**CEKENAS END OF TERM TWO EXAMS-2022**

**FORM FOUR**

***Kenya Certificate Of Secondary Education (K.C.S.E)***

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**511/3**

**MUSIC**

**PAPER 3**

**(AUGUST/SEPTEMBER)**

**FORM FOUR**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **Melody.**

 a.16 – bars 1 mark

 Modulation and back \_ -------------------------------------------- 2marks

 Condenses- 2 (final and any other) ------------------------------------1 mark ( ½ mark each)

 Sequences ---------------------------------------------------- 1 mark

 Phrasing -------------------------------------------------- 1 mark

 Rhythmic variation and

 Conformity ----------------------------------------------- 1 marks

 Lyricism ----------------------------------------------- 2marks

 **9 marks**

 b. Syllable division 1mark

 Accentuation 1 mark

 Lyricism 2 marks

 Cadences 1 mark (final)

 Phrasing 1 mark

 **6 marks**

2. **Harmony**

 Chords - 12 ( ½ mark each) - 6marks

 Voice range - 1 mark

 Voice leading - 1 ½ marks

 Cadences - 2 marks

 Passing  - 1 marks

 Progression - 3 ½ mark

**SECTION B: HISTORY AND ANALYSIS.G**

3. **African Music.**

a. **Solo folksongs**.

 i. Lullaby

 ii. Story telling songs.

 iii. Herding songs (1x2 marks)

 iv. Grinding songs.

 v. Enroute

 b. **Words in an African folksongs.**

 - Convey message

 - Dictate the beats, which influence the rhythms.

 - Suggest the song to be performed on a particular occasion.

 - Can signal the climax or the end of performance.

 - Determine the mood and intensity of performance

 2 relevant points.

 c. **Instrumental accompaniment.**

 - Add tone colour

 - Pitch the performance

 - Cues in the voices

 - Provide harmony.

 - Provide interlude

 - Motivates the perfumers.

 (Any 4 relevant points)

 d.i) **Comparison between entono and bukandit concentration**.

 Construction

 - Entono has one string while bukandit has six strings.

 - Entono is small while bukandit is large.

 - Entono is bow-shaped while bukandit is triangular shaped. (2points)

 ii) **Melodic capabilies**.

 - Entono produces two different pitches while bukandit produces 6 pitches.

 - Bukandit six strings provide clear long melodies while entono produce less clear

 melodies.

 - Bukandit is louder than entono.

 (2 points = 4 marks)

**PRESCRIBED COMPOSERS.**

**ANTONIO VIVALDI**

.i) Baroque period

ii).. **Four seasons**

 Spring

 Summer

 Auctum

 Winter

iii) Offered a slow start – portraying weather as too hot for any movement.

c. A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments pitted against the rest of the

 orchestra.

 **Vivaldi’s concertons.**

d.

i) -Marked with clear forms.

ii) -Are scared and for solo and archestra

iii) -Have memorable melodies

iv) -Have rhythmic energy.

v) -Must be in three movements

vi) -Have masterful contrasts of sonority and texture.

vii) -Slow movements are aria like

viii) -Employed violin as a solo instrument.

ix) -Must first movements of his concertos were notable for their rhythmic drive and boldness

 of their themes.

x) -Most outer movements of his concertos were in ritornello form.

e) Type of work – opera.

 **WOLF GANG AMADEAUS MOZART**

1. Child prodigy – Highly talented at a young age.
2. a) Started playing piano at the age of 3 years

b) Composing at the age of 75 years.

c) He wrote a symphony at the age of 8 years.

d) Opera act age of 14 years.

 iii) **Influence**

 a)Handel and his music.

 b) Musical training from his father.

 iv) **Nationality** – Austrian

**JOHANNES BRAHMS**

 a). **Style of composition.**

 i). His music had a range of moods but particularly an autumnal feeling and Lyrical

 warmth.

 ii). Used classical form order.

1. Used Becthoren style e.g in his first symphony he borrowed from Bethoreven’s 5th symphony
2. Used counterpoint eg in quartet op 26.
3. His instrumental music had special timbre.

Any 3 points – 3mks

 b) **What is a requiem mass?** (1mk)

 Musical setting of the mass from the dead.

 c) **Characteristics.**

 i)It’s for soprano and Baritone soloists, choruses and orchestral.

 ii)The work is based on a theme which consists of the first 3 notes sung by sopranos.

 (2mks)

 d) Dedication to clara schumann. (1mk)

 **d. BENJAMIN BRITTEN**

 i. Peter Grimes Opera

 ii. -The music of classical composers Beckthoren.

 -Through association with frank Bridge he discovered the music of Debussy and Revel

 that made him unite better archestral works.

 -Works of other composers e.g stransrising

 iii. String orchestra

 iv. Song cycle- A set of songs grouped by the composer in a particular order.

 v. Title – Several songs of Michael angelo.

**5. ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN MUSIC.**

 a)**Musical style of horn**- drone by horn. (1mk)

 b) -Harmonic effect by the soloist.

 -He starts the phrase before the chorus completes the previrus phrase.

 -In the first melody, he occasionally joins the chorus phrase at a higher pitch.

 -He sustains a phrase overlapping the chorus phrase. (1x3 mks)

 c) -**Call response**

 -Short and repetitive.

 -Accompanied by the instruments

 -Polyrthmic in nature.

 -Overlapping elements.

 - Unison. (1 x4 mks)

 d) Jingles - Kerukoris. (1mk)

 Horn - Kondei (1mark)

6. **ANALYSIS OF WESTERN MUSIC.**

 i. **Themes**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Theme Bar 30-47** | **Theme 47- 67** |
| -Performed by male voices-Wind instruments like Timpani are silent-Accompanied with piano and string-Different words from ones used in bar 47-67 | - Performed by whole choir- Wind instruments and temperate in action.-No piano i.e, accompanied with orchestra.-Different words from ones used in bar 30-47 |

ii. **Terraced dynamics.**

 -Refers to sudden alteration between soft and loud such as bar 3-10.

(Definition 1mk, example 1 mark) (2marks)

 iii. Chord of bar 1 and bar 2 are baped on chord V (dominant) (1mark)

 iv **Entry of voices.**

-Bar 77-87 – Tenur solo singer is used.

 -Bar 8 - Alto solo singer starts.

 -From Bass 81, Alto and Bass solo joins.

6. **UNPREPARED ANALYSIS**

 a. They show the fingers(s) to use play the note on the piano. (1mark)

 b. ABA ½ mark Ternary ½ mark.

 c. D.C al fine means you go back and start from the beginning and end at fine. (1mark)

 from the beginning and end of fine.

 d. Bar 8.

 e. Dominant

 f. Cadential  means that you use inversion of tonic chords when it is in the third last chord

 of the condence. ( ½ mark)

 Example the second last chord of the second last bar has been treated as the cadential chord

 (½ ).

**SECTTION C: GENERAL: MUSIC KNOWLEDGE (16MARKS)**

**8. GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE.**

a) i)Four reasons why people may attend a music performance.

* Curiosity – as being attracted by music sounds.
* To grace the occasion of elders or leaders of the rituals.
* Give moral support to the performers because they are relatives or neighbours.
* Type of music being performed.

ii) **Four reactions against**

* Jeering
* Walking away
* Audience not paying attention but murmuring their own issues.
* Signalling that time is over.
* Thanking the performance sarcastically.

½ marks each point , 4 points = 2

 iii) **For reactions in support.**

* Join in singing
* Join in dancing
* Cheering
* Clapping
* Giving presents
* Asking the performance to continue or add another piece of music . ½ mks each , 4 points = 2mks

b) W vc or chord v second inversion or Dominant chord second inversion.

 X vib, or chord vi first inversion

 Y Chord vii root position or vii or viia

 Z chord I second inversion or IC.

c) i)Transposing instrument is an instrument that sounds written note or music at a different

 interval from what has been written.

 Bass clarinet in B flat = Transposing ( ½ mrks)

 Guitar – non Transposing ( ½ mrks)

 d)

