

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2009 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

<p>0410 MUSIC</p> <p>0410/01 Paper 1 (Unprepared Listening), maximum raw mark 60</p>

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Note to examiners: Although it is preferable that candidates use the appropriate technical terms, verbal substitutes or non-technical descriptions are permissible.

SECTION A [20 marks]

Music A1

- 1 What type of voice is heard at the start of the extract? [1]

(Mezzo)Soprano/ high female voice

- 2 Which of the following sentences best describes the melodic shape of the first line sung by the voice? [1]

Starts with an ascending interval, and mainly moves in leaps

- 3 Which of the following terms describes the music of lines 1–7? [1]

Recitative

- 4 Describe the texture of the music in lines 8 and 9. [3]

Line 8 is set to a contrapuntal/polyphonic texture/lines interweave [1] at first, with the voices coming in one by one [1] singing the same motif/in imitation/in canon/fugue [1]. The voices come together at the end of the line [1]. Line 9 is sung homophonically/in chords [1]. Instruments double the voices. [1]

- 5 What type of piece is this extract taken from? [1]

Opera

- 6 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]

Baroque

- (b) Give one detailed reason for your answer. [2]

Use of harpsichord [1] and cello as a continuo part [1]. Polyphonic texture.

Music A2

- 7 What instrument plays the printed melody in bars 1–4? [1]

Trumpet (or clarinet)

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8 Describe the accompaniment to the melody in bars 1–8.

There are scales [1] in semiquavers [1] OR glissando [1 only – as an alternative to scales in semiquavers] which ascend [1] followed by (descending) arpeggios [1]. The scales are supported by string instruments/violins [1] and the arpeggios are played by flutes [1]. The melody is also accompanied homophonically [1]. There is a pizzicato bass line/walking/scalic bass line [1]; bassoon [1]. Cymbal crash on the last beat [1]

9 Describe the structure of the extract, referring to bar numbers in your answer. [3]

Ternary form/ABA [1]

correct bar numbers: A = 1 - 16; B = 17 – 24; A = 25 - 40 [1]

Maximum 1 point for any of the following: *either rhythm of B being taken from A [1] or mention of major/minor key [1] or four bar phrases or the main theme is repeated four times [1]*

10 What features of this music are typical of a March? [2]

4/4 time signature [1]. Very clear/strong beat/very rhythmic/unchanging pulse [1]. Lively tempo/Italian tempo markings eg Allegro [1]. Regular phrase lengths [1], and repetition of themes [1]. (Prominent) brass instruments/use of trumpet [1] playing fanfare-like music [1].

11 Who do you think wrote this music? [1]

Tchaikovsky

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SECTION B [20 marks]

Music B1

- 12 (a) In this extract, the four voice parts enter separately. In which order do they enter? [1]

Bass, Tenor, Alto, Soprano

- (b) How is the music sung by the first group of voices used in the rest of the extract? [2]

The same theme/it is repeated [1] sung by the second and third/each group of voices [1], each at a higher pitch [1]. Parallel motion/chords/harmony [1]. (Allow Canon/fugue/imitation [1]).

- (c) Describe the music of the final group of voices which enters. [2]

They sing a repeated/ostinato pattern [1] in a high register/descant [1].

Credit descriptions of the melodic pattern eg 3 or 4 note pattern [1], moves in leaps[1], goes lower and back again [1]

- 13 How many beats are there in each bar? [1]

3

- 14 Which part of the world does this music come from? [1]

Africa

Music B2

- 15 What key is the music in? [1]

E minor / e

- 16 Which of the following compositional devices is used in bars 5–6 and 9–10? [1]

Descending sequence

- 17 How does the music change when the printed melody is repeated? [2]

A second instrument [1] (doubles in) thirds/plays in parallel thirds [1]

OR the melody is doubled [1] in thirds [1]

There is a different guitar counter-melody in bar 2 / close to the beginning. [1].

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18 (a) Where does this music come from?

Latin America/South America/Central America/specific countries

(b) What features of the extract are typical of music from this area? [2]

Guitars / charangos / banjos [1], pan-pipes / zampona [1], syncopation [1]

Music B3

19 (a) Describe the rhythm of the music. [2]

The music starts with short rhythmic units [1] which become longer [1] and more complex [1] (accept shorter/faster note lengths eg quavers to semi-quavers).

All of the instruments play a similar rhythm/in unison [1].

(b) Describe the texture of the music. [2]

The texture from the melodic instruments is heterophonic/explanation of heterophonic [1] in octaves [1] and there is also a drum part [1].

20 What is this type of instrumental ensemble called? [1]

Gamelan

21 Suggest an area of the world from which this music might come. [1]

Bali / Java / Indonesia / Far East

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SECTION C [20 marks]

Music C1

- 22 Give the exact name of the bracketed interval in bar 8. [2]

Minor [1] Sixth [1]

- 23 (a) Name the key and cadence in bars 17 – 18. [2]

Key: G (major) [1]

Cadence: Perfect [1]

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

Dominant

- 24 Which of the following ornaments is used in bars 20 and 22? [1]

Trill

- 25 The violin melody is incomplete in bar 27. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given. [4]



- Entirely correct: [4]*
No more than two errors of pitch: [3]
Several errors of pitch: [2]
The general melodic shape reproduced: [1]
Little melodic accuracy: [0]

- 26 The melody of bars 48³–52 is the same as bars 32³–36, but the accompaniment has changed. How is it different? [3]

A bassoon [1] now plays the melody [1] one bar later [1] and an octave lower [1] in canon/imitation [1].

- 27 What features of this music are characteristic of a Minuet and Trio? [3]

3/4 time signature [1]. Moderate tempo/fairly fast [1]. Ternary structure/ABA [1] with the final section written as a Da Capo [1]. Fewer instruments in the trio (do not accept three instruments) [1]. Contrasting (trio) section [1].

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28 (a) Which period of music is this extract from?

Classical

(b) Give two reasons for your answer.

[2]

Regular phrase lengths / periodic phrasing / balanced phrase lengths [1]. Mainly diatonic / consonant harmony [1]. Reasonably small orchestra. [1] Trumpets and timpani playing tonic and dominant notes [1]. Homophonic texture [1]. Timpani are the only percussion instruments [1].

29 Who do you think wrote this piece?

[1]

Mozart