

**BUTERE- MUMIAS FORM FOUR DISTRICT MOCK -2007**  
**511/ 3**  
**MUSIC**  
**PAPER 3**

**MARKING SCHEME.**

1. a) – **Writing a 16 bar melody** ( 1mk )
  - Sequence (at least 2 bars) ( 1mk )
  - Modulation well established and back ( 2mks )
  - Cadences ( at least 2 ) ( 2mks )
  - Rhythm variety ( 1mk )
  - Lyricism ( 2mks )
  - Use of triplet ( 1mk )
  - Phrasing ( 2mks )

*Or*

- b) –**syllabic division** ( 2mks )
  - Speech rhythm ( 2mks )
  - Rhythm variety ( 1mk )
  - Lyricism ( 2mks )
  - Cadences ( 2mks )
  - Melodic curve ( 1mk )
  - Melodic shape ( form ) ( 2 mks )
- 2. ½ mk for each correct chord (10mks )
  - Voice leading (A.T.B ) 1mk each ( 2mks )
  - Cadences well established (2mks each) ( 4mks )
  - Appropriate Progression ( 4mks )

***Subtract 1mk for each of the following faults.***

  - consecutive 5<sup>th</sup>
  - parallel octaves
  - stems wrongly placed ( as a whole)
  - Wrong key signature in bass
  - Crossing of parts
  - Overlapping
  - Bracing
  - Doubling of 3<sup>rd</sup> s in primary chords.
  - Exposed octaves and 5<sup>th</sup> s.
- 3. a) (i) – Adongo from the Ateso ( 1mk )
  - Marimba from the Mijikenda ( 1mk )- ii) **Adongo** – is a hand plucked idiophone ( 1mk )
  - Fingers are used to pluck the keys ( 1mk )

**Marimba** - two knobbed sticks are used to hit the keys layed on a rectangular Box.

**b) Roles of music and dance in sports like wrestling and bull fighting**

- Entertainment
- Giving encouragement
- Mocking
- Jeering
- Cheering
- Mobilizing the crowd

***Any other relevant point.***

**( 5mks )**

c) – Ndekweinok – Kalenjin horn

**( 1mk )**

- Ngutha - Mbeere drum / dance

**( 1mk )**

- Ageregeret - Teso horn

**( 1mk )**

- Ekegogo - Kuria fiddle

**( 1mk )**

- uteo - Mijikenda shaken idiophone

**( 1mk )**

**4. WESTERN MUSIC**

**a) HENRY PURCELL.**

- i) Baroque **( 1mk )**
- ii) A musical idea in the bass that is repeatedly played as melodies above it change. **( 2mks )**
- iii) Dido and Aeneas **( 1mk )**
- iv) – Word painting
  - Lively rhythm
  - Melodic styles quite in line with the English folk songs
  - Ground bass
  - Use of dissonances
  - Any other relevant point. **( 3mks )**

**b) L. V. BEETHOVEN**

- i) – 9 symphonies **( 1mk )**
- ii)- Fidelio ( opera )  
Solemn (mass) **(2mks)**
- iii) – Extreme dynamic contrasts were employed.
  - Explosive accents
  - Use of dissonant chords
  - Tempo changes ( abrupt )
  - Replaced minuet with the scherzo.
- iv) – themes were worked out to their limit.
  - contrapuntal textures used
  - a lot of variations were used.
  - Any other relevant point. **( 2mks )**

**c) FELIX MENDELSSOHN**

- i) German **( 1mk )**
- ii) – composed oratorios e.g. st Paul **( 1mk )**
  - composed sacred music e.g. ‘Hear my prayer’ **( 1mk )**
- iii) orchestral work - Scottish symphony **( 1mk )**  
Choral work - St Paul

**d) AARON CUPLAND**

- i) - An instrumental composition where one instrument is supported by the orchestra. ( 1mk )
- ii) - Syncopated rhythms from Jazz music was borrowed. ( 2mks )
- iii) - Billy the kid
  - Rodeo
  - Appalachian spring ( 2mks)
- iv) Chamber music
  - Violin sonata
  - Piano quartet
  - Study on a jewish theme. ( 2mks)

**5. PRESCRIBED TRADITIONAL AFRICAN MUSIC.**

- a) – Emborogo sets pace for the voice
  - Emborogo performs the call as voice responds
  - Emborogo performs same melodic figure as voice
  - Emborogo determines when the voice comes in ( 4mks )
- b) – **Melodies are short and repetitive**
  - very short melodic motifs
  - very high pitches ( 3mks )
- c) - shouts
  - Talking
  - Ululations ( 3mks )

**6. PRESCRIBED WESTERN MUSIC.**

- a) C major
- b) Music is divided into 2 sections as A: // B : //
  - Binary form. ( 3mks )
- c) B flat major, D major and G major ( 3mks )
- d) - Modulation to B flat - Bar 3-5
  - Different speeds, 1- 17 and 17 to 35
  - Use of ornaments e.g bar 3
  - Sequence 50- 51
  - Inversion 25- 26 ( 3mks )

**SECTION C:**

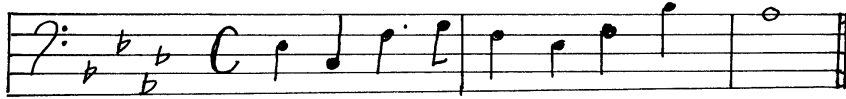
**GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE**

- 7. a) Plucking ( 1mk )
- Strumming ( 1mk )
- Muting ( 1mk )
- b) – Leider – means song in German.
  - Piano quintet – piano and the strings played together. (Violin, Viola, cello, D. Bass )
  - Serialism - composition technique used in the 20<sup>th</sup> C. music.
  - Recapitulation – Going back to the beginning A section which is used to and a large instrumental or choral work.
  - Basso continuous – continuous Bass.
  - Oraorio – large vocal sacred work that is performed without costume. ( 1mk each)

c)



d)



- e)
- Kalenjin
  - Luo
  - Embu
  - Gusii

(1mks each)