Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

2813788683

MUSIC **0410/12**

Paper 1 Listening **October/November 2020**

Approximately 1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: Insert (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions in Sections **A**, **B** and **C**.
- For each question, tick (✓) one of the boxes to show the most appropriate answer, or write your answer in the space provided.
- Section **D**: answer **all** questions on the **one Set Work** you have studied, in the space provided.
- There will be time for you to look at the questions before you hear each extract of music. You may find it helpful to make notes on the music as you listen.
- Use a black or dark blue pen.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use an HB pencil for any music.
- The insert contains the scores for Music C1 and your chosen Set Work in Section D.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 70.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **16** pages. Blank pages are indicated.

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SECTION A [16 marks]

You will hear two examples of music, selected from the Baroque, Classical or Romantic periods or the Twentieth Century.

Each extract will be played **four** times, with a pause between each playing.

Music A1

You will hear an extract of music for voices and instruments. The words of the first verse are printed below. Read through questions **1** to **5**.

1 Good morning, good morning,
2 We've talked the whole night through,
3 Good morning, good morning to you.

4 Good morning, good morning,
5 It's great to stay up late,
6 Good morning, good morning to you.

7 When the band began to play the stars were shining bright,
8 And now the milkman's on his way
9 It's too late to say good night.

10 So, good morning, good morning,
11 Sunbeams will soon smile through,
12 Good morning, good morning to you (and you and you and you).

[Singing continues with verse 2]

1 Which of the following best describes the melodic shape of line 1?

- ☐ Starts with an ascending interval then moves by step
- ☐ Starts with an ascending interval then moves in leaps
- ☐ Starts with a descending interval then moves by step
- ☐ Starts with a descending interval then moves in leaps [1]

2 How many beats are there in each bar?

..... [1]

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3 Which of the following best shows the musical structure of the first verse? (Lines 1–3 are 'A'.)

- ☐ AABA
- ☐ AABB
- ☐ ABAB
- ☐ ABBA [1]

4 Briefly describe the main ways in which the music of the second verse is different.

.....

.....

..... [2]

5 **(a)** What genre is this?

- ☐ Minuet
- ☐ Musical
- ☐ Opera
- ☐ Oratorio [1]

(b) Give **two** reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

Music A2

You will hear an extract of music for instruments. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **6** to **9**.



6 What would be a suitable *Italian* tempo marking for this music?

..... [1]

7 What instrument plays the printed melody?

..... [1]

8 **(a)** In which bars do additional instruments enter?

- ☐ 4 and 8
- ☐ 4 and 9
- ☐ 5 and 8
- ☐ 5 and 9 [1]

(b) How is the music which these instruments play related to the printed melody?

.....

.....

..... [2]

9 **(a)** When was this music written?

..... [1]

(b) Give **two** reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

SECTION B [22 marks]

You will hear three extracts of music from around the world. Each extract will be played **four** times, with a pause between each playing.

Music B1

You will hear an extract of music for instruments. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **10** to **11**.



10 Describe how the printed passage is used as the extract progresses. Comment on similarities and differences in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

11 **(a)** What name is given to this type of ensemble?

..... [1]

(b) Where does this music come from?

..... [1]

Music B2

You will hear an extract of music for instruments. Read through questions **12** to **13**.

12 Complete the table below to show what is played by each family of instruments. One section has been completed for you.

Family	**Music**
Percussion	A small drum plays repeated fast notes which lead to a low note played on a bigger and lower drum.
Wind	....
String	....

[3]

13 **(a)** Where does this music come from?

..... [1]

(b) Apart from the instruments that are used, what features of the extract are typical of this type of music?

.....

.....

..... [2]

Music B3 (World Focus: Arabic Music)

You will hear **two** passages from an extract of Egyptian *Shaabi* music, separated by a short gap. Read through questions **14** to **17**.

14 **(a)** In the **first** passage, what name is given to this section of a *Shaabi* song?

..... [1]

(b) What features of the **first** passage are typical of this section of a *Shaabi* song?

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

15 What features of the **second** passage are typical of *Shaabi* music?

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

16 What does *Shaabi* mean?

..... [1]

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17 **(a)** When did *Shaabi* music first develop?

- ☐ 1960s
- ☐ 1970s
- ☐ 1980s
- ☐ 1990s [1]

(b) How was the music spread to its listeners at this time?

.....

..... [1]

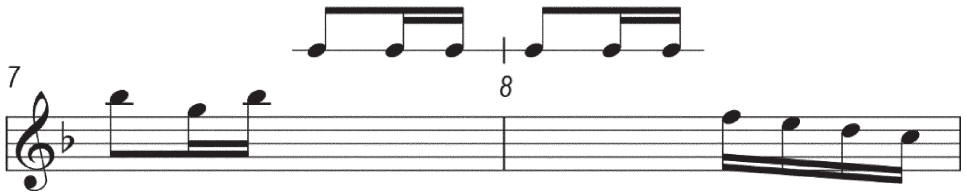
SECTION C [16 marks]

You will hear one extract of music. The extract will be played **four** times, with a pause between each playing.

Music C1

You will hear a piece of instrumental music. Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions **18** to **24**. Answer the questions in this booklet.

18 The melody is incomplete in bars 7–8. Fill in the missing notes on the stave below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard in bars 81–82.)



[3]

19 What scale is heard in bars 27–28?

- ☐ Chromatic
- ☐ Major
- ☐ Minor
- ☐ Whole tone [1]

20 **(a)** What is the key of the music in bars 37–48?

..... [1]

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

..... [1]

(c) What cadence is heard in bar 48?

..... [1]

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21 Apart from the key, how does the music in bars 37–66 contrast with bars 1–36?

.....

.....

..... [2]

22 Name the bracketed interval in bar 87.

.... [2]

23 Briefly describe the structure of the extract, referring to bar numbers in your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

24 **(a)** When was this music written?

..... [1]

(b) Give **two** reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

..... [2]

SECTION D [16 marks]

Set Work

Answer all the questions on **one** set work:
either Mozart: Piano Concerto No. 21 (questions **25** to **34**)
or Rossini: *William Tell* Overture (questions **35** to **43**).

Mozart: *Piano Concerto No. 21*

You will hear two extracts. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music D1

Look at the skeleton score in the Insert, and read through questions **25** to **28**.

25 **(a)** What section of the movement begins at bar 1?

..... [1]

(b) The start of this extract is nearly identical to music played earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract). What has been added in bars 9–10?

..... [1]

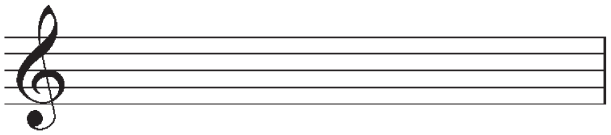
26 Compare the music of bars 12–19 with the beginning of the extract.

.....

.....

..... [2]

27 On the stave below, write the first two notes of the viola part in bar 20 in the treble clef.



[2]

28 The opening theme of the extract is heard again from bar 22. How is it different from bars 1–4?

.....

.....

..... [2]

Music D2

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions **29** to **34**.

29 Which theme is heard at the start of the extract?

..... [1]

30 Name the key and cadence in bars 16–17.

Key: .....

Cadence: ..... [2]

31 Which section of the movement begins in bar 18?

..... [1]

32 What is played by the piano from bar 27?

..... [1]

33 Which harmonic device is used from bars 33–44?

- ☐ Circle of fifths
- ☐ Dominant pedal
- ☐ Tonic pedal
- ☐ Suspensions [1]

34 Describe **two** ways in which Mozart's piano used in the première differs from pianos today.

.....

.....

..... [2]

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Rossini: *William Tell* Overture

You will hear two extracts. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music D3

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions **35** to **39**.

35 Describe the texture and orchestration of bars 1–10.

.....

.....

..... [2]

36 **(a)** What is the key at the beginning of the extract?

..... [1]

(b) How does the key change in bar 17?

..... [1]

37 **(a)** What instrument plays for the first time in bars 22–23?

..... [1]

(b) What does its music represent?

..... [1]

38 The melody of bars 28–31 is the same as bars 17–20. What is different in these bars?

.....

..... [1]

39 What does the music in this section of the overture represent?

.....

..... [1]

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[Turn over

Music D4

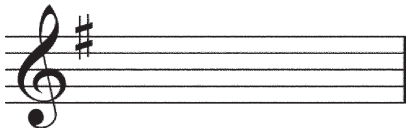
Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions **40** to **43**.

40 Complete the table below: add the missing instrument and show what the different instruments play in bars 1–10.

Instrument	**Music**
.....	The printed main melody
Flute	....
Horns and bassoons	....
Strings	....

[4]

41 On the stave below, write both clarinet parts in bar 16 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.



[2]

42 Describe the harmony in bars 16–24.

.....

..... [1]

43 What is played next in the overture, immediately after the recorded extract?

..... [1]

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