



CHRISTIAN SOCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION
An Ecumenical Body of Tanzania Episcopal Conference and Christian Council of Tanzania
P.O. Box 9433, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

CSSC-SOUTHERN ZONE FORM FOUR JOINT EXAMINATION

017/01

MUSIC 01

AUGUST 2024.

MARKING SCHEME

i.	ii.	iii.	iv.	v.	vi.	vii.	viii.	ix.	x.
A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	C.	E.	A.	B.	C.

Q2. ANSWER.

A	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi
B	B	A	E	F	D	J

SECTION B (9 marks each).

Q.3

(a). 4/4

(b) 2/4

(c). 3/4

(d) 6/8

(e). 9/8

Q.4

6/8 Four bars

9/8 Four bars

Q.5 A cadence is a melodic, harmonic and rhythmic formula used at the end of phrase, period section and compositions.

Q.6 An example of Diminished chord and augmented chord of D major and A major.

Q7 The example of Harmonic and Melodic intervals should be given

Q.8 An incorrect and correct modulated rhythms should be written.

SECTION C. Answers.

9. **Introduction;** Traditional musical instruments are those musical instruments based on the certain culture of the particular tribe. These traditional musical instruments are classified into four classes, that are Idiophones, Mebranophones Chordophones and Aero phones.

Idiophones: are traditional musical instruments that produce sounds from their own bodies such as a bottle. Kigoda, Bells, Chungu etc.

Chordophones: These are the musical instruments that produce sounds by plucking the strings that are connected to the resonator or are crossing on the resonator to the holders. This group is also called as stringed musical instruments, Example stringed musical instruments are; Guitar, Zeze, Ligombo, Harp,Litungu etc,

Mebranophones: These are traditional musical instruments that produce sounds by beating a drum which made by animal skins like cows'skin, goats skin etc, The example of the instruments of this group are, Nking'ita, Kagungulisana, Sindimba, samba and other related types of drums.

Conclusion: The traditional musical instruments vary according to the customs of the particular location .Other musical instruments are common to almost of all over the tribes such as Baragumu, whistle, manyanga, number of drums, What makes the difference is the manna of playing and material used in manufacturing,

10. A candidate should provide a modulated rhythm

-the importance of modulation in music is to remove or to prohibit the monotonous of the rhythm. Modulation causes the impressive mood of sound.

11. **Ternary form** is when a composer crate a rhythm whereby the first to second bar are not complete and this section is called section A. and the second part of rhythm is answering the part A, thus, the second part is called B section (a candidate should provide an example of Ternary form) This form has two parts-A& B..

Binary form is when a composer crates a rhythm with three sections-ABA. Part A is questioning rhythm, second part answering the section A, this part is called B section. Then section three is ending by questioning again and this last part is known as A section (*Introduction1.5, Main body12, conclusion1.5 to each question*).