



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

---

**MUSIC**

**0410/12**

Paper 1 Listening

**May/June 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

---

**Published**

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2016 series for most Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>, Cambridge International A and AS Level components and some Cambridge O Level components.

® IGCSE is the registered trademark of Cambridge International Examinations.

This syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate.

---

This document consists of **8** printed pages.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

**Music A1**

1 (a) How many beats are there in each bar? [1]

3

(b) Which of the following describes the music of the introduction? [1]

*Waltz*

2 What type of voice is heard at the beginning of the extract? [1]

*Tenor*

3 How does the music help to create the party scene? [3]

*It is fast / lively (1). It is in a major key (1). It is a dance (1). The rising intervals sound happy / bright (1). Credit ref. to the chorus / choir linked to a comment about the party, e.g. represent the guests (1).*

4 (a) When was this music written? [1]

*Nineteenth Century / Romantic period*

(b) Give one reason for your answer. [1]

*e.g. Large orchestra (1). Use of cymbals (1). Lyrical melody (1).*

**Music A2**

5 What instruments play the printed melody? [1]

*Saxophones*

6 Which of the following best shows the structure of the first four melodic phrases? [1]

*AABA*

7 (a) What instrument plays a solo in the second half of the extract? [1]

*Trumpet*

(b) Describe one instrumental effect used by this instrument during the solo. [1]

*Smear / pitch bend / glissando (lip) trill / grace note / glissando*

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

8 (a) What style of music is this? [1]

*Jazz*

(b) What features of the music are typical of this style? [3]

*Swung rhythm (1). Syncopation (1). Walking bass (1). Improvisation (1). Blue notes / blues scale (1). Rhythm section / drum kit (1).*

### Music B1

9 Describe the music in the first main section. [2]

*There is an ostinato pattern / repeated notes (1) of two notes (1) a minor third apart (1) played by all instruments in unison (1). Credit reference to drums only if describing what they are playing, e.g. fast and continuous (1).*

10 Describe the music in the second main section. [2]

*A melody is introduced (1) heterophonically (1) in octaves (1). A suling / flute has been added (1) but the texture is thinner / fewer instruments (1).*

11 (a) What is the name of this type of ensemble? [1]

*Gamelan*

(b) Where does this music come from? [1]

*Indonesia / Bali / Java*

### Music B2

12 During the short introduction, the instruments ascend and then descend a scale. What type of scale is it? [1]

*Chromatic*

13 What instruments play the printed melody? [1]

*Bandoneons (accept accordions)*

14 After the printed music, the extract continues with a second section of music. Compare the two sections. [3]

*The first section is minor / the second is major (1). The first section is generally staccato / the second is more legato (1). The note lengths in the second section are generally longer (1).*

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

15 Where does this music come from? [1]

*Latin America / Argentina*

### Music B3

16 (a) What is the first instrument that you hear? [1]

*Sho*

(b) Describe how the sound is produced on this instrument. [2]

*Air is blown through reeds (1) and (bamboo) pipes (1).*

17 Name the two melody instruments which join, in the order they are heard. [2]

First instrument: *Ryuteki*

Second instrument: *Hichiriki*

18 (a) What is the name of this style of music? [1]

*Gagaku*

(b) At what type of venue is it traditionally performed? [1]

*At the Japanese court / royal court / etc.*

(c) What features of the music are typical of this style? [3]

*Very slow / free meter (1). Instruments / melody lines joining one by one / gradually (1).  
Heterophonic texture (1). Use of small drum with reference to what it is doing, i.e. playing  
occasional notes (1).*

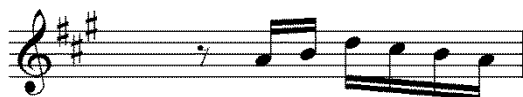
### Music C1

19 Suggest a suitable Italian tempo marking for this music. [1]

*Allegretto / Moderato / Tempo di Menuetto / Andante*

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

- 20 The melody is incomplete in bar 16. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard again in bar 18) [3]



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

- 21 What compositional device is heard in bars 32 – 33? [1]

(Descending) sequence.

- 22 What happens in bar 58? [2]

The soloist plays a trill (1) and then improvises (1) a cadenza (1) based on a rising scale (1) and descending arpeggio (1) played in fast notes (1). The soloist plays alone (1).

- 23 Name the bracketed interval in bar 67 [2]

Perfect (1) fourth (1). (Fourth must be correct to get the second mark for perfect)

- 24 Complete the table below to show the structure and main key centres of the extract. [3]

Section	Bars	Key
A	1 – 22	A major
B	22/23 – <u>58</u>	E major
A	58/59 – 74	A major

One mark for correct structure, one mark for correct bar numbers, one mark for correct keys

- 25 What type of piece is this? [1]

Concerto

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

26 (a) What period is this music from? [1]

*Classical*

(b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]

*Regular / balanced / periodic phrase lengths (1). Homophonic texture (1). Small orchestra / dominated by strings (1). Emphasis on tonic and dominant harmony / largely diatonic (1). It is a minuet (1). Use of repetition and decoration, e.g. bars 44 – 46 (1).*

### Music D1

27 The music from bars 1 to 7 represents birds. Similar music is also heard earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract).

(a) In what ways is the music different here? [2]

*It is now in (C#) minor / it was previously in (E) major (1)  
It is now accompanied by a pedal note / drone / long held note / cello (1)*

(b) What features of the music are the same? [3]

*There are still trills / ornaments (1), repeated notes (1), three solo violins (1), a gradual decrease in note lengths (1), it is based on one chord (1), there is imitation / polyphonic texture (1) and it is high (1).*

28 The bass line in bar 12 is marked *Tasto solo*. What does this mean? [1]

*No harmonies / chords to be played (just the notated bass line, i.e. left hand)*

29 Describe what is played by the solo violin from bar 123 to the end of the extract. [2]

*A cadenza-like section (1) with semiquavers (1) slurred in pairs (1). (Ascending) sequences / step-wise scale-like (1)*

### Music D2

30 (a) Name the key at the start of the extract. [1]

*E minor*

(b) What is the key of the movement as a whole? [1]

*E major*

Page 7	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

- 31 On the staff below, write out both the first two notes of the viola part in bar 8 in the treble clef. [2]



One mark per note

- 32 Describe the accompaniment to the solo violin part in bars 104 to 17. [2]

*Dominant / B (1) pedal / drone / long held note (1)  
played by the cello / tasto solo (1).*

- 33 Describe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract. [2]

*The ritornello theme (returns) (1) in E major / tonic (1) played by the full orchestra (1).*

### Music D3

- 34 (a) What is the key of the theme at the beginning of the extract? [1]

*D major*

- (b) What part of the movement is this? [1]

*Second subject (of exposition)*

- (c) Comment on the choice of key for this section [1]

*The second subject might be expected to be in the dominant / A major*

- 35 On the staff below, write out the horn part in bar 7 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

- 36 Describe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract. [2]

*The music modulates to (A) minor (1) for the development section (1) which starts with the introductory theme (1) in inversion (1)*

Page 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – May/June 2016	0410	12

- 37 Rodrigo uses characteristics of a Spanish folk tradition throughout this concerto (including in the harmony of this extract). What is the name of this tradition? [1]

*Flamenco*

#### Music D4

- 38 (a) What is the key at the beginning of the extract? [1]

*A major*

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

*Dominant*

- 39 What theme do the horns (and bassoons, cellos and basses) play when they enter at the end of bar 12? [1]

*The developed rondo theme*

- 40 The theme from the beginning of the extract is heard again in bar 20. What key is it now? [1]

*B major*

- 41 (a) What compositional device is heard from bars 39 to 58? [1]

*Dominant pedal*

- (b) What is the function of this device? [1]

*To prepare for the return of the tonic / final restatement of the rondo theme*

- 42 (a) Briefly describe the structure of the movement as a whole. [1]

*The movement is in Rondo form*

- (b) How does the recorded extract fit within this structure? [1]

*The extract is the (fourth) episode*