

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MUSIC
Paper 1 Listening
MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	
sic A1			
Music A1			
1 Howman	y hoate in a har are there in this extract?		

1	How many beats in a bar are there in this extract?	[1]
2	Which of the following best describes the shape of the bass line at the start of the extract? Descends by step	[1]
3	What type of voice is heard in the extract? Treble / soprano	[1]
4	Name one of the accompanying instruments. Cello, organ or lute	[1]
5	Which of the following is this extract an example of? Ground bass	[1]
6	(a) Which period of music is this extract from? Baroque	[1]
	 (b) Give two reasons for your answer. (Do not repeat any information already given in your answers). Continuo Suspensions False relation Irregular vocal phrase lengths Continuously moving bass line / significant bass line (if not already given ground bass in question 5) 	[2] [1] [1] [1] [1]
Mu	sic A2	
7	Name the instrument at the start of this extract. Flute	[1]
8	(a) What is the texture of the music at the start of the extract? Monophonic / single melodic line	[1]
	(b) What is the texture later in the extract? Polyphonic / counterpoint	[1]

P	age 3		Syllabus	Paper		
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9	(a)	What style of music is this? Minimalism		[1]		
	(b)	Give three reasons for your answer. Repetition / ostinatos / loops [1] Music gradually changes [1] Many layers [1] No melody [1] Slow harmonic change [1] Notes replaced with rests [1] Canon [1] Phase shifting [1]		[3]		
10	Wh e	composed this music?		[1]		
Mu	sic E	1				
11		ne the main melody instrument. (accept Hsiao, tit-zu, NOT flute)		[1]		
12		ch scale is used in the printed extract? tatonic		[1]		
13	After the printed extract the recording continues. Describe in detail what is played. The music is repeated [1] with different ornamentation [1] The end is played (an octave) higher [1] and slower [1] There is then a tremolo (accept trill) [1] Finally the music is faster [1] and only the accompanying instruments play [1]			d. [3]		
14	Wh Chi	ere does this music come from? na		[1]		
Mu	Music B2					
15	(a)	Name the texture of the music at the start of the extract. Melody and accompaniment / homophonic		[1]		
	(b)	Later in the extract a new instrument joins. What does this instrum It doubles the melody / it plays the melody in 3rds / in parallel (NOT in h		[1]		

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

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Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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16 (a) Where does this music come from?

Ecuador / South America

(b) Other than the information already given for this extract, give three reasons for your answer. [3]

Syncopation [1]

Guitar / charangos / tres [1]

Quena [1]

Lively / fast [1]

Music using repetition [1] and sequence [1]

Simple diatonic chords / harmony [1]

Music B3

17 Complete the table below, naming the two instruments in the extract and how the sound is produced. [4]

Instrument	How is the sound produced on this instrument?
Koto	Plucked
Shakuhachi	Blown

18 Describe the music played by the first instrument before the second instrument enters. [4]

The koto plays patterns of 3 notes [1]

There is an accelerando at the start [1]

Each pattern is repeated 8 times [1]

There are four different patterns [1]

Three patterns descend /one pattern ascends [1]

The third pattern is an octave lower than the first pattern [1]

It is in a minor key [1]

It uses the pentatonic scale [1]

19 Suggest two ways in which this music differs from court music.

No heterophony [1]

Small number of instruments [1]

No percussion [1]

Metrical / regular sense of pulse [1]

[2]

[1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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lusic C	1		
Mind	the the bracketed interval in bars 1 – 2. or [1] seventh [1] k for minor only if seventh is correct)		[2]
	melody is incomplete in bars 5 – 6. Fill in the missing notes on the hm has been given to help you.	stave belo	w. The
(The	same melody is heard again in bars 25 – 26).		[3]
4 co 2 co	rely correct or 1 error: [3] rrect notes or 3 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: rrect notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1] melodic accuracy: [0]	[2]	
2 (a)	What is the key of the music in bar 29? C major		[1]
(b)	How does this relate to the key at the start of the extract? Subdominant		[1]
The begi	is the texture in bars 37 – 44 different from bars 29 – 36? The is now imitation / it is polyphonic (accept round/canon) [1] with only the section [1]. The it was homophonic / chordal [1]	ıree instrum	[2] ents to
	t type of ensemble plays this extract? g quartet (accept string trio but NOT just string)		[1]
5 (a)	From what type of piece is this extract taken? Minuet and trio		[1]
(b)	Give three reasons for your answer. Triple time / 3/4 [1] Moderate tempo [1] Ternary form / ABA [1]		[3]

[1]

(c) What would you expect to hear played next in this type of piece? The first section again / repeat of minuet

Contrasting trio / different key [1]

,	90 (Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13
	Wh Moz	composed this music?		[1]
/ lus	ic C	1		
27 ((a)	What is the key of the music at the start of the extract? B major		[1]
((b)	What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the movement Dominant	nt?	[1]
28 ((a)	What is represented by the music from bar 4? Thunder / lightning		[1]
((b)	How does Vivaldi achieve this in his music? Full orchestra [1] playing low [1] demisemiquavers / tremolo [1] and scal Solo violin playing high [1] broken chords (accept arpeggios) [1].	les [1]	[3]
29 ((a)	What is the name for the numbers that appear beneath the bass lin concerto? Figured bass / thoroughbass	e in this	
((b)	What are they for? They show the notes / chords to be played (by the continuo).		[1]
Mus	ic C	2		
30 ((a)	Describe in detail the accompaniment to the solo and 1 st violin mel 1 to 5. 2^{nd} violins play the melody a 3 rd lower [1] There is a pedal / drone [1] on E /the tonic [1] and B/the dominant [1] in Con sordino / muted [1]	-	;
((b)	What instrument named in the poem is represented by the cellos a Bagpipes	nd violas?	[1]
		the stave below, write the two notes of the viola part at the end of b le clef.	ar 6 in the	

Mark Scheme

Syllabus

Paper

One mark per note

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Pa	age 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13
32	Cade	e the cadence and key heard in bars 21 to 22. nce: Perfect C# minor		[2]
Mu	sic D3			
33	is tak	is the tempo marking at the beginning of the movement from when? To con spirito	ich this ext	ract [′
34	relate	is the music played by the first violins at the beginning of the receded to music from earlier in the movement? The introductory theme [1] but inverted [1] and in a minor key [1].	orded extra	act [2]
35		What instrument enters at the end of bar 3?		[1]
		Vhat music does it play? irst subject		[1]
36		re stave below, write out the first two notes of the clarinet melody r 23) at sounding pitch.	/ (which sta	rts [2]
	One r	mark per note		
37		section of the movement is this extract? opment		[1]
Mu	sic D4			
38	'n	he theme that is played at the beginning of the extract is heard be novement (before the recorded extract). What key was it in origin major		[1]
		Why is this choice of key unusual? The third movement would usually start in the tonic key (D major)		[1]
39	what The g	e end of the printed skeleton score, the recorded extract continue happens in the music in this final section of the extract. uitar plays the original theme [1] but with added notes / as a variation ections from bassoon and brass [1]. It then ascends / modulates [1].	•	[3] re

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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40 (a) Briefly describe the structure of the movement as a whole.

The movement is in Rondo form

[1]

[2]

(b) How does the recorded extract fit within this structure?

The extract is the Rondo theme [1] and the first episode [1].