

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATION COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
FORM TWO NATIONAL ASSESSMENT**

017

MUSIC

Time: 2:30 Hours.

ANSWER

Year: 2024

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A**, **B** and **C** with a total of **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **all** questions.
3. Section A carries **15** marks; section B carries **70** marks and section C carries **15** marks.
4. All writing must be in **black** or **blue** ink and drawings must be in **pencil**.
5. Cellular phones and unauthorized materials are **not allowed** in the examination room.
6. Write your **Assessment Number** at the top-right hand corner of every page.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE ONLY		
QUESTION NUMBER	SCORE	EXAMINER'S INITIALS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
TOTAL		
CHECKER'S INITIALS		

1. For each of the following items (i)-(x), choose the correct answer and write its corresponding letter in the box provided

(i) What does the space between the five lines of the staff on the bass clef represent.

A E G B D and F notes

B F A C E A and G notes

C G B D F and A notes

D A C E and G notes

Correct answer: C G B D F and A notes

Reason: In the bass clef, the spaces between the lines represent the notes A, C, E, and G, while the lines represent G, B, D, F, and A. Therefore, the space between the lines corresponds with those line note positions, making option C correct.

(ii) Which one indicates gradual increase of the volume of music.

A Mezzo forte

B Fortissimo

C Decrescendo

D Crescendo

Correct answer: D Crescendo

Reason: Crescendo is a musical term used to indicate that the volume of the music should gradually increase. It is often shown by a symbol that widens from left to right (<).

(iii) Sometimes musicians are directed to observe silence for certain duration in their song. Which sign is used to indicate that silence in a staff notation.

A Note

B Accent

C Rest

D Timbre

Correct answer: C Rest

Reason: A rest is a symbol in music notation used to represent a period of silence during which no note is played or sung.

(iv) What is the name of the instrument that originates in Tanzania and can be seen in different sizes varying from ten up to thirty notes plucked with two thumbs.

A Litungu kambanane

B Xylophones

C Hand piano

D Side drum

Correct answer: C Hand piano

Reason: The hand piano, also known as the thumb piano or "likembe," is a traditional African instrument that is plucked with the thumbs and has metal keys mounted on a wooden board.

(v) Which symbol is placed at the beginning of the staff to show the exact pitch of the note on each line and space.

A Staff

B Clef

C Note

D Sharp

Correct answer: B Clef

Reason: A clef is a musical symbol placed at the beginning of the staff to define the pitch of the notes on the lines and spaces, such as treble clef and bass clef.

(vi) What does the upper figure in a time signature indicate.

A The number of beat per bar

B The note in each bar

C The note of each beat

D The total note in a piece

Correct answer: A The number of beat per bar

Reason: The upper number in a time signature indicates how many beats are in each measure or bar of the music.

(vii) What is the function of the lines and spaces on both treble and bass staff.

A To raise the notes

B To write notes

C To lower the notes

D To end notes

Correct answer: B To write notes

Reason: The lines and spaces of the staff provide a framework for writing musical notes, each representing a different pitch.

(viii) Which sign enables musicians to create tones and semitones anywhere in a melody.

A Sharp

B Flats

C Accidentals

D Naturals

Correct answer: C Accidentals

Reason: Accidentals are symbols (sharps, flats, and naturals) that alter the pitch of a note by a semitone, allowing tones and semitones to be adjusted within a melody.

(ix) A note name that belongs to the key of the music piece whether it is major or minor is called.

A an augmented

B a diatonic

C a diminished

D an octave

Correct answer: B a diatonic

Reason: A diatonic note belongs to the key of the music, fitting naturally within the scale of that key, whether it is major or minor.

(x) Juma was playing a keyboard using key C major. He started from note D up to note B. How big would the interval be.

A Major fifth

B Major fourth

C Major second

D Major sixth

Correct answer: D Major sixth

Reason: From D to B in the key of C major spans six letter names (D, E, F, G, A, B), which forms a major sixth interval.

2. Match the description of musical items in **List A** with the corresponding musical terms in **List B** by writing the letter of the correct response below the item number in the table provided.

List A	List B
<p>(i) A vertical line used to mark off equal groups of count and patterns of musical movements in time</p> <p>(ii) The conventional system based on the arrangement of five horizontal lines enclosing four spaces.</p> <p>(iii) An additional line on which musical notes that sound higher or lower than lines and spaces of a clef are written.</p> <p>(iv) The combination of two staves joined by a brace with the top and bottom stave using the treble and bass clef.</p> <p>(v) A symbol placed after a note which increases the value of such a note by half of its original value</p>	<p>A. Stave</p> <p>B. Grand staff</p> <p>C. Bass clef</p> <p>D. Dot</p> <p>E. Bar line</p> <p>F. Ledger line</p> <p>G. Clef</p> <p>H. Treble clef</p>

Answers

(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)
E	A	F	B	D

3. Observe the following melody and write the name of the musical signs in the space provided.



4. Rewrite and insert the correct time signature after each clef according to the given rhythm.



5. By using the given C major key, fill the blank spaces by writing the missing sol-fa notes.



6. Observe the following rhythm and re-write it by grouping it correctly according to the time signature.



7. Write the semibreve notes on the staff to make the chords.

C major chord	G major chord	D major chord	F major chord	B-flat major chord

8. Briefly describe four classes of traditional instruments used in Tanzania society.

The first class is percussion instruments. These are instruments that produce sound when struck, shaken, or scraped. Examples include drums such as ngoma and rattles made from gourds filled with seeds or stones. They are commonly used in dances, ceremonies, and traditional celebrations to maintain rhythm and mark time.

The second class is string instruments. These instruments produce sound when their strings are plucked, struck, or bowed. Examples include the zeze and litungu. The sound is produced through the vibration of strings, and the pitch depends on the length and tightness of the strings. They are often used for entertainment and storytelling.

The third class is wind instruments. These instruments produce sound when air is blown into or across them. Examples are flutes made from bamboo or animal horns and trumpets made from metal or wood. They are used in rituals, hunting, and traditional communication.

The fourth class is lamellophones. These are instruments that produce sound by plucking thin metal or bamboo strips attached to a resonating body, such as a wooden box or gourd. The most common example in Tanzania is the hand piano or likembe (also known as mbira). It is used for entertainment, social gatherings, and spiritual ceremonies.

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- Handwritten musical notation for two staves. The top staff is in 2/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes. The bottom staff is also in 2/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a double bar line.

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- The first genre is Taarab. This is a popular coastal music style that combines African rhythms with Arabic, Indian, and Western influences. It features instruments such as the violin, oud, and accordion, and its lyrics are often poetic, addressing love, culture, and social issues. It is most common in Zanzibar and along the coastal regions.

The third genre is Ngoma. This is a traditional form of music that involves drumming, singing, and dancing. Different tribes in Tanzania have their own styles of ngoma used in ceremonies such as weddings, harvest festivals, and initiation rites. The drum (ngoma) is the main instrument, symbolizing communication and unity.

The fifth genre is Dansi. This is a Tanzanian dance band music that originated during the colonial period. It combines African rhythms with jazz and rumba influences. Dansi is characterized by large orchestras, guitars, saxophones, and brass instruments, and it often carries messages of love, politics, and social life.