

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

0410 MUSIC

0410/01

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 70

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

- 1 (a) **What instrument plays at the start of the extract?** [1]
Timpani/kettle drum
- (b) **Which Italian word describes the dynamic change in what is played by this instrument?** [1]
Crescendo/cresc.
- 2 (a) **Which of the following best describes the melodic shape of the first line sung by the voices?** [1]
Starts with a repeated note, then moves mainly by step
- (b) **How is this music related to the instrumental introduction?** [1]
It is the same melody/same melodic shape
- 3 **Name the different textures used by the voices in lines 1 and 2.** [2]
Line 1: In octaves (accept unison)/monophonic
Line 2: Homophonic/chordal/in harmony
- 4 **Which of the following describes the voices used in this extract?** [1]
Chorus of mixed voices
- 5 **Which period of music is this extract from?** [1]
20th century

Music A2

- 6 **The melody in bars 1–9 is repeated in bars 9–16. However, there is a change in the texture. Describe in detail the change in texture.** [2]
Melody is imitated/in canon/in a round/polyphonic [1]
2 beats later [1]
Octave lower [1]
No harmony [1]
- 7 **The printed music is a march. What features of this section of the extract are typical of a march?** [2]
Strong/regular/steady rhythm/tempo [1]
C/4/4 time signature [1]
Large/prominent brass section [1]
Dotted rhythms [1]

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

- 8 The extract continues after the printed music. Describe three ways in which the music changes.** [3]
- Major key/new key [1]
 - Different metre/time signature [1]
 - Faster [1]
 - Texture of melody and accompaniment [1]
 - Melody played only by woodwind/flutes [1]
 - Quieter [1]
 - Constant drum beat [1]

- 9 Who composed this music?** [1]
- Bizet

Music B1

- 10 Describe in detail the texture of the music.** [2]
- Lower part/basic melody in longer notes (accept slower moving) [1]
 - Upper part in shorter notes/elaborated (accept faster moving) [1]
 - Heterophonic [1]
 - Drum rhythm [1]

- 11 What is this type of instrumental ensemble called?** [1]
- Gamelan

- 12 Where does this music come from?** [1]
- Java/Bali/Indonesia

- 13 Apart from texture, what musical characteristics of the extract are typical of music from this area?** [2]
- Variations in tempo [1]
 - Repeated patterns/ostinato [1]
 - Pentatonic (accept slendro) [1]
 - Heterophonic (if not given in qn 10) [1]

Music B2

- 14 Describe the music of the accompanying instrument.** [1]
- Drone/repeated pattern (accept pedal note)

- 15 Name the first melody instrument you hear.** [1]
- Sitar

- 16 What is the second melody instrument?** [1]
- Sarangi

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

17 (a) Where does this music come from? [1]
India

(b) Other than the information given above, give two further reasons for your answer. [2]
Use of pitch bending/sliding [1]
No regular pulse [1]
Improvisation/exploring the raga [1]
Drone (if not given in qn 14) [1]

Music C1

18 Name the bracketed interval in bars 14–15. [1]
Minor sixth

19 The melody is incomplete in bars 21–22. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard in bar 32). [3]



Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]
4/5 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: [2]
2/3 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]
Little melodic accuracy: [0]

20 Which instrument plays the printed melody from bar 17⁴ to bar 22 and from bar 28² to the end of the extract? [1]
Oboe

21 (a) Name the key and cadence in bar 40. [2]
Key: F major
Cadence: Perfect

(b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the extract? [1]
Dominant

22 From what type of piece is this extract taken? [1]
Concerto

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

23 (a) In which period was this music written? [1]
Baroque

(b) Give **two** reasons for your answer. [2]
Small orchestra/only strings [1]
Harpsichord/continuo [1]
Terraced dynamics [1]
Ornaments [1]
Sequences [1]
Ritornello form [1]

Music D1

24 Which of the following best describes the metre of the music? [1]
Triple

25 Describe the texture of the music in the opening section. [2]
The melodic instruments are doubled in octaves [1]
They play heterophonically (accept any accurate description) [1]
A pitched drum provides a bass note at the beginning of each bar [1]

26 Which melodic instrument features most prominently in the middle section? [1]
'Ud

27 Describe **two** other features of the extract which are typical of Arab music. Do not repeat any information already given in your answers. [2]
Use of a narrow melodic range in each phrase [1]
Short repeated phrases [1]
Use of quarter-tones [1]
Use of a maqam/ajnas [1]
Solo instrumental sections [1]
(Accept heterophony if not already given).

Music D2

28 (a) What is the first instrument you hear in this extract? [1]
Kora

(b) How is the sound produced on this instrument? [1]
It is a plucked string instrument

29 The instrument plays a long introduction before the voice starts singing. Describe the main musical features that are heard in this introduction. [3]
There is a three-note melody [1] which is harmonised in parallel motion [1] in a descending sequence [1]. The note lengths get shorter as the sequence continues [1]. There is then an ostinato pattern [1]. The singer hums the melody [1].

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

- 30 How is the music which is sung by the voice related to the music in the first part of the introduction?** [1]
It begins with the same notes/the melodic shape is generally descending.

Music D3

- 31 (a) Name the instrument you hear.** [1]
Erh-hu

- (b) How is the sound produced on this instrument?** [1]
The strings are bowed

- 32 The extract begins with the printed music, but then continues. Describe what is played after the printed music.** [2]
The same melody/it is repeated [1]
But it is decorated/there are added notes [1]
It is a variation [1]

- 33 Which scale is the music based on?** [1]
Pentatonic

- 34 Which word best describes the texture of the music?** [1]
Monophonic

Music D4

- 35 (a) Describe the music played by the first instrument before the wind instrument enters.**[2]
(Four) descending notes [1] repeated with decoration/syncopation [1]
Generally rising scale/shape [1]
Two repeated notes [1] a fifth apart [1]
Gradual increase in speed [1]

- (b) How is this music used when the two instruments play together?** [3]
Descending stepwise four notes are heard as:
tremolo/repeated notes [1]
staccato [1]
in melodic octaves [1] and harmonic octaves [1] (one mark for 'in octaves')
in augmentation [1]
Fifths are used in the accompaniment as an ostinato [1]

- 36 Name the wind instrument.** [1]
Dizi (accept Hsiao or tit-zu)

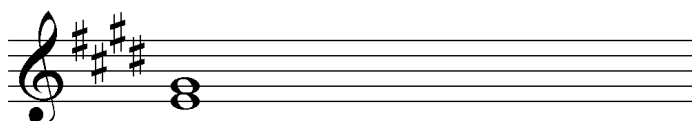
Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

Music E1

- 37 From which section of the overture is this extract taken?** [1]
Recapitulation
- 38 (a) What does this theme represent?** [1]
The workmen/artisans/mechanicals
- (b) How does Mendelssohn reflect this in the music?** [2]
Simple theme [1], use of much repetition [1], falling 'hee-haw' [1], drones [1].
- 39 This theme is played earlier in the overture (before the printed extract). In what ways is it now different?** [3]
Now in the tonic (E major) [1], falling 'hee-haw' is 11th [1] rather than 9th [1]. Richer orchestration [1] as violins play continuously [1].
- 40 Name the cadence and key in bars 28–29.** [2]
Cadence: Perfect
Key: E major/tonic

Music E2

- 41 What does the theme in this extract represent?** [1]
Theseus/Duke of Athens (accept hunting)
- 42 On the staff below, write out the horn parts in bar 1 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.** [2]



One mark per note
One mark in total if wrong octave

- 43 Describe Mendelssohn's scoring (use of instruments) in the first 16 bars.** [3]
Full orchestra/tutti [1], melody in octaves [1], block chords in the woodwind [1], use of opicicleide [1].
- 44 Which two of the following devices are used in bars 17–23?** [2]
Imitation [1], tonic pedal [1]
- 45 What is played in the overture immediately after the recorded extract?** [1]
The Fairy theme

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

Music E3

- 46 What key is the music in at the beginning of the extract? [1]
E major
- 47 The theme which is heard in bars 1–8 is played earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract). Describe two differences between the first time it was played and how it appears in the recorded extract. [2]
It was originally played by the orchestra [1] in A major/the tonic [1]. It has been decorated/semiquavers have been added in bar 7 [1].
- 48 (a) Name the two instruments that double the violin melody in bars 8⁴ – 12. [2]
Flute [1] and bassoon [1]
- (b) What does the piano play in bars 10, 12 and 14? [1]
Broken octaves
- 49 What cadence is heard in bars 21–22? [1]
Interrupted
- 50 After the printed music, the extract continues briefly. Describe the music played by the violins and piano during this passage. [2]
They play in dialogue/question and answer/antiphony [1] (NOT call and response) – the violins play a rising pattern [1] which the piano answers with a falling pattern [1] in a minor key [1]

Music E4

- 51 Explain how bars 1–23 fit into the structure of the movement as a whole, and why the structure is unusual at this point in the concerto. [2]
It is the recapitulation of theme D/development theme [1]. It is unusual because material from the development is not usually recapitulated [1].
- 52 What term best describes the piano writing in bars 7–14? [1]
Passage-work
- 53 On the staff below, write out the last two notes of the clarinet part in bar 14 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

Page 9	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014	0410	01

- 54** What ornament is played by the piano in bar 23? [1]
Trill
- 55** The theme which starts in bar 24 is heard a number of times in the movement as a whole.
What is its function in the structure of the concerto? [1]
It is used as the transition/bridge OR it is used as a ritornello
- 56 (a)** Give the precise name of the final chord of the extract. [1]
A major second inversion/tonic second inversion/tonic 6/4/lc
- (b)** What is heard in the movement immediately after the recorded extract? [1]
Cadenza (accept solo piano)