CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Educatio

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2015 series

0410 MUSIC

0410/11 Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 70

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Music A1

1 What type of voice is heard in the extract?
Bass / low male (accept baritone)

2 Name the two different textures used in the instrumental mus
the order they are heard
Monophonic / in octaves (accept unison) [1]
Homophonic / chordal / in harmony [1]
MUST be in correct order

3 How does the composer reflect the meaning of one of the words in the music of line 3? [1]
The melody ascends / it is high (for a bass voice)

4 From what type of piece is this extract taken? [1]
Oratorio

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

(b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
Small orchestra / only strings in the orchestra [1]
Harpsichord / (basso) continuo / lute [1]
Use of sequences [1]
Use of suspensions [1]
Terraced dynamics [1]
NOT Handel

Music A2

6 This extract is for string quartet and one other instrument, which plays in bars 3 – 4, 7 – 8 and 15–16. What is the instrument? [1]
Clarinet

7 Describe the main relationship between the two violin parts in bars 1 – 2 and 5 – 6 [1]
Violins play in thirds / in parallel (accept same melody at different pitches) NOT in harmony

8 Which of the following would be a suitable Italian term for the tempo of this extract? [1]
Allegretto

9 Which ornament is used on the first beat of bars 4 and 8? [1]
Trill (accept shake) NOT tremolo

10 The recording continues after the printed music with the sam

There is a (clarinet) countermelody / extra melody / new melody /

11 (a) Which period of music is this extract from?
Classical

(b) Give <u>two</u> reasons for your answer
Homophonic texture / melody and accompaniment [1]
Regular / periodic / balanced phrasing [1]
Simple / diatonic / functional harmony [1] NOT Mozart

Music B1

12 Describe the texture of the music at the start of the extract **[2]**
There is a drone [1] and a melody [1]

13 Name the main melody instrument **[1]**
Bansuri

14 Which of the following is used by the main instrument? **[1]**
Pitch bending

15 Which new instrument enters later in the extract? **[1]**
Tabla

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

Music B2

17 Name the main melody instrument in the instrumental introduction **[1]**
Panpipes / zampona / pan flute (NOT flute)

18 What interval is played by the main melody instrument in bar 1? **[1]**
Octave (accept 8^{th})

19 What happens immediately after the printed extract? **[1]**
Bars 3 – 6 / it is repeated <u>without the octave jumps</u> / repetition of (main) melody (<u>NOT</u> it's repeated)

20 (a) Where does this music come from? **[1]**
Peru / Andes / Latin America / South America (accept any Central or South American country, but NOT Caribbean)

(b) Other than the melody instrument used, give two musical
Use of charangos / guitars [1]
Syncopation [1] NOT off-beat
Lively / fast [1]
Homophonic texture [1]
Melody using repetition [1]
(Doubled) in thirds [1]

Music B3

21 Three instruments play together in the introduction. One of these is a rabāb. Complete the table below, naming the other two instruments and how they are played. [4]

Instrument	How is it played?
Rabāb	Bowed
Ud / oud	*Plucked (accept picked)*
Nay / ney	*Blown*

22 Describe the texture of the music in the instrumental introduction [2]
Heterophonic / different versions of the same melody [1]
In octaves [1]

23 What is the general Arabic name for the scale used in this extract, on which the performers base their melodies? [1]
Maqām

24 Identify <u>three</u> other features of the music that are typical of Arab music [3]
Narrow range of notes [1] Vocal music [1]
Repetition of phrases [1] Improvisation [1]
Use of quarter (accept micro)tones / pitch-bending / glissando [1]
(Vocal) ornamentation [1] Small instrumental group [1]
Singer alternates with instrumental group [1]

Music C1

25 What key is the music in at the beginning of the extract? [1]
C minor / Cm

26 Which instrument plays the printed melody in bars 5 – 20? [1]
Saxophone

27 Name the bracketed interval in bars 24 – 25
Major [1] sixth [1] (Sixth must be correct to get the second mark fo

28 The melody is incomplete in bars 29 – 30. Fill in the missing rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is hea 68 and 71 – 72)



Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]

4 correct notes, or 3 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: [2]

3 correct notes with incorrect melodic shape OR 2 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]

Little melodic accuracy: [0]

29 Name the cadence in bars 38–39 **[1]**
Perfect

30 What effect is used by the snare drum on the second beats of bars 40 and 42? **[1]**
Roll

31 The melody from bars 5–27 is heard again in bars 43–65, but the music is different in a number of ways. Describe in detail two ways in which the music is different **[2]**
Louder [1]
Fuller orchestration / more instruments playing [1]
Melody in strings / violins [1] and horns [1]
Mel

32 (a) From what type of piece is this extract taken? **[1]**
Waltz

(b) Give three reasons for your answer **[3]**
Triple time / 3/4 [1]
One in a bar / fast tempo [1]
One chord per bar [1]
Mixture of legato and staccato articulation [1]
Strong / prominent / lyrical / cantabile melody [1]
Um-cha-cha accompaniment / strong 1st beat [1]
Homophonic [1]

33 Who composed this music? **[1]**
Shostakovich

Music D1

34 Which characters are represented by this theme?
The Lovers

35 (a) Which instrument plays the printed melody in bars 1–8?
(1st) flute

(b) This melody was first played earlier in the overture (before the recorded extract) Which instrument played it then? [1]
(1st) clarinet

(c) What key was the melody in before? [1]
Dominant / B major

36 Describe in detail the texture of the music in bars 9–16 [2]
Melody in octaves [1]
(Tonic) pedal (in cellos / basses) [1]
Homophonic / melody and accompaniment [1]

37 What is played by the violins in bars 63–64? [1]
(*Descending) arpeggio [1]*
Dominant seventh [1]

38 What theme is heard immediately after the printed extract? [1]
2nd subject 2nd theme / mechanicals / workmen / craftsmen

Music D2

39 (a) From which section of the overture is this extract taken? [1]
Development

(b) Which theme is the music based on? [1]
Fairy theme / 1st subject (1st theme)

40 Which motif is heard from bar 35? [1]
Fanfare / Theseus / Duke / Hunting horns

41 On the stave below, write out the first two notes of the horn part in bar 39 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given [2]



One mark per note

42 In bar 45 the horn parts are marked *con tutta la forza.* What d
With all force possible / very loudly

43 Name the cadence and key in bars 66–67
Cadence: *Perfect*
Key: *D major*

Music D3

44 (a) What instrument plays the theme in bars 1–4? [1]
Clarinet

(b) What key is this theme in? [1]
G major / GM / G

(c) Why might this key be considered unusual at this point in the structure of this piece? [2]
It is in the subdominant [1], rather than the tonic / D major [1] as would be expected in the recapitulation [1]

45 (a) Where does the music which begins at bar 33 fit into the overall structure of the movement? [1]
Coda

(b) Where is the music in this passage derived from? [1]
First subject

46 Comment on Rodrigo's use of the orchestra in this extract, in relation to the guitar soloist. [2]
When the guitar is playing Rodrigo uses light orchestration / quiet dynamics [1]. He uses the full orchestra / loud dynamics when the guitar is not playing [1]. He doesn't use trombones or percussion in the orchestra [1]

Music D4

47 (a) What is the key at the beginning of the extract? [1]
B minor / Bm / b

(b) What is the relationship of this key to the key of the concerto as a whole? [1]
Relative minor

48 (a) The theme played by the guitar in bars 1 – 5 was originally played by the cor anglais earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract). How has it changed? [1]
It has been (highly) decorated

(b) The strings accompanying the theme are instructed to pl mean?
With mutes

(c) What instrument plays a counter-melody in bars 4^4–5?
(French) horn

49 On the stave below, write out the cor anglais part in bar 10 at signature has been given. **[2]**



1 mark per (different) note

50 When was this concerto written? **[1]**
1939