

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## **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?** [1]  
*Bass / low male (accept baritone)*
- 2 **Name the two different textures used in the instrumental music between lines 1 and 2 in the order they are heard** [2]  
*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]*  
*Harpichord / (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*

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**10 The recording continues after the printed music with the same melody. What is different?** [1]  
*There is a (clarinet) countermelody / extra melody / new melody / clarinet plays continuously*

**11 (a) Which period of music is this extract from?** [1]  
*Classical*

**(b) Give two reasons for your answer** [2]  
*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<sup>th</sup>)*

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

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(b) Other than the melody instrument used, give two musical reasons for your answer [2]

*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
<i>Ud / oud</i>	<i>Plucked (accept picked)</i>
<i>Nay / ney</i>	<i>Blown</i>

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 three 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*

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27 Name the bracketed interval in bars 24 – 25 [2]  
 Major [1] sixth [1] (Sixth must be correct to get the second mark for major)

28 The melody is incomplete in bars 29 – 30. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard again in bars 33 – 34, 67 – 68 and 71 – 72) [3]



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 1<sup>st</sup> beat [1]  
 Homophonic [1]

33 Who composed this music? [1]  
 Shostakovich

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### Music D1

- 34 Which characters are represented by this theme?** [1]  
*The Lovers*
- 35 (a) Which instrument plays the printed melody in bars 1–8?** [1]  
*(1<sup>st</sup>) flute*
- (b) This melody was first played earlier in the overture (before the recorded extract) Which instrument played it then?** [1]  
*(1<sup>st</sup>) 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]  
*2<sup>nd</sup> subject 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 / 1<sup>st</sup> subject (1<sup>st</sup> theme)*
- 40 Which motif is heard from bar 35?** [1]  
*Fanfare / Theseus / Duke / Hunting horns*
- 41 On the staff 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*

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42 In bar 45 the horn parts are marked *con tutta la forza*. What does this mean? [1]  
*With all force possible / very loudly*

43 Name the cadence and key in bars 66–67 [2]  
 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*

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(b) The strings accompanying the theme are instructed to play *sordina* – what does this mean? [1]  
*With mutes*

(c) What instrument plays a counter-melody in bars 4<sup>4</sup>–5? [1]  
*(French) horn*

49 On the staff below, write out the cor anglais part in bar 10 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



1 mark per (different) note

50 When was this concerto written? [1]  
 1939