



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

**SENIOR
PHASE**

GRADE 9

NOVEMBER 2010

**ARTS AND CULTURE
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 100

This memorandum consists of 9 pages.

QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE-CHOICE ANSWERS**DANCE**

- 1.1 C
- 1.2 C
- 1.3 C
- 1.4 C
- 1.5 B

MUSIC

- 1.6 C
- 1.7 C
- 1.8 B
- 1.9 C
- 1.10 C

DRAMA

- 1.11 C
- 1.12 A
- 1.13 A
- 1.14 B
- 1.15 C

VISUAL ARTS

- 1.16 B
- 1.17 B
- 1.18 D
- 1.19 A
- 1.20 B

(20 x 1) **[20]**

QUESTION 2

- 1. True
- 2. True
- 3. False
- 4. True
- 5. False

(5 x 1) **[5]**

QUESTION 3

Space	Time	Force
Rewind Resize Quality Change planes Change levels	Repetition Tempo Rhythm Quality	Quality Impact

Learners should realise that 'impact' can fall into more than one category – award an extra mark for this.

(9 x 2) **[18]**

QUESTION 4

Match the musical styles in COLUMN A with the information explanation in column B. Write only the letter next to the number e.g. 4.4 C









COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
4.1 Jazz	C	A kind of music of African-American origin, characterised by syncopated rhythms and improvisation.
4.2 Kwaito	J	A South African popular township music characterised by repetitive and short lyrical verse, using rap vocal techniques.
4.3 Hip Hop	G	A musical genre that developed as part of hip hop culture, and is defined by four key stylistic elements: rapping, DJing/scratching, sampling (or synthesis), and beatboxing.
4.4 Soukous	F	A Central African form of popular music that grew out of '50s Cuban rhumba music mixing the kwassa kwassa dance rhythms zouk and rhumba.
4.5 Free –Kiba”	B	A free and modern form of the classical music of the Bapedi called Kiba which uses classical drumming structure of Kibo, Matikwane to produce a typical textural blend of the Kia drumming melorhythm.
4.6 Isicathamiya	H	Traditional Zulu call-and-response a cappella choral music sung by men originated from South Africa.
4.7 Gospel	D	Music that is written to express either personal, spiritual or a communal belief regarding Christian life, as well as (in terms of the varying music styles) to give a Christian alternative to mainstream secular music.
4.8 “High Life”	I	Dance music from Ghana and Eastern Nigeria, originating from the popular kpanlogo rhythm developed in Ghana in the '60s.
4.9 Kwela	E	South African pennywhistle (tin flute) music.
4.10 Kwasa-kwasa	A	West African popular 'shake-your-booty' song-dance music which begun in Zaire in the late '80s

(10 x 1) **[10]**

QUESTION 5

Fill in the missing notes, words, rests and values.

a)

Note	Name	Rest	Value
i) 	Crotchet	ii) 	1 Crotchet beats
	iv) Semibreve		v) 4 Crotchet beats
	vi) Minim	vii) 	viii) 2 Crotchet beats
ix) 	x) Quaver		1/2 Crotchet beat

(10 x 1)

[10]

- b) Construct D flat Major scale on the Treble Clef indicating accidentals where applicable in ascending or descending order

(2 marks for appropriately placed sets of four notes, + 4 for accidentals + 2 for appropriately placed clef = 8)

D \flat Major Scale (ascending order)

D \flat Major Scale



- c) $\frac{5}{4}$ Stands for five (1) crotchet beats (1) in a bar.

(1 + 1 = 2)

(10 + 8 + 2)

[20]

QUESTION 6

Reflecting on the soap operas, radio shows or other forms of media performance that you have been exposed to, list any FIVE positive and FIVE negative effects of media that impact on people's values and behaviour.

Learner's responses may vary. The positive effects of media may include:

1. Promotion of constitutional matters
2. Sexuality education
3. Environmental awareness
4. Exposure to global culture
5. HIV/Aids Awareness
6. Awareness on family violence
7. Artistic expression (in all art disciplines)

Negative effects may include:

1. Exposure to crime and violence
2. Crime
3. Sex and pornographic material
4. Same sex relationships that may be a taboo to some cultures and religions
5. Drugs and other substance abuse

(5 x 1 x 2 [10]

QUESTION 7

George Milwa Mnyaluza Pemba

Read the following text and accompanying sources (No 1 – 4) and answer the following questions.

George Milwa Mnyaluza Pemba was born on 2 April 1912 in Port Elizabeth where he died on 23 July 2001. He grew up in the Eastern Cape and as a young child he was encouraged to draw and paint.

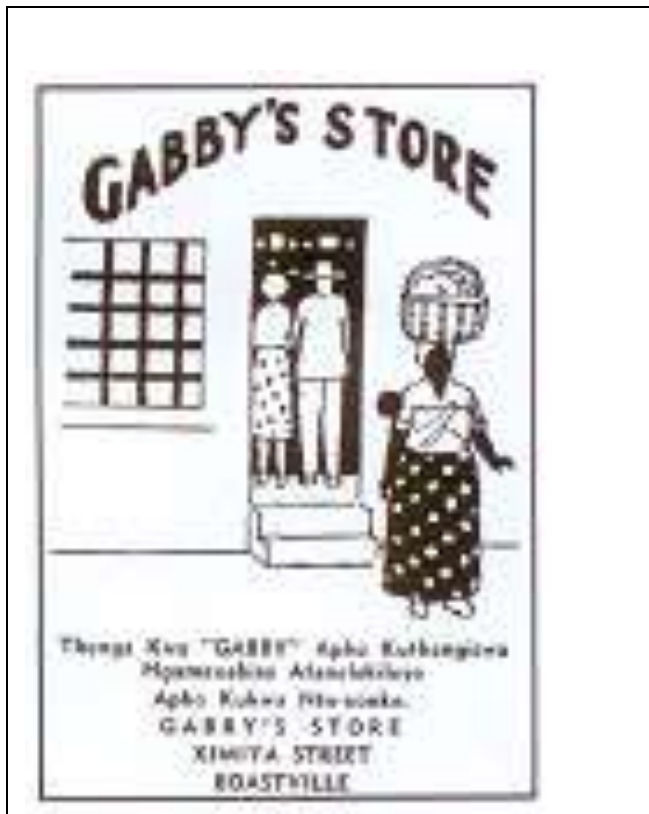
“... in 1952 he (Pemba) needed an additional income to keep his family and so he opened a spaza shop called Gabby’s Store in Boastville, New Brighton, but this did not allow him much time to paint.

“Pemba produced cartoons for the newspaper *Isizwe (The Nation)*, put together by Raymond Mhlaba, Govan Mbeki and other leaders.”

“Pemba lived through, and was part of, possibly the most significant years of South African history. He experienced some of the worst aspects of apartheid, played his part in the struggle and was able to witness the dawning of democracy.

He was only acknowledged in his later years as a great artist whose work recorded many aspects of the times in which he lived.”

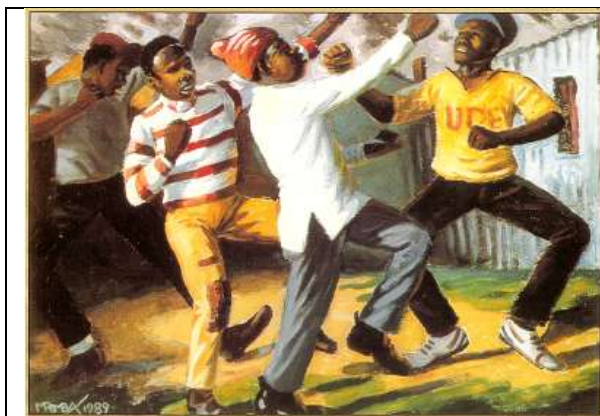
His paintings are noted for their excellent composition and their bold use of colour. Pemba is recognised as a pioneer of social realism in South Africa and his work can be seen at the Johannesburg Art Gallery, King George VI Art Gallery, South African National Gallery and the Tatham Art Gallery.



Source No. 1



Source No. 2



Source No. 3



Source No. 4

QUESTIONS

- (a) The above poster (source no 1) was also an advertisement for Pemba's Spaza shop in the *Isizwe* in 1959.
- (i) Give any FOUR design features of a poster which makes every poster successful.

A poster must capture viewer's attention through bold words and images (1); develop interest (1); enhance desire for participation (1); must lead to action. (1)

(4)

- (b) Pemba worked as a cartoonist for Isizwe (Source 2 – “depicting Verwoerd with a knobkerrie in his right and a Bible in his left”).

- (i) Who was Verwoerd?

Former president of South Africa in the apartheid era, the pioneer of apartheid. (Any answer that would link Verwoerd with apartheid, or presidency or National Party.)

(1)

- (ii) What do you think was the artist’s impression of Verwoerd?

The artist commented on the contradictions of the policies of apartheid that were brought by Verwoerd; disguising the evil discriminating and dehumanising apartheid policies with good values of Christian religion.

(2)

- (c) Look at the two paintings (Sources No 3 and 4).

- (i) Identify themes

(4)

- (ii) Come up with the titles of each work. (Refer back to the text and look at the date of the paintings).

(4)

Source No 3 presents political resistance, subjects toyi-toying wearing United Democratic Front (UDF T-shirts) (2). The title of the work was **Toyi-toyi** (2)

Source No 4 presents 1994 voting; subjects, the elderly people cuing up to vote for the first time in their lives (2). The title of the work therefore was **The Vote (1994)**. (2)

- (d) “Pemba’s paintings are noted for their excellent ‘composition’.” Define the term ‘composition’. (2)

Composition in visual arts refers to how the people, trees and/ or other elements are arranged within the space or format of a painting. It seeks to respond to questions that a viewer may ask such as:

- What is the main focal point in the painting and how is this achieved?
- Is the painting cluttered, close up or claustrophobic, or are there open spaces?
- Is there a sense of balance and/ or rhythm in the work?
- How are figures arranged – are they painted closely together in groups or separated and how does this give meaning of the work?

Paintings in which people are shown facing the viewer close-up, for example have a different to people at a distance in the picture. The distribution of tones (darks and lights) also adds meaning to a painting.

(4 + 3 + 4 + 4 + 2)

[17]

TOTAL: 100