

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

0410 MUSIC

0410/01

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 70

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Music A1

- 1 **Name the instrument playing the melody at the beginning of the extract.** [1]
(French) Horn
- 2 (a) **The accompanying ensemble uses instruments from just one instrumental family. Which one?** [1]
Strings
- (b) **How are these instruments being played?** [1]
Pizzicato/plucked
- 3 **What type of voice sings the solo vocal part?** [1]
Tenor/high male
- 4 **How does the music of line 6 relate to that heard in line 5?** [1]
It is a tone higher [1] repeated higher [1] ascending sequence [1]
- 5 **Describe how the composer sets the words in line 7.** [2]
Mostly syllabic [1], long melisma on 'ex' of 'excellently' [1], covering a wide range [1]. Repetition of rising interval on 'goddess' [1]
- 6 **Which of the following composers wrote this music?** [1]
Britten

Music A2

- 7 **What would be a suitable Italian tempo marking for the music?** [1]
Animato/Allegro/Vivace/Allegretto
- 8 **Describe the accompaniment to the opening bassoon melody.** [2]
Off-beat [1] chords [1] in the lower strings (allow violas/cellos/basses NOT violins) [1]
- 9 **Which instrument first imitates the opening bassoon melody?** [1]
Oboe
- 10 **Which of the following features is heard in the melody in the extract?** [1]
Syncopation
- 11 (a) **In which period was this music written?** [1]
Romantic
- (b) **Give two reasons for your answer.** [2]
Large orchestra [1], prominent brass section [1], use of wind instruments as soloists [1], melodic material shared around the orchestra [1] NOT large dynamic contrast

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Music B1

- 12 (a) After the instrumental introduction a solo voice is heard. Which of the following statements describes the shape of the solo vocal part? [1]**

The solo vocal melody:

Starts with an ascending interval and moves mainly in leaps.

- (b) Describe one similarity and one difference between the music of the solo voice and the music which follows. [2]**

Similarities (max. 1 mark): same pitch/melodic shape [1] use of pentatonic/minor scale [1]

Differences (max 1 mark): group instead of solo [1] male instead of female [1]

- 13 (a) Which part of the world does this music come from? [1]**

Africa

- (b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]**

Use of ostinato [1], call and response [1], cross rhythms/polyrhythms [1], repetition of phrases [1], xylophone/marimba/shaker/percussion [1]

Music B2

- 14 Describe the music of the accompaniment in bars 1 – 7. [2]**

There is a bass line [1] and chords on beats 2 and 3 [1] giving an um-cha-cha rhythm/waltz style [1]

- 15 Describe what happens in bars 13 – 16. [3]**

The melody stops [1]. There is a rising scale [1] in quavers [1] followed by a rising arpeggio [1] in crotchets [1] in the bass line [1]. There is a cadence/end of section [1].

- 16 Where does this music come from? [1]**

Brazil/South America/Latin America

Music C1

- 17 What key is the music in at the beginning of the extract? [1]**

D (major)

- 18 Name the bracketed interval in bars 2 – 3. [1]**

Perfect fourth

- 19 Name the cadence in bars 7 – 8. [1]**

Imperfect

- 20 The first eight bars of music are repeated in bars 9 – 16, but sound different. Describe one difference. [1]**

Quieter [1], no timpani/percussion [1], no brass [1]

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21 What ornament is heard in bar 12? [1]
Trill (allow appoggiatura)

22 The melody is incomplete in bars 21 and 22. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. [3]



Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]
4 correct notes OR 3 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: [2]
2 or 3 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]
Little melodic accuracy: [0]

23 The form of this music is AABBAB. Give the bar numbers of the final B section. [1]
41 – 48

24 This piece is a minuet. What features of the music are typical of a minuet? [2]
3/4 time [1], AB sections return at the end without being repeated [1], fairly fast tempo [1], hemiola [1], starts on the first beat of the bar [1]

25 Who do you think composed this music? [1]
Handel

Music D1

26 (a) What is the main melody instrument in this extract? [1]
Santur

(b) Describe how the sound is produced on this instrument. [2]
It is a hammered/hit [1] string [1] instrument.

27 (a) Which section of the music is this extract taken from? [1]
Jhor

(b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
There is a regular pulse [1] at a moderate tempo [1] but no tabla are playing [1]

Music D2

28 (a) What is the main melody instrument in this extract? [1]
Bansuri/flute

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- (b) A second instrument of a similar type is also heard. Describe the music of this instrument. [2]
It plays an octave lower [1] and copies/repeats/imitates the music of the first instrument [1].

- 29 What is the general name of the rhythmic cycle heard in this extract? [1]
Tala

- 30 Apart from the instruments that are used, what other features of the music in this extract are typical of Indian music? [2]
Texture of melody and drone [1], improvisatory character [1], pitch-bending/ornamentation [1]

Music D3

- 31 Describe the music played by the first instrument you hear. [2]
Ostinato [1] A low note [1] with bent pitch [1] followed by four pairs of notes [1] in a generally descending pattern [1].

- 32 Name the second instrument that is heard. [1]
Erhu

- 33 (a) What scale is used in this extract? [1]
Pentatonic

- (b) Name two performing techniques in this extract which are typical of Chinese music. [2]
Sliding/glissando [1], vibrato [1], tremolo [1] ornamentation/trill [1], pitch bending [1] (if not used in qn 31).

Music D4

- 34 (a) Name the instrument heard in the extract. [1]
Pipa (accept ch'in)

- (b) How is the sound produced on this instrument? [1]
It is a plucked [1] string instrument.

- 35 During the extract two different textures are heard. Describe both these textures. [2]
There are strummed chords [1], then a melody accompanied by a single low note/drone/pedal [1]

- 36 What happens to the tempo of the music just before the change in texture and again at the end of the extract? [1]
It slows down

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- 37 How does the performer decorate the melody? [1]
By using tremolo

Music E1

- 38 (a) What instruments play the printed melody in bars 1 – 8? [1]
Trumpets

- (b) What does this theme represent in the story of Romeo and Juliet? [1]
Friar Laurence

- 39 Describe the accompaniment to this theme. [2]
The whole orchestra [1] play (chords) on the off-beats [1] in a rhythm derived from the Montagues and Capulets theme [1].

- 40 How was this theme played the first time it was heard in the overture (before the recorded extract)? [3]
It was quiet [1], slow [1], and played by woodwind only [1] in block chords [1] like a chorale/hymn tune [1].

- 41 Which sections of the overture does this recording come from? [2]
Development [1] and recapitulation [1]

Music E2

- 42 On the staff below, write out the first note of both horn parts in bar 3 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

- 43 Which section of the overture starts at bar 13? [1]
Coda/Funeral march

- 44 What compositional device is heard in bars 13 – 20? [1]
Tonic pedal

- 45 What happens in the overture immediately after the recorded extract? [1]
The woodwind play a chorale (accept either woodwind or chorale)

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- 46 Explain how the music heard in this extract is an example of programme music. [4]**
 The music portrays characters from the story [1] but does not specifically tell the story itself [1]. The music at the beginning of the extract represents the feud between the Montagues and the Capulets [1]. The dramatic timpani roll in bar 11 may mark the death of the lovers [1]. The coda is like a funeral march [1]. Fragments of the love theme are heard in bars 14 – 20 [1].

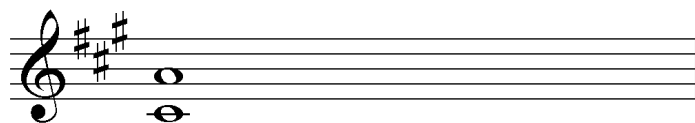
Music E3

- 47 The music played by the piano in bars 1 – 8 is similar to that heard at the opening of the movement (before the recorded extract). Suggest two ways in which it is different. [2]**
 It was previously played by the strings [1], it now has an alberti bass accompaniment [1], bars 5 – 7 are decorated/there are added semiquavers [1].

- 48 Name the key and cadence in bar 8. [2]**
 Key: A major
 Cadence: Imperfect

- 49 Describe what is played by the piano in bars 13 – 15. [2]**
 Descending and ascending [1] scales [1] in semiquavers [1] with left hand chords [1].

- 50 On the staff below, write out the clarinet parts in bar 16 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]**



One mark per note

- 51 From which section of the movement is this extract taken? [1]**
Second/solo exposition (NOT exposition)

Music E4

- 52 What key is the music in at the beginning of the extract? [1]**
 E (major)

- 53 (a) From which section of the movement is this extract taken? [1]**
 Development

- (b) Why is the opening theme unusual at this point? [2]**
 It is new [1]. The development usually develops themes heard in the exposition [1].

- 54 What is the relationship between the right and left hands of the piano part in bars 6 – 10? [1]**
 Imitation/copying each other

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55 The two-bar theme in bars 21 – 22 has already been played in bars 17 – 18. Describe two ways in which it is now different. [2]

Now in (A) minor/previously in (C) major [1]. Now begins with a descending 5th/previously began with an ascending 4th/it is inverted [1].

56 What harmonic device is used in bars 27 – 33? [1]

Circle of fifths

57 Which instrument imitates the clarinet melody from bar 28? [1]

Flute