

NAME CLASS

ADM NO. SIGNATURE DATE

511/3

PAPER 3

SUBJECT: MUSIC

TERM 2 2022

FORM FOUR

TIME 2 ½ HRS

MINCKS EXAMINATION

KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

Instructions to Candidates

- a) Write your name and admission number in the spaces provided
- b) Sign and write the date of the examination in the spaces provided
- c) Answer all the questions in this paper
- d) In question 4 choose any two of the questions (a) (b) (c) or (d)
- (e) Answer all questions in English

SECTION	QUESTION	MAXIMUM SCORE	CANDIDATE'S SCORE
A	1	9	
	2	6	
B	3	14	
	4	14	
	5	10	
	6	10	
	7	6	
C	8	16	
TOTAL	SCORE	100	

SECTION A: BASIC MUSIC SKILLS (30 MARKS)

1. Melody

a) Starting the given opening, compose a melody of sixteen bars for voice, modulating to the relative minor and returning to tonic. Incorporate tempo variation. (9mks)



Handwriting practice lines for the composition of the melody.

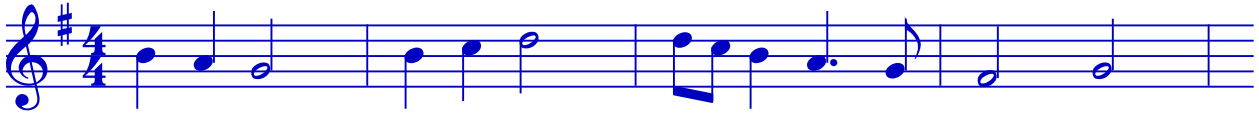
b) Compose a melody and set it to the text given below. Use the treble stave and add a key of your choice and phrase marks (6mks)

Mwanafunzi tenda mema, Kila mtu akupende

Handwriting practice lines for the composition of the melody and setting it to the text.

2. Harmonize the soprano melody below for SATB. Choose appropriate chords from I, ii, iv, v and vi. Use cadential 6 and passing note. (15mks)

4



Four sets of empty musical staves for harmonization, each consisting of five lines.

SECTION B: HISTORY OF MUSIC (54MARKS)

3. AFRICAN MUSIC

a) Name the community that performs the following dances (2mks)

i) Kilumi _____

ii) Teroburu _____

iii) Mwomboko _____

iv) Eunoto _____

b) Outline three factors that influence the naming of traditional African Instruments (3mks)

c) (i) Name the community that plays the Kayamba (1mk)

(ii) Explain how the Kayamba is played (1mk)

(iii) Ekegogo is an African Instrument found in Kenya,
(a) Name the community which plays it (1mk)

(b) Classify it in its classification of African Instruments (1mk)

(c) Name 3 parts and function of each part in the above instrument (3mks)

(d) Why is music important in an African traditional dance (2mks)

4. WESTERN MUSIC (Answer any of the following questions a, b, c and d)

A. ANTONIO VILVADI

i) What is a concerto (1mk)

ii) State any four characteristics of Vivaldi (4mks)

iii) (a) What type of work is L' estroamonica? (1mk)

(b) For what purpose was L'estroarmonica composed (1mk)

B. WOLFGANG A. MOZART

i) What type of work is Jupiter? (1mk)

ii) State any two factors that influenced Mozart to compose music for the church (2mks)

iii) Name any four music genres Holmes Mozart for (4mks)

C. JOHANNES BRAHMS

i) State two ways in which Robert and Clara influenced Brahms musical career (2mks)

ii) State any two appointments Brahms got while in Court of Detmold (2mks)

iii) What is a requiem mass? (1mk)

iv) Outline any two characteristics of requiem mass by Brahms (2mks)

D. BENJAMIN BRITTEN

i) Outline any two characteristics of Britten English Operas different from the Operas. (2mks)

ii) Name any two operas by Britten (2mks)

iii) What is Sonnet? (1mk)

iv) Name any two choral works by Britten (2mks)

5. ANALYSIS OF AFRICAN PRESCRIBED MUSIC

A Pokot folksong by Ortum Boys from PPMC

a) Identify 3 characteristics of African folksong evident in the recording (3mks)

b) Describe 3 styles call and response has been presented in the recording. (3mks)

c) Explain 2 ways harmonic effects have been rendered (2mks)

d) State 2 ways variations have been used (2mks)

6. PRESCRIBED WESTERN WORK

Choral fantasia in (c minor, op, 80 finale Allegretto, ma non troppo)

a) What is unique about this fantasia? (1mk)

b) Name three articulation marks and where they are found in the piece (3mks)

c) What is antiphony? (1mk)

d) Using bar numbers, show where antiphony has been used (1mk)

e) What is the key of the music at bar 2 (1mks)

f) Explain two ways in which contrast has been achieved in the music (2mks)

g) During which period was the piece composed (1mk)

7. UNPREPARED ANALYSIS

Use the melody below to answer the questions that follow

Musical score for measures 1-6. The piece is in 3/4 time. The melody in the treble clef starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass line consists of a steady eighth-note accompaniment: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic marking is *mp*.

Musical score for measures 7-12. The melody continues from measure 6. The bass line continues with the same eighth-note accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *mp*.

Musical score for measures 13-20. The melody continues. At measure 14, the bass line changes to a chordal accompaniment of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The dynamic marking changes to *f* at measure 14.

Musical score for measures 21-26. The melody continues. The bass line continues with the chordal accompaniment. The dynamic marking is *f*.

Musical score for measures 27-32. The melody continues. The bass line continues with the chordal accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line at measure 32.

a) By use of bar numbers identify the form of this music

(2mks)

b) For what instrument is this music scores

(1mk)

c) Name the tonic key of this music (1mk)

d) Name the key to which the music moderates at bar 17 (1mk)

e) Write any two commonly used rhythmic motifs in the melody (1mk)

8. GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE (16 MARKS)

a) Apart from exposition name other two sections of sonata form (2mks)

b) State two ways of tuning African drums (2mks)

c) List 2 ways of playing the string instruments of the Orchestra (2mks)

d) Explain four roles of music in the business industry (4mks)

e) Define the following terms (6mks)

(i) Transverse flute

(ii) Polyphonic texture

(iii) Lamella phone

(iv) Oratorio

(v) Chorale

(vi) Motet
