

Marks to be awarded for the key words underlined in the answers.

No		Question & Answer	Manual Ref	Marks	Total Marks
1a	Q	A number of Scottish towns and cities have 18 <sup>th</sup> century Assembly Rooms. i) Why were they built? ii) Name 2 towns or cities which have or had Assembly Rooms.			1 2
	A	i) Constructed to accommodate <u>sets</u> of the country dance. ii) <u>Two from</u> : Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow, Inverness, Dundee, Leith, Haddington .	1.2	1 2	
1b	Q	Who is accredited with the first surviving collection of Scottish country dances? Where and when was this published?			4
	A	<u>John Bowie</u> (2 marks) in <u>Perth</u> in <u>1789</u> .	1.2	4	
1c	Q	The popularity of strathspey country dances declined in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Who revived this form of dance?			1
	A	<u>RSCDS</u>	1.3	1	
1d	Q	There are over 150 Branches of the RSCDS. i) Where were the first two formed? ii) In which decade was the first overseas Branch formed?			2 1
	A	i) <u>Glasgow</u> and <u>Edinburgh</u> ii) <u>after second World War</u> ie 1940s	2.2	2 1	
1e	Q	i) How many Management Committees report to the RSCDS Management Board? ii) Name them.			1 3
	A	i) <u>Three</u> ii) <u>GP&amp;F, E&amp;T, MS</u> (names to be correct)	2.2	1 3	
<b>Total Marks for Question 1</b>				<b>15</b>	
2a	Q	Draw a diagram of the usual way a 4 couple longwise set is shown in RSCDS books.			3

No		Question & Answer	Manual Ref	Marks	Total Marks
	A	Diagram showing: <u>top at bottom</u> , men ( <u>circles</u> ), women ( <u>squares</u> )	3.1.1	3	
2b	Q	Scottish country dancing relies on good teamwork. List the attributes of good teamwork.			7
	A	<u>Anticipation</u> , <u>continuous flow</u> , <u>management of set</u> (width, length to suit), <u>maintain size of set</u> , <u>awareness of others</u> , <u>covering</u> , <u>phrasing</u> .	3.2.1	7	
2c	Q	i) Explain how the giving of hands adds to the character of Scottish country dancing. ii) List 3 practices in the giving of hands with examples of when they occur.			3 3
2c	A	i) To <u>help</u> others, <u>shape formations</u> , <u>make sociable</u> . ii) <u>Three from</u> : shake hands hold, shoulder height, man to woman palm up, middle of three palm up, two handed corner turns, lead right, dance up/down nearer. (1 mark for each rule <i>and</i> formation)	3.2.5	3 3	
2d	Q	Describe the rhythm and how third position is achieved for each of the following steps: i) skip change ii) pas de basque iii) strathspey travelling iv) strathspey setting.			12
	A	i) <u>Hop, step, close, step</u> <u>Bring LF behind RF on "close"</u>	5.4.1	2 1	
		ii) <u>Spring, beat, beat, and...</u> <u>LF in front of RF after "spring"</u>	5.4.2	2 1	
		iii) <u>Step, close, step, pull-through</u> <u>LF behind RF on "close"</u>	5.5.1	2 1	
		iv) <u>Step, close, step, hop</u> <u>LF behind RF on "close"</u>	5.5.2	2 1	
		<b>Total Marks for Question 2</b>		<b>28</b>	

3a	Q	For a 2 couple allemande:			
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No		Question & Answer	Manual Ref	Marks	Total Marks
		i) Describe the hand-hold. ii) Use diagrams to show the starting position and positions at the end of bars 2, 4, 5 and 6. iii) Describe the final two bars.			1 10 1
	A	i) <u>Left in left, right in right over women's right shoulder</u> ii) <u>Five diagrams</u> (convention as in Q2a) iii) <u>Releasing hands, both couples retire for 2 steps</u>	6.2.1	1 10 1	
3b	Q	How do you dance a men's chain?			6
	A	<u>8 travelling steps</u> <u>Phrasing &amp; handing:</u> Full & correct description (1 mark for each 2 bars) <u>Polite turn at end</u>	6.6.7	1 4 1	
3c	Q	i) List the different forms of promenade. ii) Describe the hand hold.			5 5
	A	i) <u>2 couple, 3 couple, 4 couple, 2 couple with cast, 3 couple with cast</u> ii) <u>Crossed in front, right above left, right in right, left in left, waist height, away from body</u>	6.21	5 5	
3d	Q	Reels of four can be danced across the set starting from the sidelines. i) Either describe in words <u>or</u> use diagrams to illustrate the entry and ending of such a reel. ii) Either describe in words <u>or</u> use a diagram to show the ending for such a reel with first couple progressing one place.			4 2
	A	i) <u>Diagram bar 1, diagram bar 8</u> (convention as in Q2a) ii) <u>Diagram bar 8, (progression)</u> (convention as in Q2a)	6.22.3 6.22.4	4 2	
3e	Q	i) Which steps are used in set and link for two couples? ii) When is this formation not used as a method of progression?			1 2
	A	i) <u>2 setting, 2 travelling</u> (both required)	6.26.1	1	

No	Question & Answer	Manual Ref	Marks	Total Marks
	ii) <u>When danced across the set</u>		2	
	<b>Total Marks for Question 3</b>		<b>37</b>	

4a	Q What was the instrument favoured by “dancies” and why was this? A <u>Fiddle</u> , to <u>enable teaching with own accompaniment</u> .	4.1	2	2
4b	Q i) Who compiled the first printed collection of Scottish music? ii) Name three music masters responsible for 18 <sup>th</sup> century collections. iii) Who was known as “The Strathspey King”? A i) <u>Henry Playford</u> ii) <u>Three from</u> : Neil Gow, Nathaniel Gow, Robert MacKintosh, William Marshall, Simon Fraser. iii) <u>J Scott Skinner</u>	4.2 4.3	1 3 1	1 3 1
4c	Q Metronome speeds of 112 for reel and jig and 60 for strathspey tempi are recommended. i) Describe in words what the ideal tempo for a dance is. ii) List five factors which affect it. A i) Allows <u>easy movement, execution of steps, phrasing, poise</u> . ii) <u>Five from</u> : Experience, age, condition of room, floor, purpose (class or social), early or late in programme.	4.5	4 5	4 5
4d	Q When you hear reel and jig music, how do you tell the difference? A Reel: <u>animated alligator</u> Jig: <u>jiggety jig</u>	4.6.1 4.6.3	2 2	4
	<b>Total Marks for Question 4</b>		<b>20</b>	

	<b>Total Marks</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
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