME: 3 hours

CENTRE NUMBER:

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EXAMINATION NUMBER:

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This question paper consists of 23 pages and 1 sheet of manuscript paper.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of FIVE sections, namely SECTIONS A, B, C, D and E.
2. SECTIONS A and B are COMPULSORY.
3. SECTION C: INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC (IAM), SECTION D: JAZZ and SECTION E: WESTERN ART MUSIC (WAM) are choice questions. Answer only ONE of these sections (SECTION C **OR** D **OR** E).
4. Write ALL music notation in SECTION A in pencil and ALL written text in blue or black ink on this question paper.
5. Answer SECTION B and SECTION C **OR** D **OR** E in blue or black ink in the ANSWER BOOK provided.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. The last page of this question paper is manuscript paper intended for rough work. Candidates may NOT remove this page.
8. Candidates may NOT have access to any musical instrument for the duration of this examination.
9. Candidates must take note of the mark allocation for each question to provide enough information in their answers.
10. Write neatly and legibly.

MARKING GRID

SECTION	QUESTION	MARKS	MARKER	MODERATOR
A: THEORY OF MUSIC (COMPULSORY)	1	15		
	2	15		
	3	15		
	4	15		
SUBTOTAL		60		

AND

B: GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE (COMPULSORY)	5	10		
SUBTOTAL		10		

AND

C: IAM	6	15		
	7	5		
	8	8		
	9	7		
	10	15		
SUBTOTAL		50		

OR

D: JAZZ	11	15		
	12	5		
	13	8		
	14	7		
	15	15		
SUBTOTAL		50		

OR

E: WAM	16	15		
	17	5		
	18	8		
	19	7		
	20	15		
SUBTOTAL		50		

GRAND TOTAL		120		
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SECTION A: THEORY OF MUSIC (COMPULSORY)**(90 minutes)****Answer SECTION A on the QUESTION PAPER.****Answer QUESTION 1****AND QUESTION 2.1 OR 2.2 OR 2.3****AND QUESTION 3.1 OR 3.2****AND QUESTION 4.1 OR 4.2.****QUESTION 1****(25 minutes)**

Study the extract below and answer the questions that follow.

Allegro molto con anima

The musical score is in 3/4 time, marked *Allegro molto con anima* and *mf*. It consists of four systems of music. The first system (measures 1-5) has a bracket (a) under measures 1-2 and a bracket (V) under measures 3-4. The second system (measures 6-10) is a continuation. The third system (measures 11-14) has a bracket (X) under measures 11-12 and a bracket (Y) under measures 13-14. The fourth system (measures 15-18) has a bracket (b) under measures 15-16 and a bracket (c) under measures 17-18. A bracket (Z) is under measures 15-16 in the bass staff. A bracket (W) is under measures 11-12 in the bass staff.

- 1.1 How fast should this extract be performed? Make a cross (X) in the appropriate block.

Moderately fast and with passion	Very lively and with energy	As fast as humanly possible and with spirit
-------------------------------------	--------------------------------	--

(1)

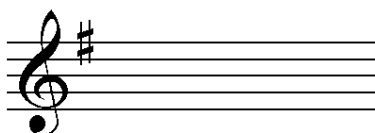
- 1.2 What type of scale is formed by the notes in the upper part of bars 1 to 3?

(1)

- 1.3 Name the interval at (a) according to type and distance.

(1)

- 1.4 Notate the inversion of the interval at (b).

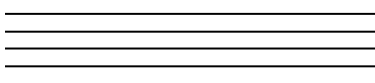


(1)

- 1.5 Name the triad at (c) according to type and position.

(1)

- 1.6 Write the triad at (c) in the alto clef in first inversion in close position. Use minims.



(1)

- 1.7 Comment on the key(s) of this piece.

(1)

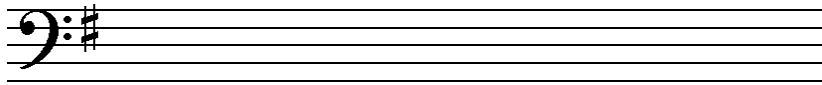
- 1.8 Compare the textures in bars 6 to 8 with those used in bars 9 to 10 and comment.

(1)

- 1.9 Identify the rhythmic feature used at (V).

(1)

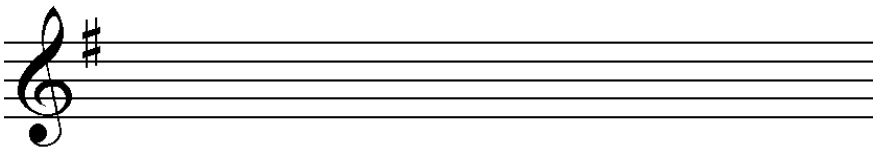
- 1.10 Rewrite (W) in the corresponding compound time. Insert the new time signature. Ensure that the music sounds the same.



(2)

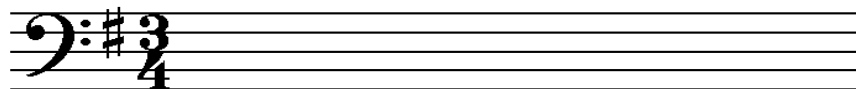
- 1.11 Insert the correct time signature in the space provided at (X) on the score. (1)

- 1.12 Write a variation of the motive at (Y). Do NOT write a sequence.



(2)

- 1.13 Rewrite (Z) with an alternative rhythmic grouping. Do NOT change the sound of the music.

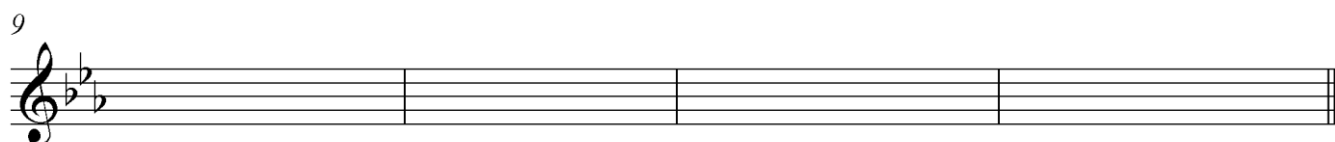
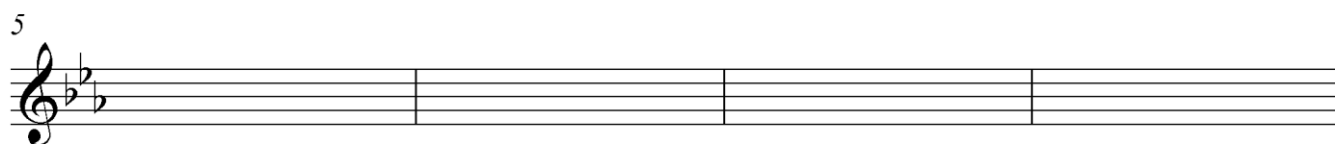
(1)
[15]

QUESTION 2**(25 minutes)****Answer QUESTION 2.1 OR QUESTION 2.2 OR QUESTION 2.3.**

- 2.1 Complete the opening below to form a twelve-bar melody in ternary form for any single-line melodic instrument of your choice. Name the instrument and supply a suitable tempo indication. Add dynamic and articulation indications in appropriate places.

Instrument: _____

Tempo: _____



The melody will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MAX.	MARK
Form and cadential points	3	
Correctness: Note stems, beats per bar, accidentals, spacing, grouping	2	
Quality: Suitability of instrument, tempo, articulation, dynamics and musicality	10	
TOTAL	15	

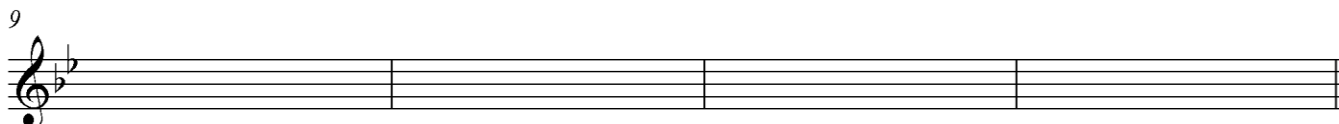
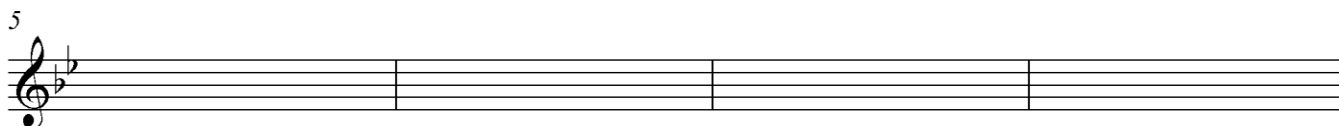
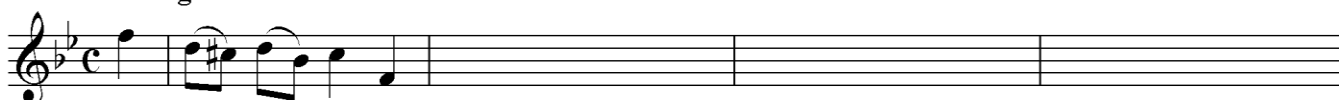
[15]**OR**

- 2.2 Complete the opening below to form a twelve-bar melody in ternary form for any single-line melodic instrument of your choice. Name the instrument and supply a suitable tempo indication. Add dynamic and articulation indications at appropriate places.

Instrument: _____

Tempo: _____

With swing



The melody will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MAX.	MARK
Form and cadential points	3	
Correctness: Note stems, beats per bar, accidentals, spacing, grouping	2	
Quality: Suitability of instrument, tempo, articulation, dynamics and musicality	10	
TOTAL	15	

[15]

OR

- 2.3 Complete the opening below in sol-fa notation to form a twelve-bar melody in ternary form for voice. Name the voice type and supply a suitable tempo indication. Add dynamic indications at appropriate places. Do NOT add lyrics.

Voice type: _____

Tempo: _____

Doh is F

| s₁ . t₁ | d :- s : f . m | _____ | _____ |

| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

The melody will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MAX.	MARK
Form and cadential points	3	
Correctness: Sol-fa notation, colons, semicolons and dashes	2	
Quality: Suitability of range, tempo, dynamics and musicality	10	
TOTAL	15	

[15]

QUESTION 3**(10 minutes)****Answer EITHER QUESTION 3.1 OR QUESTION 3.2.**

3.1 Study the extract below and answer the questions.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

3.1.1 Figure the chords at (a) to (h) on the score using Roman numerals, e.g. E: vii^o6/vii^ob. (8)

3.1.2 Name the final cadence and figure the last chord at (j) on the score. (2)

3.1.3 Name the types of non-chordal notes at (i) to (iv). (4)

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

3.1.4 Explain the G[#] in bar 3. (1)

[15]

OR

3.2 Study the extract below and answer the questions.

3.2.1 Identify the chords at (a) to (h) and write chord symbols in the spaces above the chords, e.g. B^b/D. (8)

3.2.2 Name the cadence which is formed at (Z) and write the chord symbol at (j) on the score. (2)

3.2.3 Name the types of non-chordal notes at (i) to (iv). (4)

(i) _____

(ii) _____

(iii) _____

(iv) _____

3.2.4 Comment on the tenor part in bar 8 at (X). (1)

[15]

QUESTION 4

(30 minutes)

Answer EITHER QUESTION 4.1 OR QUESTION 4.2.

4.1 4.1.1 Complete the harmonic progression below in four parts by inserting a passing second inversion pattern.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score consists of three measures. The first measure has a half note G4 in the treble and a half note E3 in the bass. The second measure has a half note A4 in the treble and a half note F3 in the bass. The third measure has a half note B4 in the treble and a half note G3 in the bass. The piece ends with a double bar line.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \dot{\mathbf{i}}^6 & \mathbf{V}_4^6 & \dot{\mathbf{i}} \\ \text{ib} & \mathbf{Vc} & \end{array}$$

(3)

4.1.2 Complete the four-part vocal harmonisation below by adding the alto, tenor and bass parts.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is written in the treble staff, and the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The score consists of four measures. The first measure has a whole note chord in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The second measure has a half note chord in the treble and a half note chord in the bass. The third measure has a half note chord in the treble and a half note chord in the bass. The fourth measure has a half note chord in the treble and a half note chord in the bass.

5

Musical score for 'The Rose Tree' in G major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The melody is in the treble staff, starting on G4 and ending on G4. The bass staff provides a simple accompaniment. The score is divided into four measures. The first measure contains a quarter note G4 and a quarter note A4. The second measure contains a quarter note B4 and a quarter note A4. The third measure contains a quarter note G4 and a quarter note F#4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note E4 and a quarter note D4, followed by a final G4 note. The score is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a 5-measure rest at the beginning.

The harmonisation will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MAX.	MARK
Correctness: Notation, doubling, spacing, voice leading	11	
Chord progression: Choice of chords, correct use of cadence	9	
Quality: Musicality, non-chordal notes, awareness of style, creativity, e.g. use of cadential $\frac{6}{4}$ progression and/or a sequence	4	
TOTAL	(24 ÷ 2) = 12	

(12)
[15]

OR

- 4.2 4.2.1 Complete the harmonic progression below by filling in chords in the bass clef. Use minims.

(5)

- 4.2.2 Complete the piece below by adding appropriate harmonic material. Continue in the style suggested by the given material in bars 1 to 4.

With a Ragtime feel

The answer will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MAX.	MARK
Chord progression: Choice of chords, correct use of cadence	7	
Correctness: Notation, spacing, voice leading	9	
Quality: Musicality, non-chordal notes, awareness of style, creativity, e.g. use of accidentals	4	
TOTAL	(20 ÷ 2) = 10	

(10)
[15]**TOTAL SECTION A: 60**

SECTIONS B, C, D, E: GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE**(90 minutes)****SECTIONS B, C, D and E must be answered in the ANSWER BOOK.****SECTION B: GENERAL (COMPULSORY)****QUESTION 5**

5.1 Choose the correct answer. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (5.1.1 to 5.1.4), e.g. 5.1.5 E.

5.1.1 With which company do artists register for needletime rights?

- A SAMRO
- B CAPASSO
- C SAMPRA
- D SONY

(1)

5.1.2 The function of a publishing company is to ...

- A edit music scores.
- B submit scores for copyright purposes.
- C commission the arrangement of a music score.
- D All the above-mentioned

(1)

5.1.3 Which statement is FALSE?

The composer financially benefits from a copyrighted work ...

- A when the work has been registered and performed live.
- B when the work is plagiarised.
- C when the work has been registered and is played over the radio.
- D for 50 years after her/his death.

(1)

5.1.4 Which statement is TRUE?

The music industry ...

- A allows production of counterfeit recordings.
- B uses needletime rights to penalise composers.
- C creates opportunities for artists to make a living from their music.
- D All the above-mentioned

(1)

5.2 What does *intellectual property* refer to in the music industry?

(1)

5.3 Describe the role that music rights organisations have in the music industry today.

(2)

5.4 Define the term *mechanical rights*.

(1)

5.5 What procedures will you follow if you want to use an extract from a copyrighted contemporary song in your own composition?

(2)

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

**Answer SECTION C (IAM)
OR SECTION D (JAZZ)
OR SECTION E (WAM) in the ANSWER BOOK.**

SECTION C: INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC (IAM)

QUESTION 6

6.1 Choose the correct answer. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.1.1 to 6.1.5), e.g. 6.1.6 E.

6.1.1 A cappella means ...

- A singing by a male-only group with accompaniment.
- B music for voice and piano.
- C choir performance with movement.
- D singing without accompaniment. (1)

6.1.2 The lyrics of *Wena Wedwa* by Thee Legacy are about ...

- A love and divorce.
- B online love.
- C love versus hate.
- D love and loyalty. (1)

6.1.3 Crepitation refers to ...

- A soft hand clapping.
- B high-pitched vocalisation.
- C explosive vocal effects.
- D energetic body movement. (1)

6.1.4 Call and response refers to ...

- A vocal music with body movement.
- B alternating singing between a soloist and group.
- C solo vocal performance.
- D All the above-mentioned (1)

6.1.5 Isihlabo is an introduction for ...

- A maskanda.
- B isicathamiya.
- C malombo.
- D All the above-mentioned (1)

- 6.2 Choose an album/a hit from COLUMN B that matches the artist in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (6.2.1 to 6.2.4) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 6.2.5 E.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
6.2.1 Philip Tabane	A <i>Melodi Yalla</i>
6.2.2 Mfaz' Omnyama	B <i>uNomathemba</i>
6.2.3 Joseph Shabalala	C <i>Phamba Madiba</i>
6.2.4 Mahlathini and the Mahotella Queens	D <i>Kuke Kwagijim' Iveni</i>

(4 x 1) (4)

- 6.3 Discuss the performance practice features of ONE of the following song/dance styles:

6.3.1 Tshikona

6.3.2 Borankana

6.3.3 Muchongolo

6.3.4 Mohobelo

6.3.5 Isitshikiza

6.3.6 Indlamu

(3)

- 6.4 List THREE style characteristics of mbaqanga.

(3)

[15]

QUESTION 7

Isicathamiya originated from the all-night choir competitions that took place in Johannesburg and Durban over weekends.

Expand on this statement by referring to the dress code (1 mark) and stage performance (4 marks) of isicathamiya groups.

[5]

QUESTION 8

Write a paragraph in which you discuss the role of music in African culture.

[8]

QUESTION 9

Explain how izibongo/direto is used in an African music performance.

[7]

QUESTION 10

Maskanda has emerged from rural roots to develop into a popular urban style.

Write an essay in which you refer to the development of maskanda as a male performance style as well as the influence of umakhweyane/ugubhu (gourd-bow) music. Name representative artists and songs/albums in your answer.

You will be credited for the logical presentation of facts and the structure of your essay.

The essay will be marked according to the criteria below:

CRITERIA	MARK ALLOCATION
Maskanda as a male performance style	4
The influence of umakhweyane/ugubhu (gourd-bow) music	5
Artists and songs/albums	3
Logical presentation and structure of the essay	3
TOTAL	15

[15]**TOTAL SECTION C: 50****OR**


**Answer SECTION C (IAM)
OR SECTION D (JAZZ)
OR SECTION E (WAM) in the ANSWER BOOK.**

SECTION D: JAZZ

QUESTION 11

11.1 Choose the correct answer. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (11.1.1 to 11.1.5), e.g. 11.6 E.

11.1.1 Which ONE of the following rhythmic patterns is the 'skiffle'-like beat used in kwela?

- A  etc.
 B  etc.
 C  etc.
 D  etc.

(1)

11.1.2 The lyrics of *Jikela Emaweni* by the Manhattan Brothers is about ...

- A men working in the mines.
 B a gospel message.
 C missing home.
 D protesting women.

(1)

11.1.3 Which ONE of the following represents the E minor seventh chord?

- A E^{o7}
 B EM^7
 C Em^7
 D E^{+7}

(1)

11.1.4 Which ONE of the following is NOT a transposing instrument?

- A Bass clarinet
 B Trumpet in B^b
 C Alto saxophone
 D Flute

(1)

11.1.5 Comping in jazz music is best described as ...

- A the accentuation of weak beats in a measure.
 B rhythmic chordal accompaniment on the piano.
 C singing of nonsense syllables instead of words.
 D improvisation by a solo instrumentalist.

(1)

11.2 Insert the correct information at (a) and (b).

	KWELA	MBAQANGA
Tonality	(a)	Major/pentatonic
Lead instrument	Penny whistle	(b)

(2)

11.3 Choose a piece from COLUMN B that matches the artist in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (11.3.1 to 11.3.4) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 11.3.5 E.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
11.3.1 The Jazz Epistles	A <i>The Colours They Bring</i>
11.3.2 Feya Faku	B <i>Lakutshon' iLanga</i>
11.3.3 Zim Nqawana	C <i>Vary-oo-vum</i>
11.3.4 Miriam Makeba	D <i>eBhofolo</i>

(4 x 1)

(4)

11.4 List FOUR style characteristics of mbaqanga.

(4)

[15]

QUESTION 12

Write short notes on the stylistic features of The Brotherhood of Breath.

[5]

QUESTION 13

Explain how Abdullah Ibrahim's piano style reflects both local (4 marks) and international influences (3 marks). In your discussion refer to a specific example from his works (1 mark).

[8]

QUESTION 14

Write a paragraph in which you discuss the musical features of kwela.

[7]

QUESTION 15

Write an essay on marabi music and indicate why it is regarded as an original South African jazz style of the 1930s.

Refer to the origins of instruments, instrumentation and style characteristics. Name a representative artist/band and a correlating music example.

You will be credited for the logical presentation of facts and the structure of your essay.

The essay will be marked according to the criteria below:

CRITERIA	MARK ALLOCATION
Origins of instruments	2
Instrumentation	3
Style characteristics	5
Artist/band and music example	2
Logical presentation and structure of the essay	3
TOTAL	15

[15]**TOTAL SECTION D: 50****OR**

**Answer SECTION C (IAM)
OR SECTION D (JAZZ)
OR SECTION E (WAM) in the ANSWER BOOK.**

SECTION E: WESTERN ART MUSIC (WAM)

QUESTION 16

16.1 Choose the correct answer. Write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number (16.1.1 to 16.1.5), e.g. 16.6 E.

- 16.1.1 A pedal point is ...
- A a lever pressed with the foot in order to sustain notes when playing the piano.
 - B only found in modern music styles.
 - C a note in the lowest part that is sustained against changing harmonies.
 - D only found in the lowest voice of an organ work. (1)
- 16.1.2 Which ONE of the following music terms means 'urgently accelerating'?
- A Movimento
 - B Rubato
 - C Smorzando
 - D Stringendo (1)
- 16.1.3 Which ONE of the following best describes the libretto of an opera?
- A Dialogue, lyrics and stage directions
 - B Spoken words and what is sung
 - C What is sung and stage directions
 - D Dialogue, lyrics, stage directions and the order of scenes (1)
- 16.1.4 The new instrument added to Mozart's orchestra in *The Magic Flute* is the ...
- A piccolo.
 - B tubular bells.
 - C trombone.
 - D tuba. (1)
- 16.1.5 Which ONE of the following is NOT a transposing instrument?
- A Bass clarinet
 - B Trumpet in B^b
 - C Alto saxophone
 - D Flute (1)

- 16.2 Write short notes on the *concert overture*. (3)
- 16.3 State TWO ways in which the *tone poem* is different from the *concert overture* as a genre. (2)
- 16.4 Explain the function of the aria in an opera. (2)
- 16.5 Which is the most common language used in opera? (1)
- 16.6 Apart from Mozart's operas, name ONE other opera and its composer. (2)
- [15]**

QUESTION 17

Mendelssohn incorporated Classical elements in his *Hebrides Overture*.

Expand on this statement by referring to the structure, orchestra type, harmony, melody and texture of this work. **[5]**

QUESTION 18

Discuss the characteristics of the Singspiel. Refer to general characteristics (3 marks), storyline essentials (3 marks) and musical features (2 marks). **[8]**

QUESTION 19

- 19.1 Name ONE genre in which you would find sonata form. (1)
- 19.2 Explain the differences between the *exposition* and the *recapitulation* in standard sonata form. You may use a table format. (6)
- [7]**

QUESTION 20

Beethoven's innovations in his *Symphony No. 6 Op. 68* changed the existing Classical symphonic model.

Write an essay in which you discuss Beethoven's use of structure and form, instrumentation/orchestration and dynamics. Quote specific examples from the fourth and fifth movements.

You will be credited for the logical presentation of facts and the structure of your essay.

The essay will be marked according to the criteria below:

CRITERIA	MARK ALLOCATION
Structure and form	6
Instrumentation/orchestration	3
Dynamics	3
Logical presentation and structure of the essay	3
TOTAL	15

[15]

TOTAL SECTION E: 50
GRAND TOTAL: 120

