Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

3026381659

MUSIC **0410/11**

Paper 1 Listening **October/November 2023**

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**.
- 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.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- 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. Any 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 for choir and orchestra. The words are printed below. Read through questions **1** to **5**.

[Orchestral introduction]
1 *Beat! beat! drums! – Blow! bugles! blow!*
2 *Through the windows – through the doors, burst like a ruthless force,*
3 *Into the solemn church, and scatter the congregation,*
4 *Into the school where the scholar is studying;*
5 *Leave not the bridegroom quiet,*
6 *No happiness must he have now with his bride,*
7 *Nor the peaceful farmer any peace,*
8 *Ploughing his field, or gathering in his grain,*
9 *So fierce you whirr and pound you drums – so shrill you bugles blow.*
[Orchestra]

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

- ☐ Ascends and descends in steps of a semitone
- ☐ Ascends and descends in steps of a tone
- ☐ Ascends in steps of a semitone
- ☐ Descends in steps of a tone

[1]

2 The words describe the violence of war. How does the music of the introduction and lines 1–9 reflect this?

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

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3 Describe the orchestral music which follows line 9.

.....

.....

..... [2]

4 Which of the following best describes this extract?

- ☐ Aria
- ☐ Chorus
- ☐ Musical
- ☐ Recitative

[1]
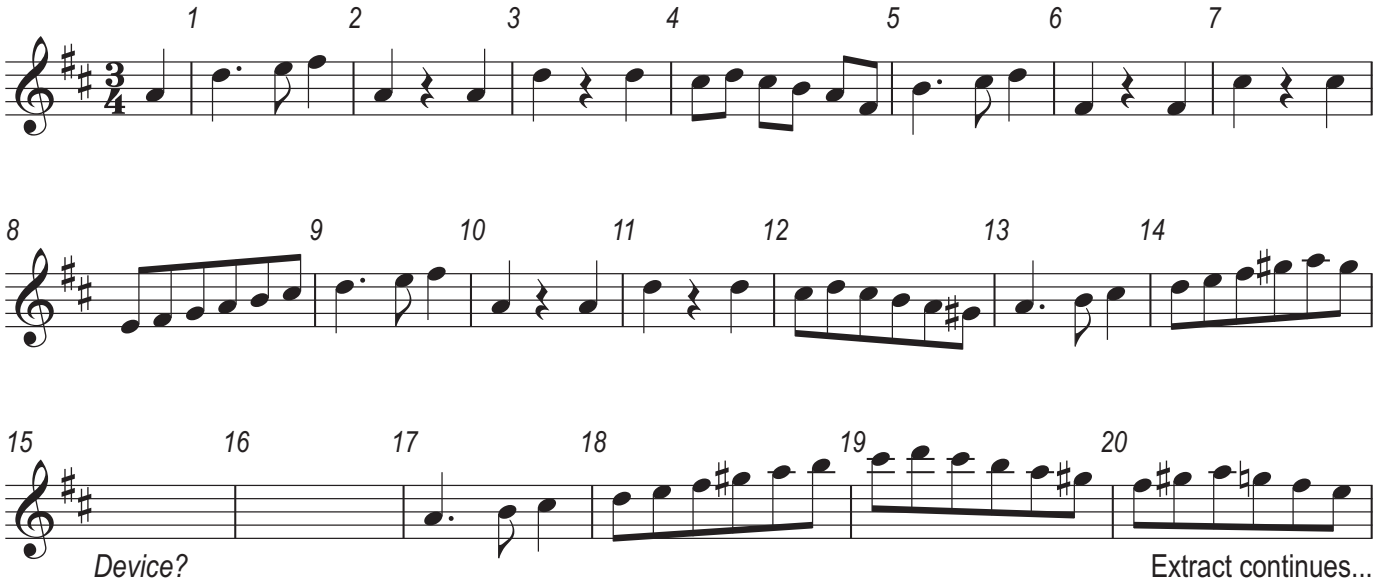
5 When was this music written?

- ☐ Baroque
- ☐ Classical
- ☐ Romantic
- ☐ Twentieth Century

[1]

Music A2

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



6 Name the compositional device used in bars 15–16.

..... [1]

7 Which of the following best represents the structure of the recorded extract? The printed music is section A.

- ☐ AAABB
- ☐ AABBA
- ☐ AABCA
- ☐ AABCB

[1]

8 **(a)** Which of the following is this extract an example of?

- ☐ Canon
- ☐ March
- ☐ Minuet
- ☐ Waltz

[1]

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

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

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

- ☐ Baroque
- ☐ Classical
- ☐ Romantic
- ☐ Twentieth Century

[1]

(b) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

..... [1]

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 for voices and instruments. Read through questions **10** to **11**.

10 Describe the music heard during the three different parts of the extract.

First Solo Voice

.....

.....

.....

Second Solo Voice

.....

.....

Group of Voices

.....

.....

.....

[4]

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

..... [1]

(b) Give a reason for your answer (do not repeat any information you have already given).
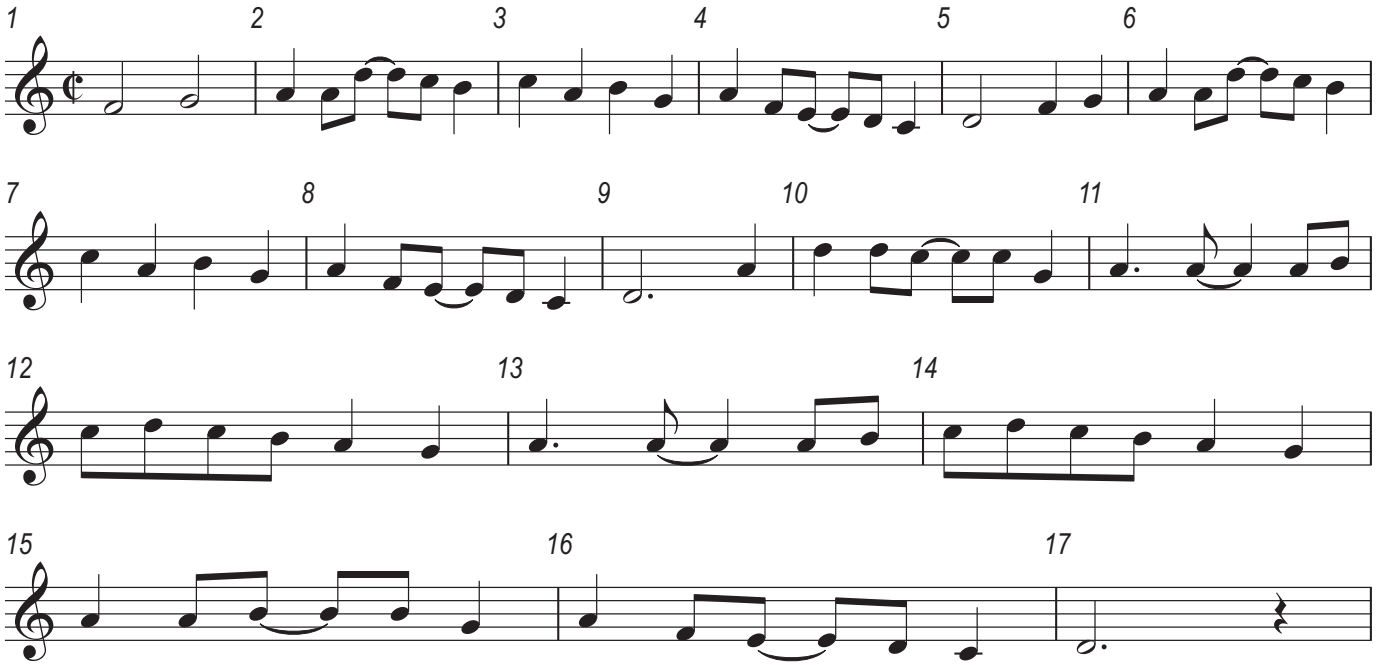
.....

..... [1]

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Music B2

You will hear an extract for voices and instruments. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **12** to **14**.



Extract continues...

12 Describe how the printed melody is used by the voices when they enter.

.....

.....

..... [2]

13 After the voices have sung, the instrumental melody is heard again. How is the music different this time?

.....

.....

..... [2]

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

..... [1]

(b) Give a reason for your answer.

.....

..... [1]

Music B3 (World Focus: Indian Music)

You will hear an extract of folk music from Rajasthan. Read through questions **15** to **17**.

15 The extract begins with a kamāichā. Describe in detail the construction of this instrument and how it is played.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

16 Describe the music of this extract, commenting on features which are typical of Rajasthani folk music.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [4]

17 **(a)** Describe the traditional performance contexts for Laṅgā and Māṅgaṇiyār musicians.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) How has this changed more recently?

.....

..... [1]

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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 an extract for instruments. Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate insert, and read through questions **18** to **25**. Answer the questions in this booklet.

18 The motif which begins the extract (marked with a bracket) is used again in bars 13–17. In what ways is the motif used differently here?

.....

.....

..... [2]

19 Describe precisely what is played by the right-hand of the piano in bars 21 and 23.

.....

..... [1]

20 Describe the accompaniment to the melody in bars 27^4–31^2.

.....

.....

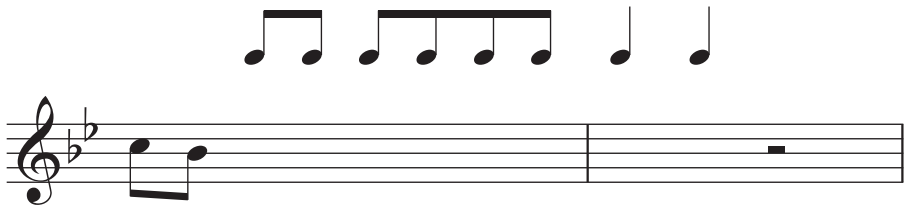
..... [2]

21 Name the bracketed interval in bar 39.

.... [2]

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22 The melody is incomplete in bars 49–50. Fill in the missing notes on the stave below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard an octave higher in bars 57–58).



[3]

23 **(a)** Name the key and cadence in bars 54–55.

Key: .....

Cadence: .....

[2]

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

..... [1]

24 This piece was composed at the end of the Classical period and the beginning of the Romantic period. Describe **one** feature of the music from **each** of these periods which is characteristic of the style.

Classical: .....

.....

Romantic: .....

.....

[2]

25 Who composed this music?

- ☐ Beethoven
- ☐ Gershwin
- ☐ Handel
- ☐ Wagner

[1]

SECTION D [16 marks]

Set Work

Answer all the questions on **one** set work:
either Haydn: *Symphony No. 100* (questions **26** to **33**)
or Brahms: *Academic Festival Overture* (questions **34** to **40**).

Haydn: *Symphony No. 100*

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

Music D1

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate insert, and read through questions **26** to **28**.

26 Describe in detail how the music changes when the melody from the start of the extract is heard again in bars 8–16.

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

27 **(a)** How is the opening motif used in bars 28–35?

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) What rhythmic effect is heard here?

- ☐ Hemiola
- ☐ Off-beat
- ☐ Polyrhythm
- ☐ Syncopation

[1]

28 What is the title and tempo marking of this movement?

.....

..... [2]

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Music D2

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate insert, and read through questions **29** to **33**.

29 What part of the exposition (before the recorded music) is very similar to the music from bar 13?

..... [1]

30 Bars 40–47 are identical to the opening eight bars of the movement. What changes are made in bars 48–53?

.....

.....

..... [2]

31 On the stave below, write the first two notes of the viola part in bar 55 in the treble clef.



[2]

32 Describe the harmony in bars 62–70.

.....

..... [1]

33 **(a)** What is this symphony commonly known as?

..... [1]

(b) What aspect of this movement contributed to it being given this name?

.....

..... [1]

Brahms: *Academic Festival 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 **34** to **36**.

34 Describe the music of bars 18^2–22.

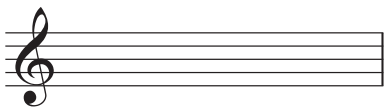
.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

35 **(a)** On the stave below, write the first two notes of the viola part in bar 25 in the treble clef.



[2]

(b) Comment on the rhythm of bars 25–31.

.....

.....

..... [2]

36 What is the name of the song which the music in this extract is based on?

..... [1]

Music D4

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate insert, and read through questions **37** to **40**.

37 Explain how the music from bars 1–6 is different from when the equivalent passage was first played in the movement (before the recorded extract).

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

38 Comment on the metre of the music in bars 7–10.

.....

.....

..... [2]

39 What do the bass instruments play in bars 14–23?

- ☐ Alberti bass
- ☐ Dominant pedal
- ☐ Tonic pedal
- ☐ Walking bass

[1]

40 Why did Brahms write this piece?

.....

.....

..... [2]

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