

CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2015 series

0410 MUSIC

0410/01

Paper 1 (Listening), maximum raw mark 70

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Music A1

- 1 What type of voice is heard in the extract?** [1]
Soprano / high female
- 2 Describe how the composer sets the word 'shine' in line 4 to music.** [1]
Melisma / several notes to one syllable (or credit any accurate description of the melodic shape)
- 3 (a) Which of the following best describes the shape of the vocal melody in line 7?** [1]
Ascending scale
- (b) How does the piano accompaniment help to reflect the meaning of the words in line 7?** [2]
RH of piano doubles the voice [1] and plays in thirds [1]
LH imitates / plays the same [one beat] later [1], dominant seventh chord at the end to create anticipation [1], piano continues scale after voice [1]
- 4 Describe the texture of the music in line 8.** [1]
In octaves (accept unison) / monophonic [1]
- 5 (a) Which period of music is this extract from?** [1]
Classical
- (b) Who composed this music?** [1]
Haydn

Music A2

- 6 This extract is from a concerto. What is the solo instrument (first heard in bar 7⁴)?** [1]
Organ
- 7 Which of the following devices is used from bar 9⁴ to bar 13?** [1]
Tonic pedal
- 8 Describe precisely what is played by the solo instrument in bars 19⁴ to 21.** [2]
Repeat of previous two bars [1] (a tone) higher [1] / ascending [1] sequence [1] (or credit any precise description of the melodic shape)
- 9 The extract ends with the solo instrument repeating an interval. What is the interval?** [1]
Minor third

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- 10 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]
Baroque
- (b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
Presence of harpsichord [1], a small orchestra [1] of only wind and strings / string dominated [1], use of ornaments [1] and terraced dynamics [1]

Music B1

- 11 What instrument plays the printed melody? [1]
Panpipes / zampona / panflute
- 12 What bar is repeated in bar 5? [1]
Bar 4
- 13 The extract continues after the printed music. Describe what happens next. [3]
The panpipes stop [1] and a voice enters [1] singing the printed / panpipe melody [1] with slightly different rhythms [1]. The accompaniment becomes lighter / uses single notes [1].
- 14 Where does this music come from? [1]
Bolivia / Andes / South America / Latin America

Music B2

- 15 (a) Name the main melody instrument. [1]
Erh-hu
- (b) How is this instrument played? [1]
The strings are bowed
- 16 Describe the texture of the music. [3]
There is a melody [1], a countermelody [1], which sometimes imitates the melody [1] and an accompaniment / arpeggios / broken chords [1]
- 17 Where does this music come from? [1]
China

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Music B3

18 What is the main melody instrument heard at the start of the extract? [1]
Mbira / likembe / ikembe / thumb piano / ubo / sansa / kalimba

19 Describe the features of the opening music (before the entry of the voices) that are typical of African music. [3]
The percussion instruments [1] enter one by one [1] playing ostinato / repeated patterns [1], in layers [1] creating a polyrhythmic texture (allow cross rhythms) [1]. There is sympathetic buzzing/rattling of bottle tops etc. on the mbira.

20 Describe in detail the music sung by the voices. You may wish to refer to features such as the voices used, the shape of the melody and the structure of the music. [6]
5–6 marks: detailed and accurate with all points addressed
3–4 marks: a number of features described
1–2 marks: some features are recognised

Features described may include:

Call and response, a solo call followed by chorus / group of male voices in (parallel) harmony / thirds (allow unison)

Solo call changes (words and sometimes pitches), response is always the same, but solo call melodic shape is repeated at the end.

Narrow pitch range, call rises and falls, response is just 3 notes descending stepwise.

Call and response is heard 8 times.

Music C1

21 Name the bracketed interval in bar 6. [2]
Perfect [1] fourth [1]
(Mark for perfect only if fourth is correct)

22 The melody is incomplete in bars 11–12. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard in bars 3–4). [3]

Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]

4 correct notes or 3 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: [2]

2 or 3 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]

Little melodic accuracy: [0]

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- 23 (a) Which instrument plays the printed melody in bars 32–40¹? [1]
Trumpet
- (b) Describe the accompaniment to this melody. [2]
Pizzicato / short / staccato [1] chords [1] played by the strings [1]
on each beat of the bar [1]
- 24 The music is in a new key at bar 50.
- (a) What is the new key? [1]
C major
- (b) How does this key relate to the key at the start of the extract? [1]
Dominant (NOT 5th)
- 25 (a) Which of the following is this extract an example of? [1]
Minuet
- (b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
Triple time [1], starts on the first beat of the bar [1], moderate tempo [1]
- 26 This music is an example of neo-classicism. What neo-classical features are heard in this extract? [3]
Clear melodic lines [1], mainly diatonic harmony [1], dissonance [1], unusual time signature for one bar [1], small orchestra [1] but with wide range of instruments / melody played by brass. [1]

Music D1

- 27 To which characters in the story does the opening violin melody refer? [1]
The lovers
- 28 (a) Name the cadence and key in bars 5–7. [2]
Cadence: Interrupted
Key: C sharp minor
- (b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the overture? [1]
Relative minor
- 29 The passage in bars 19–28 was first heard at the beginning of the overture (before the printed extract). Describe two ways in which it has changed. [2]
Strings now play in bar 19 [1]
The woodwind chord is extended (by 3 bars) [1]
Violins are added to the final (woodwind) chord [1]
Chord in bar 19 is now C sharp minor [1]

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30 What chord is heard in bars 27 – 28? [1]
E minor

31 What theme is heard immediately after the recorded extract? [1]
The Fairy theme / 1st subject (1st theme)

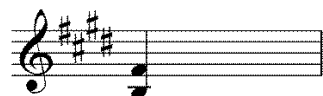
Music D2

32 Describe the music of the accompaniment to the melody in bars 1–6. [2]
Pedal note [1] on tonic / B [1] and dominant / F# [1],
like a drone [1] in minims [1]

33 (a) Name the bracketed interval in bars 6–7. [1]
(Major) 9th / compound 2nd

(b) What does this interval represent? [1]
Donkey / ass / Bottom / hee-haw

34 On the staff below, write out both the horn parts on the second beat of bar 29 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

35 (a) Which character's theme is heard from bar 37? [1]
Theseus / Duke of Athens (accept Royal / Court / King)

(b) In which part of the exposition was this theme first heard? [1]
The transition / 1st subject 2nd theme

Music D3

36 At the beginning of the extract the soloist is instructed to play rasgueado – what does this mean? [1]
Strumming

37 Comment on the rhythm in bars 1–18. [2]
The music alternates between 6/8 and 3/4 [1] which creates a hemiola effect [1], typical of flamenco [1].

38 (a) What is the key of the theme which starts at bar 44⁵? [1]
D major

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- (b) The accompaniment to this theme is based on music which has been heard earlier in the movement. State where it was first heard and describe any ways in which it is now different. [2]

It was first heard at the beginning of the movement [1]. It is now played by strings / not guitar [1]

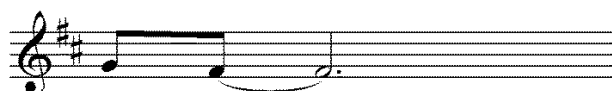
- (c) What is the function of this theme in the structure of the whole movement? [1]
It is the first subject.

- 39 How is the theme which is heard in bar 61⁵ related to music from earlier in the movement? [1]

It is the first subject (bar 44⁵), but decorated

Music D4

- 40 On the staff below, write out the horn part in bar 6 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



1 mark per (different) note

- 41 (a) How is the melody which is played by the guitar in bars 7 to 16 related to music played earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract)? [1]

It is the first subject, but decorated / an octave lower.

- (b) What compositional device is heard in the accompaniment to this melody? [1]
Inverted pedal

- (c) Why might the music from bars 7 to 16 be considered unusual for this section in a concerto? [1]

It is thoughtful and reflective, rather than brilliant and showy

- 42 Describe the structure of the movement as a whole and explain how this extract fits within it. [2]

It is in a version of ternary form [1]. The extract is taken from the second section / first development and first cadenza [1]

- 43 For which guitarist did Rodrigo originally write the solo part in this concerto? [1]
Regino Sainz de la Maza