



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**NOVEMBER 2016**

**MUSIC P1  
MEMORANDUM**

**MARKS: 120**

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This memorandum consists of 65 pages.

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**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This question paper consists of SIX sections, namely SECTIONS A to F.
2. Answer SECTION A in pencil only, in the spaces provided on this question paper.
3. Answer SECTIONS B and C or D or E in blue or black ink in the ANSWER BOOK.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. You may not have access to any musical instrument for the duration of this examination.
6. The last page of this question paper is manuscript paper intended for rough work. This page may be removed.
7. Use the table on the next page as a guide for mark and time allocations when answering each question.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

**MARKING GRID**

SECTION	QUESTION	MARKS	MARKER	MODERATOR
<b>A: Theory of Music (COMPULSORY)</b>	1	20		
	2	15		
	3	10		
	4	15		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>60</b>		
<b>AND</b>				
<b>B: (COMPULSORY)</b>	5	10		
	6	10		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>20</b>		
<b>AND</b>				
<b>C: WAM</b>	7	10		
	8	13		
	9	7		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>		
<b>OR</b>				
<b>D: JAZZ</b>	10	12		
	11	10		
	12	8		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>		
<b>OR</b>				
<b>E: IAM</b>	13	10		
	14	9		
	15	11		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>30</b>		
<b>AND</b>				
<b>F: (COMPULSORY)</b>	16	5		
	17	5		
	18	5		
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>10</b>		
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>120</b>		

**SECTION A: THEORY OF MUSIC**

Answer **QUESTIONS 1, 2.1 OR 2.2, 3 and 4.1 OR 4.2.**

**QUESTION 1**

Study the extract from *Sonata No.4, Op.7* by L. van Beethoven below and answer the questions that follow.

## Sonata No. 4 Op.7

L. van Beethoven

**Allegro molto e con brio**

The musical score is for the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata No. 4, Op. 7, in E-flat major. It is marked 'Allegro molto e con brio'. The score is written for piano in 2/4 time. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score is divided into four systems, each with a measure number in the left margin: 1.1, 1.7, 9, and 13. The first system (measures 1-4) shows a piano introduction with a *p* dynamic in the right hand and a *sf* dynamic in the left hand. A bracket labeled (a) spans measures 3 and 4. The second system (measures 5-8) features a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The third system (measures 9-12) continues the melodic and bass lines, with a *sf* dynamic marking in measure 10. The fourth system (measures 13-16) concludes the extract, with a bracket labeled (b) spanning measures 14 and 15. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, key signature, dynamics (*p*, *sf*), and articulation marks.

1.1

1.7

9

13

(a)

(b)

1.1 What is the key and relative key of this Sonata?

**Key:** E Flat Major ✓

**Relative key:** C Minor ✓

(2)

1.2 Give the correct time signature for this extract by filling it into the block provided on the score. 6/8 (six eight) ✓✓

(2)

1.3 Describe the following terms:

1.3.1 *Allegro molto e con brio*

Fast with vigour/spirit ✓

1.3.2 *sf*

Sudden strong accent ✓

(2)

1.4 Write the Eb pentatonic scale descending, without key signature. Use the bass clef and semibreves.



Descending 1/2

(4)

1.5 Name the intervals marked (a) and (b), for example: (c) Major second

(a) Perfect Octave ✓

(b) Perfect Fourth ✓

(2)

1.6 Compare bars 5 and 6 with bars 7 and 8. Identify the compositional technique.

**Answer:** Sequence ✓

(1)

1.7 Transpose bars 5 and 6 of the right hand for a Clarinet in Bb. Use the treble clef and remember to add the new key signature.



## QUESTION 2

## ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2.1 OR QUESTION 2.2.

- 2.1 Use the opening motif below and complete an eight-bar melody in AB form for the instrument of your choice. Indicate the instrument for which you are writing and add dynamic and articulation marks. (Piano will not be accepted.)

Instrument: (Example: Violin)

**A**

**Moderato**

2 Sequence 3 4 Interrupted Cadence

Bb: I V I V vi

**B**

5 6 Sequence 7 8

*pp* *f*

Bb: I ii<sup>6</sup> V I

Inversion of Motive in bar 1 can be used.

Perfect Cadence

The melody will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MARK ALLOCATION	CANDIDATE'S MARK
Form and cadential points	4 (2 + 2)	
Musicality	6	
Chord progression	7 (1 per bar)	
Dynamics and articulation	4	
Correct notation	7 (1 per bar)	
Instrument and appropriate range	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30 ÷ 2 = 15</b>	

[15]

OR

- 2.2 Use the opening motif below and complete an eight-bar melody in AB form for the instrument of your choice. Indicate the instrument for which you are writing and add dynamic and articulation marks. (Piano will not be accepted)

Instrument: (Example: Cello)

**Allegretto**

Sequence

Interrupted Cadence

**A**

e: i V i iv i V VI

Sequence

**B**

e: i VI iv ii<sup>°</sup> V I

Perfect Cadence

The melody will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MARK ALLOCATION	CANDIDATE'S MARK
Form and cadential points	4 (2 + 2)	
Musicality	6	
Chord progression	7 (1 per bar)	
Dynamics and articulation	4	
Correct notation	7 (1 per bar)	
Instrument and appropriate range	2	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30 ÷ 2 = 15</b>	

[15]

## QUESTION 3

Study *Hark! The Herald Angels Sing* below by F. Mendelssohn below and answer the questions that follow.

## Hark! The Herald Angels Sing

F. Mendelssohn

(a) (b) (d) (e)

5

(f)

9

13

(g) (c)

3.1 Name the non-harmonic notes at (a) and (b).

(a) Lower Auxiliary ✓

(b) Suspension ✓ (2)

3.2 Name the cadence at (c). Write down the key, chord progression and name of the cadence, for example G: V – VI, interrupted cadence.

(c) F: V – I, Perfect cadence (2)

3.3 Figure the chords marked (d) to (g), for example F: I<sub>b</sub> or I<sub>6</sub> or F/A.

(d) F: I<sup>6</sup> (½ key; ½ figuring)

(e) F: V<sub>3</sub><sup>5</sup> (½ key; ½ figuring)

(f) F: VI<sub>3</sub><sup>5</sup> (½ key; ½ figuring)

(g) F: IV<sub>3</sub><sup>5</sup> (½ key; ½ figuring) (4)

3.4 Re-write the right hand part of BAR 1 in half the time. Remember to add a new time signature.



(2)  
[10]



**QUESTION 4****ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 4.1 OR 4.2.**

- 4.1 Complete the four-part harmonisation below by adding suitable chords in the given style. Add at least ONE non-harmonic note in any of the three lower voices.

Perfect Cadence

F: I vi iii<sup>6</sup> I<sup>6</sup> IV ii<sup>6</sup> V 7 I

The harmonisation will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MARK ALLOCATION	CANDIDATE'S MARK
Choice of chords (8 chords)	8 (Minus ½ mark per mistake)	
Non-harmonic note	1	
Correctness: notation, voice leading, doubling, spacing	6 (Minus ½ mark per mistake)	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15</b>	

[15]

OR

- 4.2 Complete *BLUES in D* by filling in the empty bars. Ensure that you continue in the style of the given material.

## BLUES IN D

**Swing**

5

Your answer will be marked according to the criteria below:

DESCRIPTION	MARK ALLOCATION	CANDIDATE'S MARK
Chord progression: choice of chords (8 chords)	8 (Minus ½ mark per mistake)	
Correct notation, voice leading, spacing (8 chords)	12 (Minus ½ mark per mistake)	
General impression	10	
<b>TOTAL</b>	$30 \div 2 = 15$	

[15]

**TOTAL SECTION A: 60**

**SECTION B: GENERAL MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE**

Answer the questions on this section in the spaces provided on the question paper.

**QUESTION 5 (COMPULSORY)**

Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A to E) next to the question number (5.1 to 5.10) in the block provided.

5.1 Which ONE of the following groups of instruments are most commonly used in a jazz quartet?

- A Piano, Electric keyboard, Saxophone
- B Piano, Oboe, Drum kit, Bass guitar
- C Piano, Drum kit, Electric guitar, Timpani
- D Piano, Double Bass, Drum kit, Saxophone
- E Piano, Drum kit, Acoustic guitar, Harmonica

D

(1)

5.2 Choose the musical definition of *presto*.

- A Very fast
- B Very slow
- C Very light
- D Very agitated
- E Very gentle

A

(1)

5.3 A dotted *minum* is equal to ...

- A 6 crochets.
- B 1 semi breve.
- C 14 semi quavers.
- D 3 crochets.
- E 7 quavers.

D

(1)

5.4 Which of the following is NOT a style of jazz?

- A Bebop
- B Modal jazz
- C Hardbop
- D Nocturne
- E Dixieland

D

(1)

5.5 Which of the following is NOT a traditional African instrument?

- A Uhadi
- B Sitar
- C Gora
- D Ndjele
- E Impempe

B

(1)

5.6 Which instrument uses the alto clef?

- A Clarinet
- B Piano
- C Piccolo
- D Cello
- E Viola

E

(1)

5.7 A pentatonic scale consists of ...

- A 1 note.
- B 2 notes.
- C 3 notes.
- D 4 notes.
- E 8 notes.

D

(1)

5.8 Call and response is most commonly found in ...

- A Rock music
- B African music
- C Jazz
- D Western art music
- E Indian music

B

(1)

5.9 Which instrument is most commonly associated with the Baroque period?

- A Flute
- B Harp
- C Saxophone
- D Fortepiano
- E Harpsichord

E

(1)

5.10 Which ONE of the following textures would best describe two independent voices?

- A Homophonic texture
- B Heterophonic texture
- C Biphonic texture
- D Polyphonic texture
- E Monophonic texture

D

(1)

**[10]**

**ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 6.1 OR QUESTION 6.2 AND THEN QUESTION 6.3.**

**QUESTION 6: MUSICAL THEATER AND ROCK AND POP**

**WESTERN ART MUSIC AND JAZZ**

**6.1 MUSICAL THEATRE**

6.1.1 You are asked to write a review on the musical *My Fair Lady*. Write a paragraph where you briefly describe the story and explain the relevance of the song, *The Rain in Spain*.

- Composed by Frederick Loewe
- Set in 1912 London where social class differences were equally pronounced.
- This contrast is illustrated by Professor Henry Higgins who in the form of an experiment wants to prove to his friend and linguistic expert in Indian dialects, Colonel Pickering, that he is indeed a good teacher.
- For his experiment Higgins takes a poor flower-girl, Eliza Doolittle, into his home and gradually transforms her Cockney accent into proper English.
- He also transforms her behaviour, manners, dress and sense of social belonging from a street vendor to an upper-class lady.
- They go to a dance and Higgins ignores Eliza, causing her to feel rejected and she leaves his home to go back to her old occupation as a flower-girl.
- Higgins sings of his feelings for her and she then returns, but their relationship remains unresolved.
  
- The Rain in Spain is a trio by Eliza, Higgins and Pickering.
- Eliza Doolittle (soprano) is a young flower seller.
- The song is in duple metre and expresses joy and excitement
- Typical of this song is the lilting rhythm of a habanera (a Cuban dance in duple metre).
- The song is widely known for its use of the melodic interval of a tritone in the main theme.
- The song ends with a rousing Spanish dance in triple metre – and the shout 'Olé'.

**Any 4 storyline characteristics + any 2 song facts × ½ mark each (3)**

6.1.2 Explain the relevance of the song *Maria* from the musical *West Side Story*.

- “Maria” is a song from the Broadway musical ‘West Side Story’, sung by the lead character Tony.
- The music was written by Leonard Bernstein and Lyrics by Stephen Sondheim.
- The Song was published in 1956.
- The song begins after Tony has met her and discovered what her name was.
- The name “Maria” is spoken or sung in the song 27 times.
- The song is widely known for its use of the melodic interval of a triton in the main theme.
- It begins in B Major and then modulates to E-flat Major.

**Any 4 characteristics x ½ mark each (2)**

**OR**

## **INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC**

### **6.2 MUSICAL THEATRE**

Write a paragraph on ONE of the following Indigenous musicals.

- *Mxongolo*
- *Tshigombela*
- *Tshikona*
- *Indlamu*
- *Famo*
- *Kiba/Mmapadi*

**Chosen musical: CHOOSE ONE**

#### **Mxongolo:**

- A Xitsonga dance performed by elderly men during traditional celebrations.
- Accompanied by singing.
- Done with slow stomping.
- Includes praise singing.
- The instruments that accompany the *mxongolo*, are the xigubu (drums) traditionally made from springbok skin and a tree trunk. **Any 5 facts**

**Tshigombela:**

- A female dance performed by the Venda society.
- A festival dance performed at social gatherings and ceremonies.
- Only performed by Venda women and girls.
- Sometimes played at the same time as tshikona (performed by mostly men).
- Tempo of the tshigombela dance is fast and sharp.
- Whilst singing the dancers kick and stamp their feet on the ground.
- Climax is reached when the women and girls do what is known as “ugaya”.
- In tshigombela songs there is a leader who sings the main points while others serve as the background.
- During the tshigombela dance a lot of mockery songs are sung.

**Any 5 facts****Tshikona:**

- Tshikona is royal dance traditionally performed by men.
- Each sovereign or chief has his own tshikona band.
- Considered as the Venda ‘national music/dance’.
- Played at various occasions for funerals, weddings or religious ceremonies by a large group of people.
- Each player has a pipe made out of a special indigenous type of bamboo.
- Each player has one note to play, which has to be played in turn, in such a way as to build a melody.
- Dancers move in a circle, jumping up and down.

**Any 5 facts****Indlamu:**

- Indlamu is a traditional Zulu dance. Also referred to as a Zulu war Dance.
- Often performed at weddings.
- The dancer lifts one foot over his head and brings it down hard, landing squarely on the downbeat.
- Typically, two dancers in warrior’s pelts perform indlamu routines together, shadowing each other’s moves perfectly.
- Firstly, the men enter the dance floor and sing a preparatory song, isaga.
- They usually approach in double file in a crouching position and then sing the asaga.
- Then follows the clan anthem (ihubo), which is the main accompanying dance song.
- Indlamu is also the traditional short beaded skirt of young Swazi maidens during the Umhlanga (Reed dance).
- Characterised by the way men hold shields in their left hands and sticks or spears in their right hands.
- The synchronised stamping of the feet into the ground is its most distinctive feature.

**Any 5 facts**

**Famo:**

- Famo is a type of music from Lesotho (popular song form).
- Consists of singing accompanied by the accordion, a drum and occasionally a bass.
- Originated in the drinking dens of migrant workers from Lesotho trying to relax after working in the mines in the 1920s.
- Consists of a male or female singing and ululations.
- Songs often refer to urban life, and female singers can use their singing to challenge their male counterparts.
- Famo songs emerged out of the blend of self-accompanied walking songs sung by the Sotho men on their way to work and the dance music provided by the accordion played in the *shebeens* of the mines.

**Any 5 facts****Kiba/Mmapadi:**

- The word Kiba is Northern Sotho for “hit” and is also the name of the biggest drum amongst the genre’s musical instruments.
- Kiba music is only found in selected parts of Southern Africa, in particular, the northern parts of South Africa in Limpopo Province.
- Kiba music is known to have originated as a ‘male dominated art form’
- Comprises of between eight to ten “pipe blowers”, one of them a leader (known as malokwane) and three drum beaters.
- The dancers play reed pipes which are blown at different angles.
- Accompanied by meropa drums.
- Men wear Scottish kilts and woman wear traditional clothes worn for the first time after initiation.
- Drum beaters are seldom males, with at least three females playing a drum set consisting of a big drum (kiba), a medium sized drum (moropa wa diatla) and two slightly identical small drums (ditinti).
- Mmapadi is a dance genre for women in Limpopo.

**Any 5 facts (5)****AND**



### 6.3 ROCK AND POP (COMPULSORY)

You have been asked to present a Grammy award to ONE of the artists on the list below. You will be required to give a brief overview of the group or artist of your choice on live television. Write your speech below.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| • U2              | • Caiphus Semenya |
| • Westlife        | • Angélique Kidjo |
| • Metallica       | • Khaja Nin       |
| • David Bowie     | • Mano Dibango    |
| • Salt-N-Pepa     | • Miriam Makeba   |
| • Spice Girls     | • Letta Mbulu     |
| • Boys II Men     | • Philip Tabane   |
| • Seal            | • Fela Kuti       |
| • Prince          | • Jonas Gwanga    |
| • Michael Jackson | • Oliver Mtukudzi |
| • Hugh Masekela   | • Baaba Maal      |

#### U2

- U2 is an Irish rock band from Dublin
- Formed in 1976 with members Bono (vocals and guitar), The Edge (guitar, keyboards, and vocals), Adam Clayton (bass guitar), and Larry Mullen, Jr. (drums and percussion).
- U2 formed at Mount Temple Comprehensive School in 1967 when the members were teenagers with limited musical proficiency.
- Within four years, they signed with Island Records and released their debut album *Boy* (1980).
- By the mid-1980's, U2 became a top international act.
- Their 1987 album *The Joshua Tree* made them superstars.
- U2 reinvented themselves with their 1991 album, *Achtung Baby*, and the accompanying Zoo TV Tour.
- Their U2 360o Tour from 2009–2011 was the highest-attended and highest-grossing concert tour in history
- U2 have released 12 studio albums and are among the all-time best-selling music artists, having sold more than 150 million records worldwide.
- They have won 22 Grammy Awards and in 2005, they were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame.
- Rolling Stone ranked U2 at No. 22 in its list of the “100 Greatest Artists of All Time” and has labelled them the “Biggest Band in the World”.
- The used synthesisers, distortion, and electric beats derived from alternative rock, industrial music, dance and hip-hop.

**Any 5 facts**

**Westlife**

- Formed in Ireland in 1998
- Members: Kian Egan, Mark Feehily, Shane Filan, Nicky Byrne and Bryan McFadden
- Group was first named Westside, but since this name already belonged to another band, it was changed to Westlife.
- Their big break came in 1998 when they opened for the Backstreet Boys in Dublin, after which they won Best New Tour Act at the Smash Hit Poll Winners' Party.
- They released their first single Swear It Again in March 1999.
- They recorded four albums between 1999 and 2004, after which Bryan McFadden left the band.
- They then released another two albums and started their first Asian tour on 4 September 2006.
- They had fourteen UK No.1 singles between 1999 and 2006.
- They are the only band in the UK chart history to have had number one hits with their first seven singles.
- Sold 34 million albums worldwide, and they have six multi-platinum albums in the UK alone
- They have won ITV's Record of the Year competition four times, with Flying Without Wings in 1999, My Love in 2000, Mandy in 2003 and You Raise Me Up in 2005.
- They also won two British awards and Best Irish Pop Act Prize at the Meteor Ireland Music Awards on 2 February 2007 at The Point in Dublin.
- Their vocal are always passionate and memorable.

**Any 5 facts****Metallica**

- Metallica started in 1981 and progressed from a cellar music group to a national sensation in 15 years.
- They are famous for the so-called heavy metal music and includes elements of punk and British metal style music.
- Later the band abandoned its aggressive and fast tempos to expand its music and expressive range.
- Members: James Hetfield (guitar and lyrics), Lars Ulrich (drums), Kirk Hammet (guitar) and Jason Newsted (replacement for Cliff Burton, who died in 1986).
- Their first release was a seven-song tape titled No Life 'Til Leather.
- After spending two years in L.A., Metallica relocated to San Francisco.
- They flew to New York to cut their first full-length album, Kill 'Em All, and was released in 1983 on the Megaforce label.
- They then released Ride the Lightning in 1984 and Master of the Puppets in 1986.
- Bassist Cliff Burton was killed instantly when Metallica's touring bus ran off an icy road in Sweden when touring England and Europe.
- Metallica recruited Jason Newsted as the new bassist and continued the tour.

- And Justice for All, the band's first studio album since Burton's death, was released in 1988 and was a commercial success, reaching No. 6 on the Billboard 200, the band's first album to enter the Top 10.
- Metallica received their first Grammy nomination in 1989 for ...And Justice for All, in the new Best Hard Rock/Metal Performance Vocal or Instrument category
- Metallica (known by fans as The Black Album) was recorded in October 1990 with producer Bob Rock, and was only released in 1991.
- Metallica debuted at No. 1 in ten countries, selling 650,000 units in the U.S. during its first week and was certified 16 times platinum in the U.S.
- In April 1992, Metallica appeared at The Freddie Mercury Tribute Concert, performing a three-song set.
- The group released its sixth studio album Load in 1996, which debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard 200 and ARIA Charts, marking the band's second number one.
- The next album, Reload, was released in 1997 and also debuted No. 1 on the Billboard 200, and reached No. 2 on the Top Canadian Album Chart.
- On April 21 and 22, 1999, Metallica recorded two performances with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra conducted by Michael Kamen.
- In June 2003, Metallica's eighth studio album, St. Anger, debuted at No. 1 on the Billboard 200.
- The title track, St. Anger, won the Grammy Award for Best Metal Performance in 2004, and was used as the official theme song for WWE's SummerSlam 2003.
- Metallica took a break during 2005 to spent time with friends and family.
- On January 14, 2009, it was announced that Metallica would be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame on April 4, 2009.

**Any 5 facts**

### **David Bowie**

- Full names: David Robert Jones
- Born on January 8, 1947 in London
- Pursue a career as a songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, actor, producer, arranger, audio engineer, film and stage actor, music director and visual artist.
- Released his first solo album in 1967 for Deram records, called David Bowie, an amalgam of psychedelic and easy listening.
- In 1970 Bowie released The man who sold the world, with a more heavy rock sound than his previous acoustic guitar album.
- This album also introduces his interest in exploiting his androgynous appearance and even taken a step further in June 1972 with his album The Rise and fall of Ziggy Stardust and the spiders from Mars with his famous red, flaming hair and wild outfits.
- The success of Ziggy Stardust made Bowie a controversial star.
- In 1974 Bowie released another ambitious album, Diamond Dogs, which was the product of two distinct ideas: a musical based on a wild future in a post-apocalyptic city, and setting elements of George Orwell's book 1984 to music.

- This album contained his first number 1 hit in the US, Fame, co-written with John Lennon.
- In 1976 Bowie released the first of his Berlin Trilogy albums, Low, followed by Heroes and Lodger (1979).
- Bowie scored his first commercial blockbuster with Let's Dance in 1983.
- The 1984 follow-up album Tonight was also dance-oriented, featuring Tina Turner.
- Blue Jean, featuring a 22-minute short film directed by Julien Temple, won Bowie his only Grammy to date, for Best Short-Form Music Video.
- This reflected Bowie's interest in combining music with Drama.
- In 1985, Bowie performed several of his greatest hits at Wembley for Life Aid.
- Bowie's final dance album was Never Let Me Down (1987).
- In 1992, Bowie married supermodel, Iman.
- On 17 January 1996 David Bowie was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame at the 11th annual induction ceremony.
- On 8 February 2006, Bowie was awarded the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award

**Any 5 facts**

### **Salt-N-Pepa**

- Salt-N-Pepa made their impact on hip-hop by being the first all women rap group.
- Members: Cheryl "Salt" James, Sandra "Pepa" Denton and DJ Spinderella (whom replaced DJ Latoya Hanson).
- First known as Super Nature (on their first single) when debuted in 1985 with the single The Showstopper.
- With the success of Showstopper, the group's name was changed to Salt-N-Pepa and they signed to the independent Next Plateau Records to record a full-length album.
- This was the time when Roper replaced DJ Latoya Hanson as DJ Spinderella
- Released their first album Hot, Cool & Vicious in 1986 produced by Hurby "Luv Bug" Azor and also the group's manager.
- The group's first major hit was Push It that became a platinum single in the U.S. and a hit in several other countries, making this the first gold or platinum album released by a female rap act (group or solo).
- Push It was also nominated for a Grammy Award.
- Their second album A Salt with a Deadly Pepa was released in 1988.
- The group's third album Black Magic was released in March 1990.
- The album sold 1.5 million copies worldwide with a million of those sold in the U.S.
- Very Necessary was the fourth studio album to be released in October 1993 on London Records/Polygram.
- This album sold seven million copies worldwide, with five million of those in the U.S. (5x platinum), making them the first female rap act (solo or group) to have a multi-platinum selling album.
- The trio won the Grammy Award for Best Rap Performance in 1995 for the single None of Your Business.
- They released their fifth album, Brand New, in 1997, when signed with Red Ant, which soon became bankrupt.

- The group released a greatest-hits album, entitled Salt-N-Pepa: The Best Of on January 31, 2000.
- They changed the look of hip-hop by wearing scanty, sexy clothing and were not afraid to talk about sex and their thoughts about men.
- They officially disbanded in 2002.

**Any 5 facts**

### **Spice Girls**

- Founded in England in 1994.
- 5 members: Melanie Chrisholm, Geri Halliwell, Melanie Brown, Victoria Beckham and Michelle Stephenson (later replaced by Emma Bunton).
- Group was first known as 'Touch' but later change to 'Spice' but after conflict with another British group, they eventually became 'Spice Girls'.
- Signed their first contract with record company Virgin Records in September 1995.
- Release their first single in July 1996 and their first album Spice in November 1996.
- Their music reigned as number one on the hit parade for two consecutive years in more than 31 countries.
- Their single Wannabe became the top seller for a female group.
- Gerri Halliwell announced in 1998 that she would leave the group.
- Viva Forever was the first release as a quartet group.
- The group dissolved in 2000.
- In December 1996 they were awarded three awards by Smash Hits: Best British Group, Best New Performance and Best Pop Video (Say You'll Be There).
- In September 1997 the group was honoured by MTV Video Music Awards in New York with the Best Dance Video award for Wannabe.
- In December 1997 they released Spiceworld: The Movie that sold a total of \$70 million worldwide.
- Their music is cheerful and encouraging.
- Their music conveys a feeling of independence and self-confidence to woman of all ages.
- Their target market is woman of all ages and races.
- Their music is lively and energetic and has undertones of feminism.

**Any 5 facts**

**Boyz II Men**

- An American R&B vocal group, best known for emotional ballads and a capella harmonies.
- Their genre is known as R&B, soul and new jack swing.
- Formerly a quartet featuring Michael McCary (bass), they are currently a trio composed of baritone Nathan Morris alongside tenors Wanya Morris and Shawn Stockman.
- McCary left the group in 2003 due to health issues.
- The group, originally known as Unique Attraction, were started by friends Nathan Morris and Marc Nelson at the Philadelphia High School for the Creative and Performing Arts (CAPA) along with other school friends in 1985.
- Wanya Morris joined the group as a permanent member in 1987 and Shawn Stockman in 1988.
- Their breakthrough came in 1989 when the group performed a New Edition's song Can You Stand The Rain to New Edition member Michael Bivins, who agreed to manage and produce the group.
- Boyz II Men released their first album, Cooleyhighharmony, on Motown in 1991 and was produced by Michael Bivins.
- This album sold over nine million copies and won the group the Grammy Award for Best R&B Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocals at the 1992 Grammy Awards.
- The group released another single on June 30 1992 titled End of the Road, co-written and produced by Kenneth "Babyface" Edmonds, for the soundtrack to Eddie Murphy's film Boomerang.
- End of the Road reached the No. 1 position on the Billboard Hot 100 in August 1992, and remained in that position for a record-setting 13 weeks.
- The group released a Christmas compilation, Christmas Interpretations in 1993 and II in 1994, which sold more than 12 million copies in the U.S. alone, making this album the biggest of the decade.
- Boyz II Men won the group two Grammy's at the 37th Grammy Awards in 1995: Best R&B Album and Best R&B Performance by a Duo or Group with Vocals for the single I'll Make Love to You.
- Boyz II Men's third studio album, Evolution, was released during 1997 to mixed reviews and sold three million copies
- Only one of Evolution's singles, the Jam/Lewis-penned Four Seasons of Loneliness, reached No. 1 on the Hot 100 chart.
- In 1998 Boyz II Men were nominated for 2 Grammys: Best R&B Album for Evolution and Best R&B Vocal Performance by a Duo or Group for A Song for Mama.
- Full Circle became the final album as a quartet.
- On January 30, 2003, Michael McCary retired from the group and the remaining three members took a temporary break from the music industry.

**Any 5 facts**

**Seal**

- Born on February 19, 1963, in London, England.
- Obtained a degree in architecture and worked various jobs before pursuing music, working with the band Push and travelling to Japan, Thailand and India.
- By the age of 23, he had developed scars on his face as the result of a rare form of lupus.
- He first refused to be signed by labels and scored a major hit in London with producer Adamski and the single Killer, which went to the top of U.K. charts.
- He then signed with ZIT with producer Trevor Horn, who worked on Seal's first four studio albums.
- He released his self-titled debut album in 1991.
- He then released his second self-titled album in 1994.
- Kiss from a Rose featured as the Batman Forever soundtrack and became a No. 1 pop and adult contemporary hit, causing Seal in 1994 to reach multi-platinum status.
- He won Grammys for Record of the Year, Song of the Year and Best Male Pop Vocal Performance.
- Seal made a contribution to the 1996 Space Jam soundtrack with a Steve Miller Band cover, Fly Like an Eagle, that reached the pop and adult contemporary Top 10.
- He released his next studio album, Human Being, in 1998 and another self-titled album in 2003 that featured the single Love Divine.
- In 2007 Seal released System, the first album in which he did not work with Horn but with producer Stuart Price, known for Madonna's Confessions on a Dance Floor.
- In 2008 Seal released Soul, a collection of covers featuring the works of R&B greats like Ben E. King, Curtis Mayfield and Otis Redding.
- Seal returned to covers of classics and reunited with Horn on Soul 2.
- Seal dated supermodel Tyra Banks during the earlier part of his career.
- He later married Project Runaway host Heidi Klum in 2005.
- The two, who lived in Los Angeles, sang together on the System track Wedding Day and have four children but they got divorced in 2012.
- Seal is known for his husky, soulful and chillingly intimate vocals.

**Any 5 facts**

**Prince**

- Born on June 7, 1958 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.
- Real name: Prince Rogers Nelson.
- Known as an American singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist, and actor
- His singing range encompasses a wide range from falsetto to baritone and rapid flamboyant shifts of register, as well as diverse characterisation.
- Prince was named after his father, whose stage name was Prince Rogers, and who performed with a jazz group call the Prince Rogers Trio.
- He produced ten platinum albums and thirty Top 40 singles during his career.
- He has produced ten platinum albums and thirty Top 40 singles during his career.
- Wrote his first song at the age of seven
- Released his first debut album, For You, in 1978 but his 1979 album.
- Prince, went platinum due to the success of the singles Why You Wanna Treat Me So Bad? and I Wanna Be Your Lover
- His next three records was Dirty Mind (1980), Controversy (1981), and 1999 (1982).
- In 1984, he began referring to his backup band as The Revolution and released the album Purple Rain, which served as the soundtrack to his film debut of the same name.
- After releasing the albums Around the World in a Day (1985) and Parade (1986), The Revolution disbanded and Prince released the critically acclaimed double album Sign "O" the Times (1987) as a solo artist.
- He released three more solo albums before debuting The New Power Generation band in 1991
- He then changed his stage name to a Love Symbol in 1993 and released five records between 1994 and 1996 before signing to Artista Records.
- In 2000, he began referring to himself as "Prince" again and has released thirteen albums since then, including his latest, 20Ten, released in 2010.
- Prince died from an overdose at his Paisley Park recording studio and home.
- He died on 21 April, 2016 in Minnesota, USA.

**Any 5 facts**



**Michael Jackson**

- Michael Joseph Jackson was an American singer, songwriter, record producer, dancer and actor.
- Called the “king of pop”, his contributions to music, dance and fashion along with his publicized personal life made him a global figure in popular culture for over four decades.
- Born on 29 August 1958 in Gary, Indiana, USA
- In 1962 he inaugurated the group The Jackson Five with his four brothers.
- Michael joined the group a year later and quickly became a distinguished and dynamic stage personality.
- From a young age, Jackson often punctuated his verses with a sudden exclamation of “oooh”, which Diana Ross had used in many of her songs.
- His music career started at the age of seven as lead singer of the Jackson Five.
- Released his first solo album in 1971.
- In 1977 he was the main character in the black music film The Wiz, an adaption of the musical The Wizard of Oz, together with Diana Ross.
- He left the group in 1984 to pursue on a solo career.
- He was the first black artist to become a star on MTV, breaking down barriers both for his race and for music video as an art form.
- His first album as an adult, Off the Wall, was produced by Quincy Jones and contained funky disco-pop, smooth soul and sentimental pop ballads.
- This album went platinum and sold more than seven million copies.
- Thriller was released in 1982 and stayed on the charts for over two years, spent 37 non-consecutive weeks at number one, and became the best-selling album of all time.
- This album won him eight Grammys in one night.
- Michael made several video shorts and also revolutionised the way music videos were made and Thriller featured several song-length movies with structured narratives.
- He became popular for his “moonwalk” dance.
- In 1983, Jackson made the top of the singles charts for his duet with Paul McCartney.
- In 1984, Michael co-wrote “We Are The World” with Lionel Richie, featuring stars from all over the USA.
- From 1988 Michael Jackson lived on his Neverland Ranch property located outside Santa Ynez, California and featured an amusement park and private zoo.
- In 1992 he founded the “Heal the World Foundation”.
- He married Lisa Marie Presley in 1994 but only lasted two years.
- In 1996 he then married Nurse Debbie Rowe and had two children, son Prince Michael Jackson Jr. and daughter Paris Michael Jackson.
- Jackson died on 25 June 2009 in Los Angeles which triggered a global outpouring of grief.

**Any 5 facts**

**Hugh Masekela**

- Born on April 4, 1939, in Witbank.
- Began singing and playing the piano as a child, but at the age of 13, he was influenced by the film *Young man with a horn* where Kirk Douglas portrays an American jazz trumpeter.
- The anti-apartheid activist Father Trevor Huddleston gave Masekela a trumpet and Uncle Suda, the leader of the Johannesburg Native Municipal Brass Band, taught him the basics of the trumpet.
- He joined the star-studded African Jazz Revue in 1956.
- He played in the orchestra for the 1958 *King Kong* musical, written by Todd Matshikiza and starred Miriam Makeba, whom he married in 1964.
- After the Sharpeville massacre in 1960, he left the country with the help of Huddleston.
- With the help from Miriam Makeba, he got admission to the Manhattan School of Music in New York.
- Harry Belafonte helped him to settle in the USA as a student.
- With the help from Miriam Makeba, he got admission to the Manhattan School of Music in New York.
- Harry Belafonte helped him to settle in the USA as a student.
- Masekela met Louis Armstrong who gave the Huddleston Jazz Band a trumpet, a few years earlier.
- Recorded his first solo album, *Trumpet Africaine*, in 1963.
- His breakthrough record was his engaging 1965 live performance, *The Americanisation of Ooga Booga*.
- Got divorced in 1966 and relocated to Los Angeles where he played African popular music alongside emerging rock bands such as The Byrds and Bob Marley.
- Released his biggest hit ever, *Grazing in the grass*, in 1968 which brought him international fame.
- He moved back to Africa during the 1970s and got together with Afro beat pioneer Fela Kuti, who introduced him to a number of bands, e.g. Hedzollah Sound from Ghana.
- He settled in Botswana where he opened a music school and stayed there until 1985.
- Masekela's 1987 hit song *Bring him back home* became the anthem for Nelson Mandela's world tour following his release from prison in 1992.
- When he moved to England, he co-wrote the score for the musical *Sarafina!* and joined Paul Simon to play on the Graceland tour.
- With the end of apartheid, Masekela moved back to South Africa and launched his first tour of South Africa in 1991, *Sekunjalo – This is it!* with the bands Sankomota and Bayete.
- He composed in a jazz, funk, R&B, pop and traditional African styles.

**Any 5 facts**

**Caiphus Semenya**

- Caiphus Semenya is one of South Africa's foremost musical directors and composers.
- He composed the music scores for the SABC series Molo Fish, Vicious Circle, and Gaba Moothu.
- Semenya left South Africa in the 1960s, together with his wife, singer Letta Mbulu.
- He worked with Hugh Masekela, Jonas Gwangwa, Hotep Galeta, and Miriam Makeba.
- He then took up residence in Los Angeles, where he worked with the top of the range American artists and producers, and saw his compositions being performed by Cannonball Adderley, Harry Belafonte, The Crusaders, Lou Rawls, and Nina Simone.
- He composed the African music for Alex Hayley's Roots (both parts), and also the African music for Steven Spielberg-directed Colour Purple.
- Semenya's work for Colour Purple earned him an Oscar Nomination.
- Semenya has composition credits for several tracks on Quincy Jones' album Back on the Block, including the melody for the title track, which received a Grammy Award as album of the year in 1995.
- He toured South Africa with the production BUWA during the 1980s.
- In 1989, he was the musical director for the South African component of the Wembley Stadium "Nelson Mandela Tribute" concert.
- In 1991, he headlined the Unity concert at FNB stadium.
- In April 2004, he formed the Creative Collective, which co-ordinated the musical and artistic programme for South Africa's "Ten Years of Freedom" celebrations.
- He also worked on the score to Disney's "The Lion King".

**Any 5 facts**

**Angélique Kidjo**

- Born on July 14, 1960 in Cotonou, Benin. She is a singer-songwriter and activist. She sings in Fon, French, Yorùbá, English and Swahili.
- She grew up listening to Beninese traditional music, Miriam Makeba, James Brown, Otis Redding, Jimi Hendrix, Stevie Wonder, and Santana.
- By the time she was six, Kidjo was performing with her mother's theatre troupe, giving her an early appreciation for traditional music and dance.
- She started singing in her school band, Les Sphinx, and found success as a teenager with her adaption of Miriam Makeba's Les Trois Z, which played on national radio.
- She recorded the album Pretty with the Cameroonian producer Ekambi Brilliant and her brother Oscar, and toured with the album all over West Africa.
- She relocated to Paris in 1983.
- Kidjo studied music at the CIM, a reputable jazz school in Paris where she met and married musician and producer Jean Hebrail.
- In 1985, she became the front singer of the known Euro-African jazz/rock band Jasper van't Hof's Pili Pili and released three studio albums: Jakko (1987), Be In Two Minds (1988) and Hotel Babo (1990).
- She was signed by Island Records founder Chris Blackwell in 1991 and released four albums until Blackwell's departure from the label.
- In 1998, Kidjo started a trilogy of albums Oremi (1998), Black Ivory Soul (2002) and Oyaya (2004) exploring the African roots of the music of the Americas.
- In 2000 she was signed in New York by Columbia Records for which label she recorded two albums.
- Kidjo was part of the Official Kick-Off Celebration Concert of the 2010 FIFA World Cup South Africa, along with John Legend, Hugh Masekela, Shakira, Alicia Keys, Juanes and Black Eyed Peas.
- She won the Grammy Award for Best Contemporary World Music Album in 2008.
- On May 8, 2010, Kidjo was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Music by Berklee College in the USA.

**Any 5 facts**

**Khaja Nin**

- Born on June 27, 1959 in Burundi.
- She is a Burundian singer and musician.
- She successfully used a blend between African rhythms and modern pop to create her own unique brand of music.
- At the age of seven she became one of the lead vocalists in the Bujumbura choir and performed in the local cathedral.
- She left Burundi for Zaire in 1975 and got married in 1978.
- In 1980 she immigrated to Belgium with her two-year-old son and in 1985 she met musician Nicolas Fiszman, who helped her get a contract with BMG.
- Her second album, Ya Pili, was released in 1994 but her breakthrough, however, came in 1996 with her widely popular album Sambolera, which was sung in Swahili, Kirundi, and French.
- In 1997 she performed the song Sailing in a duet with Montserrat Caballé on the album Friends For Life.
- One of her most popular songs is Sina Mali, Sina Deni, a translated cover version of Stevie Wonder's song Free.
- She released her fourth album, YA, in 1998.

**Any 5 facts****Manu Dibango**

- Emmanuel "Manu" N'Djoké Dibango is a Cameroonian saxophonist and vibraphone player.
- Born on December 12, 1933, in Douala, Cameroon.
- He developed a musical style fusing jazz, funk and traditional Cameroonian music.
- While a child, Dibango attended Protestant church every night for religious education and enjoyed studying music there.
- He was a member of the seminal Congolese rumba group African Jazz, and has collaborated with many other musicians, including Fela Kuti, Ladysmith Black Mambazo, King Sunny Adé, and many more.
- In 1998 he recorded the album CubAfrica with Cuban artist Eliades Ochoa.
- The song Soul Makossa on the record with the same name influenced several popular music hits, including Michael Jackson's Wanna be Startin' Somethin', the Fugees' Cowboys, and Rihanna's Don't Stop the Music.
- He served as the first chairman of the Cameroon Music Corporation, with a high profile in disputes about artists' royalties.
- Dibango was appointed a UNESCO Artist for Peace in 2004.
- His song Reggae Makossa is featured on the soundtrack to the 2006 video game Scarface: The World is Yours.
- In August 2009 he played the closing concert at the revived Brecon Jazz Festival.

**Any 5 facts**

**Miriam Makeba**

- Born on March 4, 1932 in Prospect near Johannesburg.
- Gave her first solo performance at the age of 15 before King George VI of England during his visit to South Africa.
- Known as 'Mama Africa'.
- Her career began in the 1950s with the Manhattan Brothers, before she formed her own all-woman group, The Skylarks.
- She was nicknamed 'The Empress of African Song' because of her incredible voice and gave her the female lead in the show King Kong in 1959.
- Her break came when she starred in the anti-apartheid documentary Come back, Africa, which was presented at the Venice Film Festival in 1959, but got Makeba into trouble with the South African authorities and she decided not to return to South Africa.
- She moved to London where she met Harry Belafonte, who helped her to immigrate to the USA.
- In 1963 her records were banned in South Africa and her South African citizenship and her right to return to the country were revoked.
- After divorcing High Masekela, she married Black Panther leader, Stokely Carmichael, which caused great controversy and caused her to flee to Guinea.
- In 1966 Makeba received the Grammy Award for Best Folk Recording together with Harry Belafonte for An evening with Belafonte/Makeba
- She returned to world prominence in 1987, performing with Paul Simon on the Graceland tour.
- Nelson Mandela persuaded her to return to South Africa in 1990.
- In 1992 Makeba starred in the film Sarafina! as the title character's mother, Angelina.
- In 2004 Makeba was voted 38th in the Top 100 Great South Africans.
- In 2005 she started a 14-month worldwide farewell tour, holding concerts in all the countries she had visited during her working life.
- Makeba won the Dag Hammarskjöld Peace Prize in 1986 for serving as a Guinean delegate to the United Nations.
- In 2001 she was awarded the Otto Hahn Peace Medal by the United Nations Association of Germany in Berlin for outstanding services to peace and international understanding.
- She was the first vocalist to put African music onto the international map in the 1960s.
- Her repertoire included English ballads, Portuguese fados, Brazilian bossa novas, Hebrew and Yiddish melodies, Haitian chart and other folk and popular styles from around the world.
- Her autobiography Makeba: My Story was published in 1987 and translated into German, French, Dutch, Italian, Spanish and Japanese.
- Her album Homeland (2000) was nominated for a Grammy Award in 2001.
- Her latest album, Reflections, was released in 2004.

**Any 5 facts**

**Letta Mbulu**

- Born on August 23, 1942 in Soweto
- South African Jazz singer born and raised in Soweto her voice emanates a beautiful sound that radiates and resonates from deep within, brimming with a joy of life and more often than not inspiring the spirit of hope and happiness.
- Her voice also attains grace through pure passion and is musical like too few voices ever are.
- As a teen, Mbulu toured outside of Africa with the musical King Kong, which ran for a year in England following a highly successful two-year run in South Africa
- Been active as a singer since the 1960s, but left for the United States in 1965 due to Apartheid.
- While in the U.S. she worked with Cannonball Adderley, David Axelrod and Harry Belafonte.
- Released her first album, Letta Mbulu Sings, in 1967 with her husband Caiphus Semenya.
- She sang in Roots, The Color Purple (1985), and the 1973 film A Warm December.
- She was also a guest on a Season 6 episode of *Soul Train*.
- Mbulu also provided the Swahili chant in Michael Jackson's single, *Liberian Girl* (1987).
- Mbulu and Semenya returned to South Africa in 1991, after 26 years in exile.
- Mbulu then released her first album recorded in South Africa, *Not Yet Uhuru*, in 1992.
- In 2001, Mbulu was honoured by the South African Music Awards (SAMA) with a lifelong achievement award.

**Any 5 facts**

**Philip Tabane**

- Born on March 25, 1934 in Mamelodi, Tshwane.
- Is a South African musician known for playing the guitar, penny whistle, bass, and vocals especially with Malombo music.
- Tabane is one of South Africa's longest-running and most respected and innovative jazz guitarists and band leaders.
- He uses unconventional instrumentation: African drums and hand percussion, inter-playing with Tabane's unique guitar, vocal and flute sounds.
- Grew up in Mamelodi in a musical family with his mother being a traditional healer who taught him the traditional music.
- General Duze taught him basic concepts of musical knowledge.
- He played the guitar since 1940 and performed as a soloist until 1958.
- He then started a combo with pianist Gideon Nzumalo and in 1963 and 1964, Tabane took part in the Castle Lager Jazz Contest, which his trio won on both occasions with their interpretation of Bags' Groove.
- In 1965 Mabi Thobejane became the drummer of his group.
- In 1986, he played at the Montreux Jazz Festival and the Open Ear Festival.
- In the 1970s, he spent several years in New York City, where he also took the stage with Miles Davis, Herbie Hancock, Herbie Mann, Charles Mingus and the Pointer Sisters
- He was also involved in the anti-apartheid movie Last Grave at Dimbuza.
- Tabane is the recipient of the South Africa Music Awards (SAMA) Lifetime Achievement Prize
- In 1998 he was awarded an honorary Doctorate in Philosophy of Music from the University of Venda.

**Any 5 facts**



**Fela Kuti**

- Born on October 15, 1938 in Abeokuta, Nigeria, to parents who were political activists
- Also known as Fela Anikulapo Kuti or simply Fela
- Was a Nigerian multi-instrumentalist, musician, composer, pioneer of the Afrobeat music genre, human rights activist, and political maverick.
- Kuti's main instruments were the saxophone, keyboards, trumpet, electric guitar, and occasional drum solos.
- Kuti's songs were mostly sung in Nigerian pidgin English, although he also performed a few songs in the Yoruba Language.
- His songs were long, at least 10-15 minutes in length, and many reached as long as 20 or even 30 minutes.
- In 1958, Fela Kuti moved to London, where he studied music at the Trinity College of Music
- Formed a group called Koola Lobitos, which was later renamed Nigeria 70, then Afrika 70, and finally Egypt 80.
- They played a kind of music which Fela named Afrobeat since 1967, which was American jazz, pop and funk blended with West African highlife music and traditional Yoruba music.
- Married his first wife in 1960 and had three children.
- Recorded a quick session in Las Vegas in 1969 while being in the U.S. without work permits and released it as The '69 Los Angeles Sessions
- In 1977, Fela and the Afrika '70 released the album *Zombie*, which became a smash hit but caused the Nigerian government to burn down his Kalakuta Republic, during which his studio, instruments and master tapes were destroyed.
- 1978 was marked by two notorious concerts, the first in Accra in which riots broke out during the song *Zombie*, which led to Fela being banned from Ghana, and the second was at the Berlin Jazz Festival after which most of Fela's musicians deserted him, due to rumours that he was planning to use the entire proceeds to fund his presidential campaign.
- Fela continued to release albums with Egypt '80 and made a number of successful tours to the U.S. and Europe.
- In 1989, Fela and Egypt '80 released the anti-apartheid *Beasts of No Nation* album.
- Fela died on August 3, 1997 from Aids.

**Any 5 facts**

**Jonas Gwanga**

- Born in 1941 in Orlando East, Soweto.
- He is a South African jazz trombonist.
- He first gained significance playing trombone with The Jazz Epistles but after the group broke up he continued to be an important music figure, both locally and abroad.
- In the 1960s he became popular in the United States and in 1965 featured in a “Sound of Africa” concert at Carnegie Hall.
- He composed the score for the film Cry Freedom.
- He performed his nominated song Cry Freedom at the 60th Annual Academy Awards in 1988.
- He also performed at the Nelson Mandela 70th Birthday Tribute at the Wembley Stadium in 1988.
- He returned to South Africa in 1991.
- In 1997 he composed the theme for the South African Olympic bid.
- His autobiography was written by acclaimed music academic Colette Szymczak.

**Any 5 facts****Oliver Mtukudzi**

- Born on September 22, 1952 in Harare, Zimbabwe
- He is a musician, businessman, philanthropist, human rights activist and UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador for the Southern Africa Region.
- Also known as “Tuku” and is a great guitarist, vocalist, performer and composer
- Began performing in 1977 when he joined the Wagon Wheels, a band that also featured Thomas Mapfumo
- Later, he started his own group, Black Spirits, with whom he still plays.
- Mtukudzi is also a contributor to Mahube, South Africa’s “supergroup”.
- He sings in Shona language along with Ndebele and English
- He has been on several tours in the UK, US and Canada to perform for large audiences
- Unlike Mapfumo, Mtukudzi does not directly criticise the government of President Robert Mugabe in his music
- His son Sam Mtukudzi, a successful musician himself, died in a car accident in March 2010
- He incorporates elements of different music traditions, giving his music a distinctive style, known as Tuku music.
- Won numerous National Arts Merit Awards (NAMA Awards) including Best Group/Artist (2003/4), Best Musician/Group (2007), Outstanding Musician (2008)
- Won the KORA Award for Best African male artist and Lifetime Achievement Award in August 2003.

**Any 5 facts**

**Baaba Maal**

- Born on November 12, 1953 in Podor, on the Senegal River.
- Known as a Senegalese singer, guitarist and percussionist.
- Maal fused raga, salsa and Breton harp music to create a popular sound that launched the careers of Positive Black Soul and also led to the formation of the Afro-Celt Sound System.
- Sings primarily in Pulaar and is the foremost promoter of the traditions of the Pulaar-speaking people who live on either side of the Senegal River.
- Was influenced by his lifelong friend, blind guitarist Mansour Seck and devoted himself to learning music from his mother and the school's headmaster.
- Studied music in Dakar before leaving for postgraduate studies on a scholarship at Beaux-Arts in Paris.
- After returning from Paris, Baaba studied traditional music with Mansour Seck and began performing with the band Daande Lenol.
- His album *Firin' in Fouta* (1994) used a fusion of raga, salsa and Breton harp music that created a popular sound that launched the careers of Positive Black Soul, a group of rappers, and also led to the formation of the Afro-Celt Sound System.
- His fusion tendencies continued on his 1998 album, *Nomad Soul*
- In 1998, Baaba recorded *Bess, You Is My Woman Now* for the Red Hot Organization's compilation album *Red Hot + Rhapsody* a tribute to George Gershwin which raised money for various charities devoted to increasing Aids awareness and fighting the disease.
- In 2002, Baaba again worked with the Red Hot Organisation, recording *No Agreement* for the tribute album to Fela Kuti, *Red Hot + Riot*.
- On 7 July 2007, Baaba performed at the South African leg of Live Earth.
- His album *On The Road*, a live acoustic album featuring his shows over a ten year period, was released on 10 August 2008.
- He performed the title track of the 2008 video game *Far Cry 2*.
- He played at Bonnaroo and the Sierra Nevada World Music Festival in 2010.
- Baaba also sang the track for the Kerala Tourism's 2010 ad campaign "Your moment is waiting" with music composed by One Giant Leap.

**Any 5 facts** (5)  
[10]

**TOTAL SECTION B: 20**

**SECTION C****ANSWER ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:**

- **WESTERN ART MUSIC (QUESTIONS 7, 8 AND 9)**
- **JAZZ (QUESTIONS 10, 11 AND 12)**
- **INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC (QUESTIONS 13, 14 AND 15)**

**WESTERN ART MUSIC****QUESTION 7**

Choose TWO of the following Romantic compositions and write brief programme notes on each. Include style characteristics and other relevant information.

Mendelssohn	Violin Concerto in E minor, first movement
Tchaikovsky	Romeo and Juliet ballet suite
Chopin	Polonaise in A flat major, Op.53
Schubert	Der Erlkönig

**Mendelssohn Violin Concerto in E minor, first movement**

- The Concerto offers a unique fusion of lyricism and virtuosity.
- Consists of three movements, played without pause.
- Both first and third movements are in sonata form.
- Good interplay between soloist and orchestra, with themes passing from one to another, producing a beautiful contrast of tone colour and expression.
- The first movement begins with the soloist who presents the first theme above the murmuring strings. Traditionally the orchestra would have an extended opening section.
- The piece uses a wide range of dynamics from orchestral murmurs to fortissimo passages.
- The concerto features unusual combinations of instruments.
- The cadenza is placed between the development and the recapitulation to become an integral part of the movement.
- The recapitulation is played softly by the orchestra while the violin has fast moving arpeggios.

**Any 5 facts**

**Tchaikovsky Romeo and Juliet ballet suite**

- Tchaikovsky captures the essential emotions of Shakespeare's play without defining the characters or the exact course of events.
- Highly contrasted themes are used to express the conflict between family hatred and youthful love.
- Romeo and Juliet is a concert overture consisting of a slow introduction followed by a fast movement in sonata form.
- The overture is opened with the Friar Laurence theme, a solemn, hymn-like melody.
- As the slow introduction unfolds, brooding strings set an atmosphere of impending tragedy.
- The clash of words and the anger of the feud between the Montague's and the Capulet's are suggested by the violent first theme of the allegro.
- The work ends with two emphatic chords.
- Syncopations, rushing strings, and massive sounds create enormous excitement.
- The second theme of the exposition, a tender love theme, is expressively scored for English horn and muted violas.
- When the love theme returns in the recapitulation, it has a new, exultant character.
- There are long crescendos as the melody is led higher and higher to ever more passionate orchestral climaxes.
- In the coda, the love theme is transformed into a song of mourning, while timpani softly beat the rhythm of a funeral march.
- Then, a new hymn and a tender reminiscence of the love theme suggest that Romeo and Juliet are reunited in death.
- The work ends with two emphatic chords.

**Any 5 facts****Chopin Polonaise in A flat major, Op. 53**

- The polonaise originated as a stately dance for Polish nobility. The piece therefore demonstrates Musical nationalism depicting a specific national identity.
- Composition for solo instrument that communicates a specific atmosphere – stately processional dance.
- Makes use of Ternary Form: Introduction, ternary form with a short coda.
- The main theme has a wide-ranging accompaniment.
- The contrasting B section consists of a march-like melody accompanied by repeated octaves in the left hand. The repeat of the first theme is louder and more dramatic and ends in a coda including material derived from the main theme.
- It is a powerful and majestic work, using a wide range of dynamics and powerful crescendos.
- It requires a high level of technical proficiency from the pianist.

**Any 5 facts**

**Schubert Der Erlkönig**

- Composition for solo voice (tenor) and piano.
- Piano accompaniment integral part of composer's conception, serves as an interpretive partner to the voice – suggesting the wild horse-ride, tension and the horse's gallop.
- The piano accompaniment also serves to unify the different episodes of the song.
- One singer sounds like four characters (narrator, father, son and the Erlking, through interesting uses of different voice registers.
- Although the melodic motives recur, the harmonic structure is constantly changing and the piece modulates within characters.
- Poetry and music intimately fused in the art song.
- Schubert creates a through – composed setting to capture the mounting excitement of the poem. Through composed means Schubert composed new music for every line of text of the poem.
- The music of the Erlking is playful and simple.

**Any 5 facts**(Any 2 × 5) **[10]****AND**

**QUESTION 8****The Twentieth Century****8.1 Claude Debussy: *Voiles***

8.1.1 In which style of music did Debussy compose?

**Answer:** Impressionism ✓ (1)

8.1.2 What is the translation of the French title *Voiles*?

**Answer:** Veils OR Sails ✓ (1)

8.1.3 Which scale is this piece of music based on?

**Answer:** Whole-tone scale ✓ (1)

**8.2 Igor Stravinsky: *The Rite of Spring***

8.2.1 Describe this work by commenting on the following elements:

**Texture:**

- Makes use of contrapuntal textures (polyphony). ✓
- Uses dense homophonic texture at the end of the work. ✓ (2)

**Melody:**

- Melodies are folklike.
- They have narrow ranges.
- They are made up of fragments (sequences of short motives) that are repeated with slight changes in rhythm and pitch. (Any 2 × 1) (2)

8.2.2 Which style of dance does this work accompany?

**Answer:** Ballet ✓ (1)

### 8.3 George Gershwin: *Rhapsody in Blue*

George Gershwin made use of TWO different styles of music in this composition. Name these styles and give a basic breakdown of the structure and general characteristics of the work.

**Classical (Western art)** and **Jazz** styles.

2 × ½ = 1

- The title reflects the music's free, fantasy-like and blues character.
- Composed for a piano and orchestra (Piano Concerto).
- It is a one-movement work and consists of three main sections and a coda.
- The main key is Bb major (theme A); Theme B is in Eb major; Theme C is in Ab major; Theme D is in C major.
- Syncopation and cross-rhythms.
- Blues scale used in all the themes and includes lowered 7ths and a mixture of major and minor 3rds.
- Added-note chords, e.g. 2nds and 6ths.
- Jazz timbre and pitch effects – wah-wah mutes, flutter tonguing, glissandos.
- Influenced by Ragtime rhythms and Stride pianists' rhythmic and improvisational style.
- Rhapsody suggests a free improvisatory form (typical of jazz) but the structure is based on themes in different keys introduced by the orchestra or piano.
- Each section includes at least one extended piano solo in which varied repetitions of the main theme are combined with brilliant passages.

**Any 4 facts** (5)  
**[13]**

**AND**



**QUESTION 9**

Choose ONE of the following South African composers and write a short Wikipedia entry. Refer to biographical details as well as style characteristics and works

- Arnold van Wyk
- MM Moerane
- Hubert du Plessis
- Mzilikazi Khumalo
- LP Mohapeloa
- Peter Louis van Dijk
- SJ Khosa
- BB Myataza

<b>Biographical detail</b>	<b>ANY 3 facts</b>
<b>Style characteristics</b>	<b>ANY 3 facts</b>
<b>Works – ANY 1 work</b>	<b>(1 mark)</b>
	<b>(7 marks)</b>

**Arnold van Wyk****Biographical detail:**

- Born in 1916 in Calvinia, Cape Province
- Completed his schooling in Stellenbosch and completed a BMUs degree there
- He wrote the *Eeufees* Cantata for the Voortrekker Monument in Pretoria in 1983
- He furthered his studies in London where he specialised in composition and piano
- He received a medal from the Worshipful Company of Musicians for being the best student at the Royal Academy of Music in London
- During World War II, he worked as a translator and broadcaster for the BBC's Afrikaans section in London
- He lectured at the University of Cape Town and later at the University of Stellenbosch
- He received an honorary Doctorate from the University of Cape Town

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- His style is basically tonal with a sensitive feel for rich chromatics and use of loose-standing chords
- His style is highly individual and distinctly free from outside influences
- His compositions are led by melody that often changes due to addition of chromatic notes and dissonant leaps
- Rhythms are relatively uncomplicated and distinct feel of improvisation is created.
- A distinctive feature is his sensitive treatment of the voice and the use of a rich variety of sound colours in the orchestra.
- His work is conservative, with no sign of the use of the twelve-tone technique.
- Despite the regular alternation of beats, his rhythms are relatively uncomplicated.

**Any 3 facts**

**Representative works:**

- *Eufees* cantata
- *Van Liefde en Verlatenheid*
- Rhapsody – for orchestra
- *Vier weemoedige liedjies*
- *Nagmusiek* – for solo piano
- *Suiderkruis* – suite for orchestra
- Primavera – suite for orchestra

**Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**MM Moerane****Biographical detail:**

- Born in Lesotho on 20 September 1909.
- Moerane received composition lessons from F.H. Hartmann, professor in music at Rhodes University in Grahamstown, but for the rest was largely self-taught.
- He studied History of Music, Harmony and Counterpoint, Score-Reading, Orchestration and Instrumentation, and also Composition
- Moerane was also a pianist and choir conductor.
- He composed the symphonic poem Fatse la heso (My Country) in order to obtain his degree and was performed three years later in 1944 by the BBC Symphonic Orchestra in London.

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- Music is based on Basotho folk songs.
- Also includes traditional Western musical patterns.
- My Country is based on theme material originating from adopted African songs: a song by a warrior, the song of a person harvesting, an adapted lullaby and song of praise.

**All 3 facts****Representative works:**

- Chorale (flute, clarinet, piano and strings)
- Sunrise
- Why worry?
- My Country
- Fantasia
- In Hout Bay
- Joy Ride
- Lonesome
- Atamelang
- Bokang Jesu
- Ke rata Jehova

**Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**Hubert du Plessis****Biographical detail:**

- Born in the Malmesbury district of the Western Cape on 7 June 1922
- He began playing piano at the age of seven and composing while still at school
- In 1942 he started lessons in composition with composer, William Henry Bell
- In 1951 he was awarded the overseas bursary of the British Performing Rights Society and studied at the Royal Academy of Music in London under Alan Bush and Howard Ferguson
- He was a lecturer – later senior lecturer – at the University of Stellenbosch from 1958 until his retirement

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- Hubert is a versatile and interesting composer who has an excellent command of the technique of composition in all its facets
- Though he has applied the discipline of tone rows in some works, and although generally his music has a modern sound, they all suggest a link, rather than a break, with tradition
- His work is characterised by personal emotion
- The sound effect is marked by a distinctly vocal approach
- The form exhibits self-control and a free application of contrapuntal techniques
- The meticulous finish of details is the work of a loving craftsman
- In his later works, du Plessis started using Afrikaans folk songs as part of his works

**Any 3 facts****Representative works:**

- Herbst: Die Blätter Fallen
- Slamse Beelde (choir, clarinet, harp and strings)
- Variations on a Folk Song
- Requiem Aeternam Sonata for solo cello

**Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**Mzilikazi Khumalo****Biographical detail:**

- Born on 20 June 1932 on the farm of the Salvation Army, KwaNgwelu, in the Vryheid district, KwaZulu-Natal
- He joined the school choir as a schoolboy and later on helped train the choir soloists and also trained the Primary School choir
- He was also a member of the church's orchestra
- He composed his first work in 1959 called Ma Ngificwa Ukufa
- He continued his studies in music theory, harmony, counterpoint, form and composition
- Under the guidance of Charles Norburn he set many poems of BW Vilakazi to music and also studied singing under Prof. Khabi Mngoma and Zandi Casan

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- He mainly composed choral music
- He set many poems of BW Vilakazi to music
- His epic work, UShaka KaSenzangakhona, combines two large traditions, namely, Zulu poems and songs with the European instrumental and orchestral tradition.
- He has worked with many choirs and composers from abroad with the specific purpose of sharing African themes and choir traditions with them.

**Any 3 facts****Representative works:**

- Ma Ngificwa Ukufa
- UShaka KaSenzangakhona
- Kwadedangendlale

**Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**JP Mohapeloa****Biographical detail:**

- Grew up and received his primary education at Molumong in the Mokhotlong district of Lesotho
  - JP Mohapeloa led his own choir at the age of ten
  - He had tuition in theory, singing and tonic sol-fa
  - Over a hundred of Mohapeloa's songs were published in book or pamphlet form
  - He was awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters by the National University of Lesotho
- Any 3 facts**

**Style characteristics:**

- His music, whether spiritual or secular, has over the years been enjoyed by adult and youth choirs in concerts and competitions
  - Mohapeloa made a significant contribution to African culture in general, particularly the Sesotho culture
  - He took great care in expressing the African element in his songs
  - He was meticulous in the use of the written and spoken Sesotho language
  - His songs were written mostly in sol-fa
- Any 3 facts**

**Representative works:**

- *Pesalme 103*
  - *Meloli le Lithallere tsa Afrika I* (32 songs)
  - *Meloli le Lithallere tsa Afrika II* (32 songs)
  - *Meloli le Lithallere tsa Afrika III* (28 songs)
- Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**Peter Louis van Dijk****Biographical detail:**

- Born in 1953 in Rotterdam, Holland
- He wrote his first composition at the age of nine
- He completed his music studies at the University of Cape Town
- He composed his first opera, *The Contract* at the age of 19; and a second in Afrikaans.
- He was the youngest composer whose works were broadcasted by the SABC.
- He has a widely varied career in music as composer, performer, teacher and conductor, active on radio and television.
- His works are regularly performed in South Africa, America, Botswana and Germany.

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- He is versatile on various instruments, among them, the guitar, violin, cello, piano, accordion, recorder, trombone and percussion.
- He is often commissioned to compose for special occasions.
- His compositions represents a large variety of genres, among them ballet music, music for choir and orchestra, music for youth (*Selfish Giant*, *The Musicians of Bremen*, *Youth Requiem*)
- Various works that were inspired by the San culture (*San Gloria*, *San Chronicle*, *The Rain People*).

**Any 3 facts****Representative works:**

- *San Chronicle*
- *The Selfish Giant* (choir and orchestra)
- *Follow that flute!* (choir and orchestra)
- *Horizons* (for the King's Singers)
- *Bells* (for the Chicago Children's' Choir)
- *Magnificat* (for the NMMU Choir)
- *The Musicians of Bremen* (choir and orchestra)
- *Youth Requiem* (choir and orchestra)
- *About Nothing* (orchestra)
- *Windy City Songs* (soloists, double choir and orchestra for the Chicago Children's' Choir)

**Any 1  
(7 marks)**

**SJ Khosa****Biographical detail:**

- Born on 5 May 1936 in Mapaplia
- At the age of six he sang in his family's choir and could read tonic solfa fluently in primary school.
- He composed his first works while still in school.
- He studied woodwind, brass, piano and theory in Switzerland.
- He also completed a MMus degree at the University of Pretoria.
- He is a Tsonga composer and choir leader.

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- Khosa completed more than 400 songs, among them approximately 80 arrangements of traditional and folk music.
- In 1990 a collection of children's songs in Tsonga and English was published.
- In 2004 a song book with the title Ndzhaka ya tinsimu – heritage songs.
- In 2003 he was awarded song composer of the year by SARRAL for his contribution to South African choral music.

**Any 3 facts****Representative works:**

- *Famban' kahle*
- *Matimba ya vuhimbeleri* – a SATB choir work that means "the power of singing"
- *Vun'we*

**Any 1  
(7 marks)****BB Myataza****Biographical detail:**

- Born in the Engcobo District of the former Transkei on 27 January 1912
- During his studies he was nominated as the best student in singing, sight-reading and practical musical instruction
- He furthered his studies by entering the Trinity Music examinations
- He is a choir leader and composer who is largely self-educated.

**Any 3 facts****Style characteristics:**

- Mainly writes choral compositions heard at choir competitions and festivals
- Arranges existing Xhosa songs and uses them in his own compositions
- Got his inspirations from the regular devotional evenings in his parental home.

**All 3****Representative works:**

- Ingoma Phezu Kodonga Lomlambo
- Isigwebo Sethu Kukufa
- Lala Sana Lwam
- Uponi

**Any 1  
(7 marks) [7]****OR**



**JAZZ****QUESTION 10**

Give a brief description of TWO of the following genres. Include style characteristics of each and name ONE artist with ONE representative work.

- Cool Jazz
- Modal Jazz
- Bebop
- Hardbop

**Style characteristics****Any 4 facts****Artist****1****Work – ANY 1 work****1****Cool Jazz****Style characteristics**

- A jazz style which developed in Los Angeles, San Francisco and New York City during the 1950s and 1960s
- Cool jazz grew out of bebop and uses elaborate arrangements.
- Miles Davis Birth of Cool (1950)
- Just as bebop was a reaction against big-band music, a new style known as 'cool jazz' was a reaction against bebop
- The word 'cool' was used to indicate a more calm and relaxed controlled style.
- Made use of elaborated arrangements

**Any 4 facts****Artist and relevant work (any ONE):**

- Chet Baker – *New Morning Blues*
- Gerry Mulligan – *Walkin' Shoes*
- Gerry Mulligan – *Bernie's Tune*
- Gerry Mulligan – *Nights At The Turntable*
- Lee Konitz – *Sub-conscious-Lee*

**Any 1 artist + work**

**Modal Jazz****Style characteristics**

- Originated in the late 1950s and 1960s from the use of the pitches of particular modes or scales in the creation of solos.
- Slow harmonic rhythm with a single chord being played for up to 16 bars.
- Absence of standard functional harmonic progressions.
- Pedal points and drones are used more frequently.
- Modal Jazz's harmony is based on selected notes of a given scale mode.
- Increased focus on colour and decreased focus on resolution **Any 4 facts**

**Artist and relevant work (any ONE):**

- Miles Davis – *So What*
- John Coltrane – *Impressions*
- Herbie Hancock – *Maiden Voyage*

**Any 1 artist + work****Bebop****Style characteristics**

- Bebop is fast jazz with advanced harmonies
- The term 'bebop' came from the short, irregular, strongly accented beats unexpectedly by the bass drum
- Based on fast, complicated improvisations with fast and unpredictable notes and unusual harmonies
- Played by small bands (four to six players) **4 facts**

**Artist and relevant work (any ONE):**

- John 'Dizzy' Gillespie (trumpet player) – *Salt Peanuts*
- Charlie 'Bird' Parker (saxophonist) – *Yardbird Suite*
- Thelonious Monk (pianist) – *Misterioso*

**Any 1 artist + work**

**Hardbop****Style characteristics**

- An extension of bebop, developed in the 1950's and 1960's
- Hard-bop was mainly influenced by blues and gospel music
- Hard-bop differ from bebop in the following ways:
- It is simpler than bebop
- Has more variety in accompaniment patterns
- Fewer popular tune chord progressions
- Darker and weightier tone quality
- More emphasis on swinging rhythms
- Louder drumming

**Any 4 facts****Artist and relevant work (any ONE):**

- Art Blakey – *Moanin'*
- John Coltrane – *Mr P.C.*
- Clifford Brown – *Joy Spring*
- Julian 'Cannonball' Adderley – *Mercy, mercy, mercy*
- John Coltrane – *Giant Steps* (album issued in 1960)
- Julian 'Cannonball' Adderley – *Fallen Feathers*

**Any 1 artist + work** (6)  
(Any 2 × 6) **[12]****AND**

**QUESTION 11**

Discuss the style characteristics, features and important artists of TWO of the following Jazz styles.

- Fusion
- Free and Avant-Garde Jazz
- Smooth Jazz

**Style characteristics**                      **2 marks**

**Features**                                      **2 marks**

**Artist**                                        **1 mark**

**Fusion****Style characteristics**

- A type of jazz that fuses rock and funk elements
- Developed from mixing funk and R&B rhythms and the amplification and electronic effects of rock music
- Sometimes called “jazz rock” for music performed by the late 1960’s and 1970’s rock bands that used jazz elements in their music.                      **Any 2 facts**

**Features**

- Complex time signatures
- Display technical competency in lengthy group improvisation, often using wind and brass instruments.
- Instruments: acoustic instruments, synthesizers, electric keyboard, electric guitar, electric bass guitar, saxophone, trumpet and drums.
- Acoustic instruments are often used with electric attachments to expand the range of tonal effects.
- Large percussion section which includes instruments from Africa, Latin America or India.
- Emphasis is often on the group rather than on the individual singer or player.                      **Any 2 facts**

**Artists**

- Miles Davis
- Chick Corea
- Herbie Hancock
- Joe Zawinul

**Any 1 artist**

**Free and Avant-Garde Jazz****Style characteristics**

- Free Jazz is a style of jazz that is almost totally spontaneous and is not based on regular forms and established chord progressions.
- Improvisation did not follow a predetermined structure over which improvisation may take place.
- Avant-Garde Jazz has a predetermined structure over which improvisation may take place.
- The structure may be composed note for note in advance, partially or even completely.
- Both free and avant-garde jazz styles express the “voice” or “sound” of the musician.

**Any 2 facts****Features**

- Uses jazz idioms
- Has no tonality or predetermined chord sequences
- Use unconventional sounds on instruments
- Role of improvisation increased
- Played by small groups of musicians
- Retains a general pulsation and swing but without a regular meter frequent accelerando's and ritardando's
- Uses regular metre
- Improvisers play solos using notes based on chords used
- Uses a variety of rhythms and tempi
- Uses rubato
- Typical instruments: saxophone, trumpet, trombone, piano, guitar, double bass and drums
- Diatonic, altered dominant and blues phrases are also used in this music.
- Use harmonic structures on which the improvisers play solo using notes in the chords.

**Any 2 facts****Artists**

- Miles Davis
- Charles Mingus
- Ornette Coleman
- John Coltrane (saxophonist)

**Any 1 artist**

**Smooth Jazz****Style characteristics**

- Developed in the United States of America in the early 1970s and continues to develop until now.
- Can be seen as an expansion from Jazz Fusion but while contemporary jazz is the performance which needs undivided attention from the listeners, smooth jazz is mostly used as background music.
- Elements which contributed to the forming of smooth jazz include R&B, funk, rock and pop music

**Any 2 facts****Features**

- Generally played in a slow tempo which is more or less 90-106 beats per minutes.
- Uses programmed rhythms or recognisable patterns with or without samplers.
- Instruments which play the melody for the music arrangements are usually saxophones.
- Artists tend to play their instruments in a melodic fashion such that they are recognisable within a few measures.

**Any 2 facts****Artists**

- George Benson
- Pat Metheny
- Michael Brecker
- Kenny G

**Any 1 artist****(5 × 2) [10]****AND**

**QUESTION 12**

When attending a music conference, you are asked to give a brief introduction on ONE of the following South African Modern constructs:

- Maskanda
- Malombo music
- Disco
- Bubble Gum
- Kwaito

Basic definition (2)

Style characteristics (4)

TWO prominent artists (2)

**Maskanda****Definition:**

- The term Maskanda comes from the Afrikaans word 'musikant'
- which means musician, and is associated with Zulu folk music **2 facts**

**Characteristics of the Style:**

- The music consists of a song evolving with the singers' real life experiences, his daily joys, sorrows, etc.
- People dance, play drums and clap in different ways, and the dances performed can be rooted in the district or region where the maskanda comes from
- Associated with guitar
- Use rapidly spoken sections of Zulu praise poetry called 'izibongo'
- Known as 'Zulu Blues', because of the cyclical, repetitive and picking of strings on the guitar
- A maskanda song starts with a message (izihlabo) "This is what I am about to play and this is who I am" **Any 4 facts**

**Prominent artists:**

- Zibokwakhe Johnstone Mnyanda (also known as Phuzekhemisi)
- Guy Buttery
- Johnny Clegg **Any 2 artists**

**Malombo music****Definition:**

- Known as a music genre producing the atmosphere of the dusty townships the ancestral spirits.
- The contrast of the city's bright neon lights. **2 facts**

**Characteristics of the style:**

- In general malombo music consists of detached, improvised melodic and rhythmic phrases which accompanies a chanting poetical text.
- Distinguished by unconventional instruments,
- such as Tabane's unique guitar technique (acoustic/semi-acoustic), African percussion instruments, penny whistle, tins, whistles, etc.
- Tabane blends traditional compositions and cultural themes with his acoustic sounds **4 facts**

**Prominent artists:**

- Philip Tabane
- Harari
- Stimela (Ray Phiri's group)
- Malopoets **Any 2 artists**

**Disco****Definition:**

- It is a sophisticated, dance-oriented rock style that originated in the mid-1970s
- The roots were in soul, jazz, funk and played in clubs. **2 facts**

**Characteristics of the style:**

- The bass drum plays on every beat.
- Makes use of electronic effects and orchestral sounds
- Simple quadruple time signatures
- Uses syncopation
- A tempo played at around 120 beats per minute
- Has a catchy tune
- Verse-chorus structure which almost always start with an intro
- Easy danceable rhythms. **Any 4 facts**

**Prominent artists:**

- The Movers
- Sipho "Hotstix" Mabuse **2 Artists**



**Bubble Gum****Definition:**

- Bubble gum was influenced in the 1980s by mbaqanga, American disco and the Soul Brothers with their soulful pop
  - Bubble gum borrows from township jive with vocals arranged as overlapping call-and-response patterns, but replaced by often using multiple synthesizers to reproduce most sounds
- 2 facts**

**Characteristics of the style:**

- Use township dance rhythms.
  - Has an upbeat sound.
  - Songs have typically sing-along choruses and catchy melodies
  - Simple chords and harmonies
  - Repetitive riffs
  - Overlapping call-and-response phrases
  - Use electronic instruments
- Any 4 facts**

**Prominent artists:**

- The Soul Brothers
  - Brenda Fassie
  - Chicco Twala
  - Yvonne Chaka Chaka
- Any 2 artists**

**Kwaito****Definition:**

- Derived from the Afrikaans word 'kwaai' which means 'cool' or 'angry' in English
- Originated in the 1990s in the townships of South Africa
- Also known as house music

**Any 2 facts****Style characteristics**

- The language of Kwaito is Isicamtho
- Based on house music beats but at a slower tempo
- Deep bass lines often sung by male voices
- Use minimal instruments
- Lyrics more chanted than sung or rapped
- Echoes of hip-hop and rap are used
- Associated with music that conveys a cultural message
- Instruments: synthesizers, sampler, percussion, vocals and drum machine
- Lyrics are a blend of South African languages and English

**Any 4 facts****Prominent artists:**

- Oscar waRona
- M'du Masilela
- Mandoza
- Arthur Mafakote
- Chiskop
- Zola
- Bongo Maffin

**Any 2 artists [8]****OR**

**INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC****QUESTION 13**

Give a short overview on the following TWO Indigenous African Music Experts.  
Include style characteristics:

- Mama Madosini
- Princes Magogo

**Mama Madosini**

- She uses ancient African traditional progressions that consist of two chords that are a whole tone apart
- Accompanies herself on the Uhadi, Isitolotolo, and Umrhubhe
- Sings in isiXhosa
- Uses overtones
- Melodies based on a scale similar to that of the Lydian mode. **Any 5 facts**

**Princes Magogo**

- Composed Zulu classical music
- Known for her excellent isighubu and isithontolo-bow playing
- Contributed to the development of traditional music
- She also made an invaluable contribution to the conservation of traditional music
- She was a praise singer (imbongi)
- Her work consists mostly of existing Zulu-songs and folktales
- She extended her work in music accompanied by the ugubhu-bow
- She provides a link to the heritage of Zulu culture Any 5 facts **Any 5 facts [10]**

**QUESTION 14**

Write an essay on ONE of the following Modern Constructs:

- *Ipi Tombi*
- *African Footprint*
- *Africa Umoja*
- *Sarafina!*
- *uMabatha*

Your essay should include the following:

- storyline
- characters
- style of music
- biographical details
- origin

***Ipi Tombi***

- It is a joyous, home-grown dance and music celebration of black South African culture
- The story begins in a tiny village with thundering ceremonial dances in colourful tribal costumes
- The story is so primal that it seems to have sprung directly from South African soil.
- A tender love story emerges between a village girl and young man, who has gone away to work in the mines
- As her sweetheart travels from the countryside to the city, tribal ceremonies morph into break dancing, jubilant South African rock and roll, and gospel singing
- The youth, torn between his village roots and urban temptations, personifies the essential African conflict between the ancient and modern worlds.
- The spectacular wedding ceremony between the boy and his girl symbolises a marriage of tribal and city cultures
- Among memorable numbers are the cobra dance, with mesmerising glow-in-the-dark costumes, and a funky gospel hallelujah chorus that brings down the house.
- *Ipi Tombi* might well be regarded as a national opera of South Africa.

**African Footprint**

- It is a show that hangs together through a series of short dance scenes, each drawn from a part of African culture
- There are also a lot of drumming and few heartfelt ballads to vary the pace.
- It fuses the hypnotic heartbeat of the African drum; the cheerful pennywhistle;
- the inspiring words of Don Mattera with Kwela-jive;
- Traditional gumboot: tap: contemporary ballet: and hip-hop pantsula into an “explosion stampede of song and dance”.
- The production has played more than 3 800 performances since its debut at Gold Reef City’s Globe Theatre in May 2000.
- Nicknamed ‘*The People’s Musical*’ by reviewers in North America, Europe and the Far East, its cast has grown from the original 12 dancers and four drummers to a company of 34 today.
- The non-stop, 90-minute musical story of Africa’s emergence onto the world stage is linked by the poetry of Sophiatown legend, Don Mattera.
- Executive producer Richard Loring estimates the long-running hit has put more than approximately 200 South African performers into the international spotlight on the its way to travel the world.

**Africa Umoja**

- Tells the moving tale of indigenous South African music
- – from the earliest rhythms to Kwaito
- It tells the amusing and life-changing story of a group of impoverished tribal Samburu women in Northern Kenya who reclaim their lives,
- turning age-old patriarchy on its head when they set up a women’s only village.
- Rebecca Lolosoli, a charismatic crusader for women’s rights,
- brings the women together to establish the village of Umoja (unity), on an unoccupied field in the dry grasslands
- The women set up their own tourist village but with no jewellery making or English language skills, their business flops
- The men attempt to stop tourist buses arriving at Umoja, and launched daytime raids on the village
- But the woman work day and night to keep the village alive and going.

**Sarafina!**

- It depicts the students involved in the Soweto Riots in opposition to apartheid, similar to the Soweto uprising on 16 June 1976
- It was also adapted into a 1992 film starring Whoopi Goldberg and Leleti Khumalo.
- *Sarafina!* premiered on Broadway on 28 January 1988, at the Cort Theatre, and closed on 2 July 1989, after 597 performances and 11 previews.
- The musical was conceived and directed by Mbongeni Ngema, who also wrote the book, music, and lyrics.
- The play was first presented at The Market Theatre, Johannesburg, South Africa, in June 1987.
- Leleti Khumalo received a Tony Award nomination, Best Featured Actress in a Musical, as well as a NAACP Image Award for her Broadway theatre portrayal of the title character.
- A narrator introduces several characters among them the schoolgirl activist, Sarafina.
- Things get out of hand when policemen shoot several pupils at the school.
- The musical ends with a cheerful farewell show of pupils leaving school, which takes most of the second act.

**uMabatha**

- uMabatha is a 1970 play written by South African playwright Welcome Msomi.
- It is an adaption of Shakespeare's *Macbeth* into the tribal Zulu culture of the early 19th century,
- and details how Mabatha overthrows Dingane
- Tells a story about Shaka the Zulu king, greed and betrayal.
- Clothed in Zulu dress and using mystic language, tribal dancing is incorporated as was done in traditional Zulu custom
- Masks, dances of supplication, exorcism, defiance and scorn build the story of tradition, magic and ritual
- The location is Zululand and it plays off during the early 19th century during the reign of the Zulu kings, Shaka and Dingane
- It was first performed at the University's open-air theatre in 1971.
- In 1972, it was performed at the Royal Shakespeare Company's Aldwych Theatre as part of that year's World Theatre Season.

**[9]****AND**

**QUESTION 15**

- 15.1 Write a short essay describing THREE vocal techniques. Name the technique and give a description of each.

**Crepitation**

- Is a sound technique that is often used with vocalic lilt and mouth drumming as exhilarating vocal effects used to climax musical situations in African music

**Onomatopoeic singing**

- Is the use of words to imitate sounds, e.g. the word 'Slap', used for a sound that is made by skin hitting skin

**Ululation**

- Is a long, wavering, high-pitched vocal sound resembling a howl with a trilling quality

**1 Mark for mentioning vocal technique**

**1 Mark for style**

(6)

- 15.2 Give an explanation of the following terms:

15.2.1 *Phoneaesthetics*

Is the use of sounds that represent other ideas or instruments (2)

15.2.2 *Taboo*

- To declare something as sacred and forbidden
- A ban or inhibition resulting from social custom or emotional aversion

(3)

**[11]**

**TOTAL SECTION C: 30**

**SECTION D**

Learners specialising in **WESTERN ART MUSIC** must answer

**QUESTIONS 17 AND 18.**

Learners specialising in **JAZZ** must answer **QUESTIONS 16 AND 18.**

Learners specialising in **INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC** must answer **QUESTIONS 16 AND 17.**

**QUESTION 16: OVERVIEW OF WESTERN ART MUSIC**

Choose a description/definition from COLUMN B and match with its relevant musical term/genre/style in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A to E) in the space provided on this question paper, for example 16.6 F.

COLUMN A (MUSICAL TERM/GENRE/STYLE)		COLUMN B (DESCRIPTION)	
16.1	Symphony	A	A keyboard instrument used mostly during the baroque period
16.2	Homophony	B	Composed in an impressionist style
16.3	String Trio	C	A large scale work for orchestra
16.4	Debussy	D	Consists of a Violin, Viola and Cello
16.5	Harpsichord	E	A clear melody with supporting chords

**ANSWERS:**

16.1   C   (1)    16.2   E   (1)    16.3   D   (1)

16.4   B   (1)    16.5   A   (1)

**[5]****QUESTION 17: OVERVIEW OF JAZZ**

Choose a description/definition from COLUMN B and match with its relevant musical term/genre/style in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A to E) in the space provided on this question paper, for example, for example 17.6 F.

COLUMN A (MUSICAL TERM/GENRE/STYLE)		COLUMN B (DESCRIPTION)	
17.1	Joplin	A	Consists of flattened 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> and 7 <sup>th</sup> notes
17.2	Bebop	B	An emphasis or accent of the weak beats in a bar
17.3	Improvisation	C	A composer of Ragtime music
17.4	Syncopation	D	A style consisting of fast chord changes and melodic lines
17.5	Blues Scale	E	Composing music spontaneously

**ANSWERS:**

17.1   C   (1)    17.2   D   (1)    17.3   E   (1)

17.4   B   (1)    17.5   A   (1)

**[5]**



**QUESTION 18: OVERVIEW OF INDIGENOUS AFRICAN MUSIC**

Choose a description/definition from COLUMN B and match with its relevant musical term/genre/style in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A to E) in the space provided on this question paper, for example 18.6 F.

COLUMN A (MUSICAL TERM/GENRE/STYLE)		COLUMN B (DESCRIPTION)	
18.1	Overtone singing	A	A singing style in which a soloist sings a phrase to which the chorus responds with an answering phrase
18.2	Uhadi	B	The combination of two or more distinctly different and often conflicting rhythmic patterns played simultaneously
18.3	Polyrhythm	C	Dance music with a mixture of Dixieland and Ragtime with repetitive harmonies
18.4	Marabi	D	A fundamental tone is sung and a high melody is created above this fundamental tone by amplifying the overtones
18.5	Call and Response	E	An instrument of the amaXhosa people using a brass string and resonator

**ANSWERS:**

18.1   D   (1)    18.2   E   (1)    18.3   B   (1)

18.4   C   (1)    18.5   A   (1) [5]

**TOTAL SECTION D:    10**  
**GRAND TOTAL:    120**