

511/3

PAPER 3

SUBJECT: MUSIC

TERM 2 2022

FORM FOUR

MINCKS EXAMINATION

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A: BASIC SKILLS (30MKS)

1. a) Melody

16 bars melody	1mk
Modulation to the relative minor	1mk
Syncopation	1mk
Varied tempo	1mk
2 cadences, final inclusive	2mks
Lyricism	2mks
Phrasing as a whole	1mk

(total 9mks)

b) Text

Syllabic division	2mks
Speech rhythm	1mk
Cadences, final inclusive	1mk
Lyricism	1mk
Phrasing	1mk

2. Harmony	
- Chords ½ mark for each	6mks
Voice leading ½ mark each	1 ½ mks
2 cadences 1mk each	2 mks
Voice range ½ each	1 ½ mks
Cadential 6	1mk
4	
Passing note	1mk
Progression	2mks

SECTION B: HISTROY AND ANALYSIS (54MKS)

3 a) Kilumi – Kamba

- Terobusu – Luo

Mwomboko – Gikuyu

Eunote – Maasai

4x ½ (2mks)

b) – Shape of instrument

- Material used in making the instruments

- Mode of playing

Any 3x1 = (3mks)

c) (i) Digo, Giriama, Chongi

1mk

(ii) By shaking with both hands back and forth

(1mk)

(iii) Ekegogo – Kuria

- Chordophone – fiddle

-Resonator – Amplifies sound

- Bridge – raising the strings for quality sound production

- strings – Producing sound

- Turning peg – Tightening or loosening the strings

d) (i) Dance is an organized body movement in response to music (1mk)

(ii) – Music determines the dance speed

- Music cues the dance

- Music supplies the melody to the dance

- Music gives the dance rhythm

- Adds harmony and gives meaning to the dance

4. WESTERN MUSIC (Composers)

a) Antonio Vivaldi

(i) Concerto – A musical composition for instruments in which a sole instrument is set off against an orchestra ensemble. (1mk)

(ii) Characteristics of Vivaldi's Concerto

- Marked with clear forms
- Are scored for solo and orchestra
- Slow movements are aria like
- Have memorable melodies
- Employed the violin as the common solo instrument
- Have rhythmic energy
- Most are in three movements
- Have masterful contrasts of sonority and texture
- Most outer movement is fast and Ritornello form

(4mks)

(iii) L'estroarmonica – Is a set of 12 concerts for stringed instruments

- Published in honor of Grand Prince Ferdinand of Tuscany a patron of many composers from Scarlatti to Handel. (1mk)

b) Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

(i) A symphony (1mk)

(ii) – His father was a musician for the Archbishop of Salzburg

- Mozart also worked as a musician for Archbishop of Salzburg
- His acquaintance with Padre Marini

(iii) Opera

Molets

Masses

Organ Music

Concerto

Piano Music

Chamber music

Symphonies

c) Johannes Brahms

(i) – They promoted his music

- They composed music together with Brahms that shaped Brahms musical career
- Brahms composed and played music for Clara to distract her from stress which influenced Brahms to compose music

(ii) – He taught the piano

- Conducted a choral society
- Conductor of a women's choir

(iii) Requiem mass – Music setting of the mass for the dead

(iv) Characteristics of requiem mass by Brahms

- It is not like the Italian masses
- It is for soprano and baritone soloists, chorus and orchestra
- The work is based on a theme which consists of the first 3 notes sung by sopranos. These three notes are dominant, leading note and tonic.

d) Benjamin Britten

(i) – They had recurring theme

- He introduced elements of atonalism
- Orchestral scoring varies to fit the nature of each set of characters.

(ii) Operas by Britten

- Paul Bunyan
- Peter Grimes
- The Rape of Lucretia
- The Borough
- The Rape of Lucretia
- Albert Herring
- Billy Budd
- Gloriana
- The Turn of the Screw
- A Midsummer Night's Dream

(iii) A Little Song

(iv) The War Requiem – For choir and orchestra based on the Latin requiem mass text and the poem of Wilfred Owen, who was killed in the World War I

- Hymn to St. Cecilia
- Ceremony of Carols
- Rejoice in the Lamb
- St. Nicholas
- Spring Symphony
- Voice for Today – Written for UN's 20th Anniversary.

5. ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN PRESCRIBED MUSIC

Pokot folksong by Ortum Boys from PPMC

a) Characteristics of African folksongs evident in the recording

- Call response
- Short and repetitive

- Accompanied by instruments
- Polyrhythmic in nature
- Overlapping elements
- Unison

b) Overlapping

- Soloist taking short phrases and response taking long phrases
- Soloist taking long phrases and response taking short phrases
- Both soloist/response taking short phrases

c) Use of music instruments

- Overlap between voices

d) Change of meter

- Change of speed
- Different call/response styles

6. PRESCRIBED WESTERN WORK

Choral Fantasy

a) It has both orchestra and chorus

b) – Pause

- Ties
- Staccato
- Slurs
- Marcato
- Pizzicato

c) Solo/response

d) 97-99

e) F Major

f) – Use of different instruments in different parts

- Use of different voice parts

g) Classical Period

7. UNPREPARED ANALYSIS

a) The music is in binary form (AB)

- Bar 1 to 16 forms the first section A, while bar 17-32 forms the second section B.

b) Scored for keyboard (piano)

- c) The tonic key of this music is A minor
- d) The music modulates to the relative major key C major

e)

SECTION C: GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE

8. a) – Development

- Recapitulation

b) – Warming near fire

- Wetting
- Tightening and loosening straps
- Waxing
- Airing under the sun

c) – Bowing

- Plucking (pizzicato)
- Double stopping
- Striking
- Strumming

d) – To advertise products

- To brand products
- To entertain customers
- To capture the attention of the customer

e)

- (i) Transverse flute – African wind instrument played held horizontally
- (ii) Polyphonic texture – Two or more melodies running co-currently
- (iii) Lamellaphone – Plucked melodic idiophone instrument made of bicycle spokes
- (iv) Oratorio – A large vocal work accompanied by orchestra based on biblical themes
- (v) Chorale – Hymn tune sung mostly in the Lutheran church
- (vi) Motet – A polyphonic work with four or five voice parts singing one religious text