



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MUSIC

0410/01

Paper 1 Listening

For examination from 2015

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

Specimen

The syllabus is regulated for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

This document consists of **9** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Music A1

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Suggest a suitable <i>Italian</i> tempo marking for this music. Allegro / Allegretto / Vivace / Alla marcia	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2	Which of the following compositional techniques are heard in line 4? Sequence and imitation	1

Question	Answer	Marks
3	Section 2 is similar, but not identical, to Section 1. Describe <u>two</u> of the main <u>differences</u>. It is in a different key [1]. Sung by male voices [1] not female. It is louder [1] and more instruments play [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
4	Briefly describe how the composer brings out the meaning of the words in Sections 1–3, and Section 4. Sections 1–3: The music is lively / joyful (accept any suitable adjective) [1]. Section 4: It is quieter / slower / there are fewer instruments [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
5	This music was written in the Romantic period. Describe <u>two</u> features of the extract which are typical of this period. Large orchestra [1]. Prominent use of brass instruments [1]. Unexpected modulations [1].	2

Music A2

Question	Answer	Marks
6	What compositional device is used between the strings and piano in bars 10–13? Canon (accept imitation)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
7	Describe the accompaniment to the melody in bars 14–17. Off-beat [1] chords [1] are played by the full orchestra [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
8	What instrument plays the printed melody in bars 18–27? Trumpet	1

Question	Answer	Marks
9(a)	Which of the following styles has influenced this music? Jazz	1
9(b)	Give <u>two</u> reasons for your answer. Use of syncopation [1]. Use of blue notes / blues scale [1]. Saxophones in the orchestra [1]. Techniques such as flutter-tonguing [1]. Pitch bending [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
10	Which of the following do you think composed this music? Gershwin	1

Music B1

Question	Answer	Marks
11	Which of the following instrumental effects is played by the piano at the beginning of the extract? An ascending glissando	1

Question	Answer	Marks
12	What is the main melody instrument? Bandoneon (accept Accordion)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
13	Describe the style of this music. You may wish to refer to features such as key, rhythm and articulation in your answer. It is in a minor key [1]. The rhythm is syncopated [1] and the articulation is mostly very staccato [1]. It is a tango [1].	3

Question	Answer	Marks
14	Where do you think this music comes from? Argentina / Latin America	1

Music B2

Question	Answer	Marks
15	What happens in bar 12? The melody of bar 11 is repeated	1

Question	Answer	Marks
16	Describe the texture of the music. The melody is played in octaves [1]. There is a bass line [1] and off beat chords [1]. It is homophonic / melody and accompaniment [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
17(a)	Which part of the world does this music come from? China	1
(b)	Give <u>two</u> reasons for your answer. Pentatonic scale [1]. Erh-hu / Chinese orchestra [1]. Instrumental effects such as pitch bending [1].	2

Music B3

Question	Answer	Marks
18	What instrument accompanies the voices at the beginning of the extract? Xylophone / balafon / marimba	1

Question	Answer	Marks
19	Describe the features of the <u>first</u> passage of music which are typical of African music. A solo voice sings [1], and is answered by a group of voices [1] singing the same melody [1] in harmony [1] (accept call and response [1]).	3

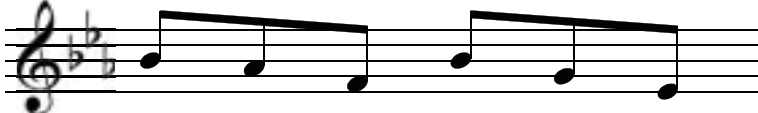
Question	Answer	Marks
20	How is the <u>second</u> passage of music different? It is much faster [1]. Drums [1] and hand claps [1] are heard [1]. The voices stop singing [1].	3

Question	Answer	Marks
21	Describe the features of the <u>second</u> passage of music which are typical of African music. A variety of percussion instruments [1] playing ostinato patterns [1] in layers [1] creating polyrhythm [1].	3

Music C1

Question	Answer	Marks
22	What key is the music in at the beginning of the extract? E flat (major)	1

Question	Answer	Marks
23	Name the solo instrument. (French) horn	1

Question	Answer	Marks
24	The melody is incomplete in bar 19. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. The same melody is heard again in bar 23.  Entirely correct: [3] No more than two errors of pitch: [2] The general melodic shape reproduced: [1] Little melodic accuracy: [0]	3

Question	Answer	Marks
25	What compositional device is heard in bars 40–46? Pedal	1

Question	Answer	Marks
26	Name the cadence in bars 45–46. Imperfect	1

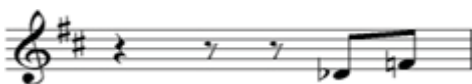
Question	Answer	Marks
27	Name the bracketed interval in bar 48. Minor [1] third [1]	2

Question	Answer	Marks
28(a)	This extract is in ternary form (ABA). Give the bar numbers of the B section. 17–46	1
28(b)	How is the B section different from the A section? Dialogue between horn and orchestra [1]. Horn plays over a wider range [1] with greater dynamic contrast [1]	3

Question	Answer	Marks
29(a)	Which period of music is this extract from? Classical	1
29(b)	Give <u>two</u> reasons for your answer. Regular phrase lengths [1]. Diatonic harmony [1] involving much use of tonic and dominant [1]. Small orchestra / string dominated orchestra [1].	2

Music D1

Question	Answer	Marks
30	The accompaniment to the violin melody in bars 1–6 was first heard at the beginning of the movement (before the recorded extract). Describe <u>two</u> ways in which it has changed. It is now louder [1]. It was originally played by guitar [1] but it is now played by strings [1]. It is an octave higher [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
31	On the staff below, write out the two notes in the horn part in bar 43 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.  One mark per note. (Accept C# and E# as in flute part)	2

Question	Answer	Marks
32	The violin part in bar 55 is marked <i>Col talone</i>. What does this mean? With the heel of the bow	1

Question	Answer	Marks
33	How does Rodrigo ensure that the solo guitar is heard above the orchestra in this extract? The full orchestra only plays when the guitar isn't playing solos [1]. There is no use of percussion or trombones [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
34	What does the title <i>Concierto de Aranjuez</i> refer to? The gardens of the Royal Palace of Aranjuez (accept e.g. Spanish royal palace / royal gardens)	1

Music D2

Question	Answer	Marks
35	What is the key at the beginning of the extract? F sharp minor	1

Question	Answer	Marks
36(a)	The melody which is heard in bars 1–5 was first played at the beginning of the movement (before the recorded extract). What instrument played it then? Cor Anglais	1
36(b)	What key was it in originally? B minor	1

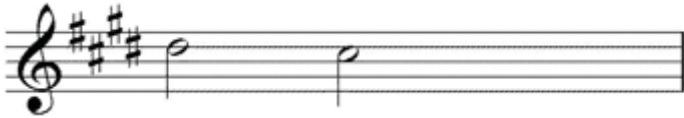
Question	Answer	Marks
37	Describe the music of the flutes and oboes in bars 1–8. They play the mordent figure [1] (accept any description) in octaves [1] one beat after the violins [1] in imitation [1].	3

Question	Answer	Marks
38	What playing technique is used by the strings on the final chord? Harmonics	1

Question	Answer	Marks
39	What happens in this movement immediately before the printed extract? There is a cadenza [1] or the guitar plays fast repeated chords after string pizzicatos [1].	1

Music D3

Question	Answer	Marks
40	From which section of the exposition is this extract taken? Second subject	1

Question	Answer	Marks
41	On the staff below, write out the clarinet part in bar 1 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.  One mark per note	2

Question	Answer	Marks
42	What is the key of this extract? B major	1

Question	Answer	Marks
43	What feature of the story is represented by the woodwind in bars 37 to 39 and 45 to 47? Theseus/Duke of Athens or hunting calls/horns	1

Question	Answer	Marks
44	Which of the following best describes the relationship between the strings and woodwind and brass in bars 57 to 62? Antiphony	1

Question	Answer	Marks
45	Describe precisely what is played by the first violins in bars 63 to 64. Descending [1] B major [1] scale [1] beginning on E [1] in quavers [1]	2

Music D4

Question	Answer	Marks
46(a)	What does this theme represent? The fairies	1

Question	Answer	Marks
46(b)	How does Mendelssohn's music portray this? Fluttering wings are shown by rushing quavers [1], staccato [1], high pitch [1], divided 1st and 2nd violins [1] giving a close three and four-part texture [1].	2

Question	Answer	Marks
47(a)	From which section of the exposition is this extract taken? First subject	1
47(b)	What is the key of the music at the beginning of the extract? E minor	1
47(c)	Why is this unusual? The tonic key of E major would be expected here.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
48	What is the tempo marking at the start of the overture? Allegro di molto	1

Question	Answer	Marks
49	What is heard in the overture immediately after the recorded extract? The Transition [1], tutti/full orchestra [1], representing Theseus/the Duke of Athens [1].	1

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