CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2014 series

0410 MUSIC

0410/11 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.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2014 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

Music A1

1 Which of the following describes the music of lines 1–4?

Chorus

2 Describe what happens at the end of each line of printed wor

Echo [1] some words are repeated with fewer voices/l accompaniment/more quietly [1]

3 The extract continues after the printed words.

(a) Describe two ways in which it is now different. [2]

It is faster [1] only instruments are used/no voices [1] it has a different time signature [1]

(b) Describe one way in which it is the same. [1]

Same key [1] same instrumental ensemble / harpsichord continues to play / strings continue to play [1] use of echo effect / terraced dynamics / description of echo [1]

4 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]

Baroque

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

Use of harpsichord/continuo [1] small orchestra [1] consisting only of strings [1] terraced dynamics [1] use of ornaments [1] simple/diatonic harmony [1] false relation [1]

Music A2

5 What is the first instrument heard at the start of the extract? [1]

(Side) drum (accept an orchestral drum)

6 How many beats are there in each bar? [1]

2 (allow 4)

7 What would be a suitable Italian term for the tempo of this extract? [1]

Allegretto (scherzando) / Allegro / Moderato

8 Describe the texture of the music played by the two bassoo instrument's solo.

They play the same melody [1] in parallel [1] harmony (allow ho sixths [1]

9 Which word describes how the strings are being played bassoons?

Pizzicato / plucked

10 Which instrument plays the melody after the bassoons? [1]
Oboe

11 Who composed this music? [1]

Bartók

Music B1

12 What key is the music in? [1]

A (major)

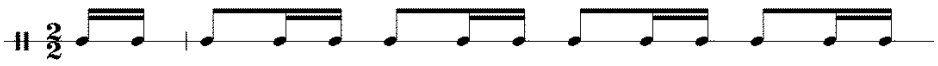
13 Name the instrument that plays the printed melody. [1]

(Tenor) saxophone

14 What compositional device is used in bars 1–2? [1]

(Ascending) sequence

15 Which of the following percussion rhythms is played throughout the extract? [1]



16 (a) Where does this music come from? [1]

Mexico / South America / Latin America (allow Argentina, Chile, etc.) NOT Caribbean

(b) Give a musical reason for your answer. [1]

Lively/fast, use of syncopation, melody using repetition/sequence.

Music B2

17 Name the two instruments that are heard in the extract.

Koto (allow zheng/guzheng) and shakuhachi (allow woodwind instrument, e.g. dizi / titsu / hsiao)

18 How does the music change when the second instrument ent

It is faster [1], louder [1], more metrical [1], the koto plays an accompaniment to [1] and sometimes a decorated version of / heterophonic [1] the shakuhachi melody [1].

19 Which type of scale is used by the second instrument? [1]

Pentatonic

20 Where does this music come from? [1]

Japan

Music C1

21 (a) Name the key and cadence in bars 7–8. [2]

Key: G (major)

Cadence: Perfect

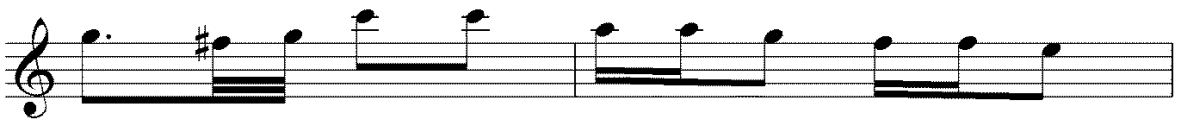
(b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the extract? [1]

Dominant

22 The first notes of bars 8–12 are decorated with an ornament. Which ornament is used? [1]

Trill

23 The melody is incomplete in bars 12–13. Fill in the missing notes on the stave 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]
2/3 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]
Little melodic accuracy: [0]

24 Name the bracketed interval in bars 20–21.

Perfect fourth

25 When the extract continues (after the skeleton score) the sa the music is different in a number of ways. Describe in detail is different.

There is a solo violin [1] playing a decorated / ornamented / var triplets [1]. It is now strings only / no woodwind playing / fewer instruments play [1].

26 From what type of piece do you think this extract is taken? [1]

Theme and variations

27 Who composed this music? [1]

Haydn

Music D1

28 What is the first instrument that you hear in this extract? [1]

Xylophone / balafon / marimba

29 Describe how the music of the introduction is typical of African music. [2]

The first instrument plays an ostinato / the music is repetitive [1]. Other instruments play different rhythmic patterns creating polyrhythm / cross-rhythm [1]. Most instruments are percussion instruments / there is a strong focus on rhythm [1]. Instruments enter one by one [1].

30 Describe the relationship between the two voice parts. [3]

They sing the first phrase in harmony / thirds [1] and the second in unison [1]. This repeats a number of times [1]. The higher voice then sings as a solo / the lower voice doesn't sing [1]. The opening passage is then repeated [1].

Music D2

31 (a) What instrument is heard in this extract?

ʻŪd (no alternative)

(b) How is the sound produced on this instrument?

It is a plucked string instrument

(c) Name one playing effect used by this instrument. [1]

Pitch bending (glissando / portamento / sliding)

32 (a) What is the general name for the scale used in this extract? [1]

Maqām

(b) How does this scale differ from a western scale? [2]

It has a different arrangement of tones and semi-tones [1]. It uses quarter-tones [1]

Music D3

33 Name the first instrument you hear. [1]

Dizi (accept hsiao / ti-tzu)

34 Describe the texture of the music after the short introduction. [2]

It is heterophonic / there are different versions of the same melody [1] in octaves [1] with a steady beat [1] played by a woodblock / claves [1].

35 How many beats in a bar are there in the faster section after the short introduction? [1]

2 or 4

36 Name two playing effects, typical of Chinese music, which are employed by the first instrument. [2]

Trills / tremolos / decorations / ornaments [1], pitch bending / sliding / glissando [1], flutter tonguing [1]

Music D4

37 Name the instrument that plays the main melody.

Erh-hu (Er-hu)

38 Describe how the sound is produced on this instrument.

The strings [1] are bowed [1]

39 Describe the music of the accompanying instruments. [3]
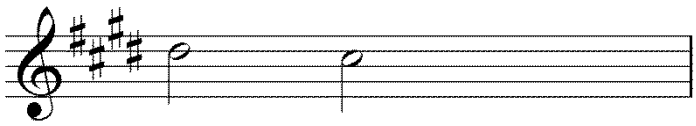
They play a repeated pattern/ostinato [1], consisting of 4 notes [1] in octaves [1], on a plucked string instrument / (guzheng) [1], with a bell/triangle on the second beat [1] and a woodblock / claves mainly on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th notes [1].

Music E1

40 From which section of the exposition is this extract taken? [1]

Second subject / Lover's theme

41 On the stave below, write out the 1st clarinet part in bar 1 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

42 (a) What is the key of this extract? [1]

B major

(b) How does this relate to the tonic key of the overture? [1]

Dominant

43 What feature of the story is represented by the woodwind in bars 37 to 39 and 45 to 47? [1]

Theseus / Duke of Athens or hunting calls / horns / fanfares

44 Which of the following best describes the relationship between the strings and woodwind and brass in bars 57 to 62? [1]

Antiphony

45 Describe precisely what is played by the first violins in bars 6

Descending [1] scale [1] / beginning on E / in quavers [1]

Music E2

46 (a) What does this theme represent?

The fairies

(b) How does Mendelssohn's music portray this? [2]

Fluttering wings are shown by (rushing) quavers / quick or fast notes [1], staccato [1], high pitch [1], divided 1st and 2nd violins [1] giving a close three and four-part texture [1].

47 (a) From which section of the exposition is this extract taken? [1]

First subject

(b) What is the key of the music at the beginning of the extract? [1]

E minor

(c) Why is this unusual? [1]

The tonic key of E major would be expected here

48 What is the tempo marking at the start of the overture? [1]

Allegro di molto

49 What is heard in the overture immediately after the recorded extract? [2]

The Transition / 2nd theme of 1st subject [1], tutti/full orchestra / brass instruments enter [1], playing a new theme representing Theseus/the Duke of Athens [1], very loudly [1]. The music changes to the major key [1].

Music E3

50 The theme which is heard in bars 1–8 is repeated by the pi movement (after the recorded extract). Describe two differ piano first plays the theme. [2]

The melody is accompanied by an alberti bass [1]. The (secon semiquavers / scales and arpeggios [1].

51 What cadence is heard in bars 7–8? [1]

Imperfect

52 What is the function of the melody note that is heard on the first beat of bars 19–26? [1]

Appoggiatura

53 (a) Where does the passage which begins at bar 18 fit into the overall structure of the movement? [1]

It is the transition / T / bridge

(b) At bar 26, to which key does this passage begin to modulate? [1]

E (major) / the dominant

(c) Mozart does not complete the modulation, but remains in the tonic key. Why is this?[1]

Because the second subject is in the tonic in the first exposition

54 Mozart wrote twelve piano concertos between 1784 and 1786, including this one. Why did he write so many concertos at this time? [2]
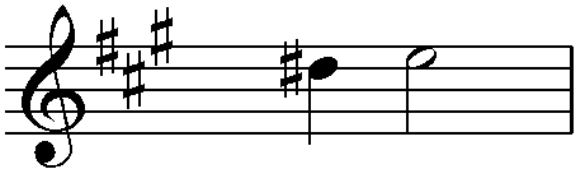
He was at the height of his popularity [1] so needed new concertos to be played at his subscription concerts (accept to make money) [1] which featured himself as soloist [1]

Music E4

55 The theme heard in bars 1–2 is based on the music heard at the beginning of the development section (before the recorded extract). How has it been changed here? [2]

There is an extra note at the beginning / anacrusis [1]. It has been partly inverted [1]. The dissonance created by the F natural is new. [1]

56 On the stave below, write out the clarinet part in bar 3 at sou has been given.



One mark per note

57 After the printed music, the extract continues. Briefly describe the piano writing in this passage. [2]

It plays a florid / virtuosic line [1] consisting of arpeggios [1] and scales [1] in semiquavers [1]

58 (a) What compositional device is heard throughout most of this extract? [1]

Dominant pedal

(b) What is the function of this device? [1]

To prepare for the return of the tonic key

59 What is heard in the movement immediately after the recorded extract? [1]

The recapitulation / first subject / A / ritornello