

Cambridge Assessment International Education Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MUSIC

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Paper 1 Listening MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	Alto	1
2	Echo / repetition of the melody (accept imitation / they play the melody) [1] played by trumpets / brass / horn (section) [1]	
3	There are extra notes added / melisma [1] It starts higher [1]	1
4(a)	Jazz	1
4(b)	Syncopation [1], swung rhythms [1], rhythm section / drum kit / piano / bass [1], blue notes / scale / extended chords [1], pitch bending (in vocal line) [1], walking bass line [1], brass / horn (section) [1]	
5	Monophonic / in octaves / unison	1
6(a)	Semitone / minor second (accept second)	1
6(b)	(Bar 2 is a) repeat (of bar 1) [1] In diminution / shorter note values [1] (Octave) higher [1] Twice in bar 3 rather than once / without rests [1] Interval between notes widens [1]	3
7(a)	Brass	
7(b)	(It is doubled) an octave higher [1] with more instruments playing / fuller accompaniment / more notes in strings or timpani [1], accept the trumpets play the melody [1]	1
8	Dvořák	1
9	Xylophone / balafon (accept marimba)	1
10	Call and response [1] Response imitates call [1] Solo call [1] with unison [1] group [1] response, some overlapping [1] Call changes slightly / adds extra notes [1] Group response is always the same / repeated [1] (4) stepwise [1] descending [1] notes, followed by a step up and back again [1]	4
11	Africa	
12	It is heterophonic [1]. There is a nuclear theme [1] with slow-moving notes [1] and a part with faster-moving notes / embellishments to the theme / variation (of the melody) [1]. MUST have heterophonic for 3 marks	
13	It slows down.	
14	Gamelan	1
15	Java / Indonesia (accept Bali)	1

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Question		Answer	Marks
16	Instrument Tānpurā / tambourā Sitar Instruments can be in any orde	What it is playing Drone Melody / rāg / rāga / improvising / exploring er	4
17(a)	Tablā		1
17(b)	Gat		1
17(c)	Tāl / tāla		1
17(d)	Reciting drum symbols known as bols / via the guru-shihya (teacher-disciple) system / through aural repetition and practice. Accept oral tradition / aurally		1
18	It is faster / note lengths get shorter [1] and metred [1] (accept more regular rhythm), they are playing a fixed composition [1].		2
19	Minor [1] sixth [1] (mark for minor only if sixth is correct)		2
20	Broken chord		1
21	Bar 5		1
22(a)	Key: B flat (major) Cadence: Perfect		2
22(b)	Dominant		1
23	Entirely correct or 1 error: [3] 5 or 6 correct notes: [2] 4 correct notes or general melo Little melodic accuracy: [0]	16 17 16 17 16 17 17 17 16 17 17 17 16 17 17	3
24(a)	March		1
24(b)	2 (accept 4) beats in a bar [1] Regular / strict pulse / no fluctu Use of brass / wind instrument Dotted rhythms [1] Regular / balanced phrases [1] Fanfares / triadic melodies [1]		3
25	Binary / AB / AABB		1
26	Haydn		1

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Question	Answer	Marks
27	(Turtle) dove	1
28	No chords are to be played	
29(a)	(Gold) finch	
29(b)	Uses the same intervals / perfect fourth / semitone / melodic shape	1
30	The violins play demisemiquaver scales in thirds, changing direction to represent the North Wind / Boreas / cold winter air. Violas, cellos and basses play a D / tonic pedal representing impetuous / various / diverse winds.	4
	Reasonably detailed answer, with some reference to both parts3 marksReasonably detailed answer, but neglecting some part of the question2 marksAt least one point made1 markNo points made0 marks	
31(a)	Bariolage / (Large) leaps [1], high (register) / wide range [1], double / triple stopping [1]	2
31(b)	(Tonic) pedal / the note D / the same note repeatedly [1] in unison [1]. Only violins and violas playing / no cellos and basses / continuo / harpsichord [1].	
32	Circle of fifths	
33	One mark per note	2
34	He wrote lots of concertos (for different instruments) / he established the three-movement plan / he established the consistent use of ritornello form.	
35(a)	G (major)	
35(b)	Dominant	1
36(a)	One mark per note	2
36(b)	Motif 2 / bars 3 and 4 of the first subject	
37	Second subject	
38	A new theme (in the dominant) / ref. to opera buffa aria	
39	1788	1

Question	Answer	Marks
40	It is in C minor / a minor key [1]. Bassoons play the broken chord [1] instead of horns [1].	2
41	Imitation	1
42(a)	Bar 24 (accept bar 23 – the final quaver is different)	1
42(b)	Because the music originally was modulating to the dominant but in the recapitulation it needs to remain in the tonic. (accept ref to avoiding the dominant / staying in tonic etc)	1
43	Sustained / (inverted pedal) / long note (in flutes / oboes) [1]. Fanfare-like / dotted rhythms in brass [1]. Single notes in timpani [1]. Repeated quavers in basses [1]. All of the above on a (dominant) pedal [1]. Melody is doubled lower / in sixths (by violins / bassoons / cellos) [1].	3