

MURRAY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL, WUSI - TAITA



Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (MGHS MOCK SERIES 1)

511/3

MUSIC

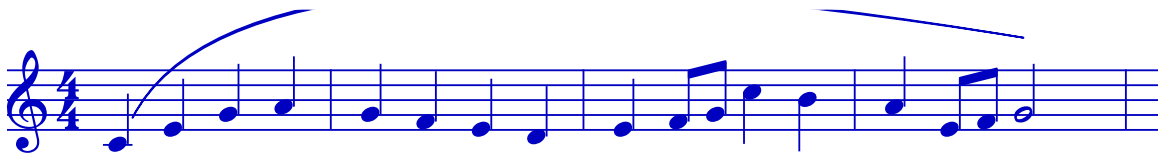
PAPER 3

MARCH 2025 - 2½ hours

MARKING SCHEME

1 a) Continue the following opening phrase to make a sixteen bar melody for voice, introducing a **triplet**. Make your second phrase to be a **retrogression** of first phrase. Modulate to the **dominant** and back to the tonic. Add phrase marks.

(09 marks)



16 bars – 1 mark

Lyricism – 1 mark

Modulation and back – 2 marks

Cadences (any two including the final cadence) – 1 mark

Triplet – 1 mark

Retrogression – 1 mark

Melodic curve and climax – 2 marks

1 b) Using staff notation, write a melody and set it to the text below.

(06 marks)

*Never leave a candle bright,
Switch off sockets every night,
Keep the hallways clear and wide,
Know the exits, stay inside.*

- Syllabic division 1mk
- Accentuation 1mk
- Speech rhythm 1mk
- Lyricism 1mk
- Cadences 1mk
- Phrasing 1mk

2. Harmonize the following melody for Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass (SATB). Incorporate the **passing six four** at bar 1. Use the following chords.

I, ii, IV, V and vi.

(15 marks)



V7

- 14 chords (consonant) – 7 marks (deduct 2 marks if the chords indicated are not used- passing six four and dominant 7th at bar 3)
- Voice leading 2mks
- Voice range -3mks
- Chord progression-3 mks

Punishable faults (deduct ½ mark for each, to a maximum of six)

- **Consecutive perfect 5ths**
- **Parallel octaves**
- **Crossing of parts**
- **Wrong spacing**
- **Doubled 3rds in major chords**
- **Doubled leading notes**
- **Wrong use of 2nd inversion chords**
- **Wrong rhythms**
- **Wrong stemming**
- **Exposed 5ths or octaves**
- **Overlapping**
- **Missing clefs, wrong key signature, wrong note values, missing bar lines and double bar, missing brace**

NOTE: If more than half of the chords are dissonant, no harmony

SECTION B : HISTORY AND ANALYSIS (54 MARKS)

3.AFRICAN MUSIC (14 marks)

a)Name **two** Kenyan ground bows. (02 marks)

- **Mbaito**
- **Indevendeve**
- **Idingidi**
- **Chagongo**
- **Nderemo**

b)How is Orutu played ? (03 marks)

- **Held in the left hand and played by the right by use of a short bow**

c)Giving examples of dances ,list **two** factors that influence the naming of traditional dances in Kenya. (02 marks)

- **Body part executing the main dance moves – *kamabeka* of Bukusu, *otenga* of Luo, *amareko* of Gusii (all involve shaking of shoulders)**

- **Main instrument used to accompany the dance – *isikuti* of luhya (accompanied by *isikuti* drums) *owaro* of samia (accompanied by *owaro* - sickles) *mwinjiro* of embu (accompanied by *mwinjiro* drums) *chepkongo* of Nandi (accompanied by *chepkongo*) *ibirandi* of kuria (accompanied by *ibirandi* - gourd) *embegete* of kuria (accompanied by *embegete* - drums) *ekegogo* of Kuria (accompanied by *ekegogo*) *mabumbumbu* of Mijikenda (accompanied by *mabumbumbu* - drums)**
- **The costumes used - *owalo* of Luo (accompanied by sisal skirts)**
- **Occasion when performed – *pepo* dance, *kilumi* dance during therapy**
- **Prominent person in the community – *Ramogi* of Luo**

d)In which **three** ways is African traditional music preserved ? (03 marks)

- **African music is being uploaded in online platforms which has enabled a larger audience and longevity.**
- **Study of African music through research has encouraged preservation**
- **Incorporation of African music to the syllabus preserves it**
- **African music is being notated hence being preserved in writing**
- **Presence of storage devices such as disks, cassettes, computers that contain recorded African music**

e)State **two** advantages of call and response as a style of African performance (02 marks)

- **Facilitates distribution of roles**
- **Makes mastery of the song text easier**
- **Keeps every participant alert in case of pitch change and entries**
- **Gives the soloist time to easily set pitch**
- **Makes performance interesting**
- **Creates a variety of textures**

f) State **two** reasons why music is used in hunting. (02 marks)

- **Attract animals – especially music mimicking animal sounds**
- **Seek blessings from ancestors for a successful hunt**
- **For celebration after successful hunt**
- **For motivation during hunting**
- **Scaring animals and driving them towards traps (loud music)**

4. WESTERN PRESCRIBED COMPOSERS

*Answer any **two** of the Questions (a), (b), (c) and (d).*

a) Giovanni da Palestrina

i) How did Palestrina's style reflect the ideals of the counter – reformation? (03 marks)

- **Palestrina's style emphasized clarity of text.**
- **His compositions had smooth voice leading**
- **His compositions had balanced counterpoint, avoiding complex rhythms and dissonances (simple polyphony)**

ii) What are the key characteristics of Palestrina's polyphonic style? (04 marks)

- **He avoided chromaticism**
- **He carefully controlled dissonances**
- **Music was mainly acapella**
- **Simple polyphony**

b) Henry Purcell

i) What is Purcell's most famous opera? (01 mark)

- **Dido and Aeneas**

ii) Outline **three** roles of Purcell at the English royal court (03 marks)

- **Served as an organist of Westminster Abbey (a grand church in London)**

- **Organist for the chapel royal**
- **Composed music for royal occasions, including coronations and funerals**

iii) What is one special music technique Purcell used in Dido's lament? (01 mark)

- **He used ground bass, which is a repeating melody in the bass line that creates a sad and emotional effect**

iv) How did Purcell's music mix different styles? 2 marks

- **He combined English choral traditions with French rhythms and Italian melodies, creating a unique sound**

c) Pyotr Ilych Tchaikovsky

i) Which type of work is *sleeping beauty* by Tchaikovsky? 1 mark

ii) What inspired Tchaikovsky's 1812 overture? 1mark

- **It was inspired by Russia's victory over Napoleon in 1812**

iii) Give **four** factors that contributed to depression in his life 4 marks

- **Early separation from his mother for boarding school**
- **Early death of his mother**
- **Failed marriage with Antonina**
- **Death of Nikolai Rubinstein who was a close friend**
- **Collapse of his 13 years association with the wealthy patroness Nadezhda Von Meek**
- **He fought shyness for long and he was an introvert**
- **Homosexuality – he lived as a bachelor and gay most of his life until in 1877 at 37 years, married a former student, Antonina perhaps just to appear 'normal'**
- **Not everyone liked his music**

iv) Name **one** example of incidental music by Tchaikovsky 1 mark

- **Dmitir the pretender (1867)**
- **The snow maiden (1873)**
- **Hamlet (1891)**
- **The Voyevoda (1891)**

d) Igor Stravinsky

i) State **two** sources that influenced Stravinsky's musical life and style. (02 marks)

- **Born in a musical family – his father was a bass operatic singer and mother an accomplished pianist**
- **Watching his parents perform influenced him musically**
- **Early exposure to piano training by mother**
- **His mentor Rimsky Korsakov taught him orchestration and influenced performance of his works**
- **His exposure to Russian peasant songs during vacations in the country**
- **Claude Debussy's works influenced his compositions**
- **Was influenced by Russian folklores – his music uses Russian folk tunes**

ii) What is 12 – tone serialism? (01 mark)

- **Compositional technique that involves use of all the 12 pitch class of a chromatic scale and all have equal melodic and harmonic value within a piece**

iii) Name **three** of his works where serialism has been used (03 marks)

- **Canticum sacrum**
- **Agon**
- **Memoriam Dylan Thomas**

iv) Apart from serialism, which other style did Stravinsky use ? 1 mark

- **Neoclassicism – *Purcinella* (ballet with vocal and orchestral music) 1920, shows a return to classical forms with modern twists**
- **Primitivism – *The rite of Spring* (ballet) 1913, features raw rhythms and bold dissonance.**

5.PRESCRIBED TRADITIONAL AFRICAN MUSIC

(10 marks)

Rendille Folksong – (PPMC recording)

a) Classify the instrument used in the recording.

(01 mark)

- **Idiophone**

b) Describe the opening section.

(02 marks)

- **Soloist starts with opening short phrase accompanied by clapping and jingles. The chorus responds in what can be perceived as an overlap. There are two interchanging melodies between one group and another. Soloist and chorus sing their text repeatedly, approximately 35 times.**

c)State **three** characteristics of African music evident in the recording.

(03 marks)

- **There is use of ornaments – ululations, grunts and guttural sounds**
- **Performance is polyrhythmic – several rhythmic patterns used at the same time**
- **Call and response singing style is heard**
- **Melodies are short**
- **Melodies are repetitive**
- **The singing is accompanied by instruments**

d) List **two** roles of voice in the recording.

(02 marks)

- **Sing the melodies**
- **Perform ornaments**
- **For chanting**
- **For singing text/words**

6. PRESCRIBED WESTERN MUSIC (10 marks)

Eine Klein Nachtmusik (K 525) – ‘Allegro’ – W.A. Mozart

a) To which key does the second theme modulate to in the exposition? (01 mark)

- **D Major (the dominant key)**

b) Give bar numbers that mark the codetta part (01 mark)

- **51-55**

c) Give **three** techniques that Mozart used in bars 56-75 to create tension (03 marks)

- **Modulation through different keys**
- **Alteration of themes from the exposition**
- **Sudden dynamic changes/terraced dynamics**

d) Give **three** ways how the recapitulation differs from the exposition (03 marks)

- **The second theme stays in G Major instead of modulating to D Major**
- **The violins are split into two instead of three as in exposition**
- **The bridge is altered to be in the tonic key and is shorter**
- **There is a coda added to it**

e) What is a pedal? Give a bar number of the instrumental part where a tonic pedal has been used

2 marks

- **a sustained/repeated note, usually in the bass, that remains constant while the harmonies above it change. Bars 80-83, 93-96, 132-135 of violoncello**

7.UNPREPARED ANALYSIS

(06 Marks)

Study the music below and answer the questions there after.

River Flows In You

Yiruma
Arranged by Mirakova M.

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp) and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs, along with guitar-specific fret numbers (0-10) and string numbers (1-6) written below the staff lines. The piece is a gentle, flowing melody characteristic of Yiruma's style.

6a) What is the instrument for which the music is written?

(01 mark)

- **Guitar**

b) For what purpose are the numbers on the staff for ?

(01 mark)

- **Indicate the fret to play on each string**

c) Identify any two note extension methods used in this work.

(02 marks)

- **Dotted rests to prolong the silence**
- **Connecting two notes by use of slur**

d)Name the ornament used in this work and write how it will be played. (02 marks)

i)Name

- **Acciaccatura**

ii)Playing



e)Identify any two music signs in this work , giving their meaning. (02 marks)

- **Opening and closing repeat marks – music enclosed by the signs should be repeated**
- **Slur – notes to be played connectedly**

f)i)What is the texture of this work. (01 mark)

- **Homophonic**

ii)Give reason for your answer in (i) above. (01 mark)

- **There is a melody being played with a few harmonizing notes below it.**

SECTION C : GENERAL MUSIC KNOWLEDGE

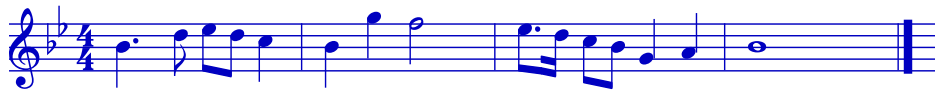
(16 MARKS)

8 a) The following music is written for Saxophone in E flat. Write it for a trumpet in B flat

5 marks



Answer – B flat major



b) Define the terms below.

(05 marks)

i) Organal voice

- Added voice in organum, that moved parallel, oblique or contrary motion to the principal voice (the original plainchant melody)

ii) Contralto

- Lower female singing voice

iii) Kigamba

- Agikuyu leg rattle

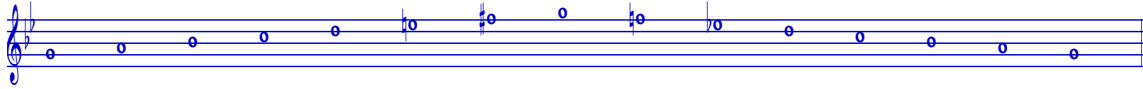
iv) Music

- Organized combination of sounds and silence, often structured in a way that conveys emotion, meaning or artistic expression. It typically involves melody, harmony, rhythm and timbre.

v) Composer

- **Someone who creates/writes music**

c) Construct the G melodic minor scale , ascending and descending with the key signature. (05 marks)



d)What is a cadenza? (01 mark)

- **A part of a piece of music, that is very decorative and is played by a single musician to show virtuosity.**