

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

Music A1

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]

Paper

Syllabus

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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 Rei	o composed this music? ch		[1]
Mu	sic E	31		
11		ne the main melody instrument. (accept Hsiao, tit-zu, NOT flute)		[1]
12		ich scale is used in the printed extract? Itatonic		[1]
13	The The The	er the printed extract the recording continues. Describe in detail when music is repeated [1] with different ornamentation [1] end is played (an octave) higher [1] and slower [1] ere is then a tremolo (accept trill) [1] ally 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	sic E	32		
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		[1]

Mark Scheme

Page 3

It doubles the melody / it plays the melody in 3rds / in parallel (NOT in harmony)

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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]

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[1]

[2]

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Music C1

20 Name the bracketed interval in bars 1 – 2.

[2]

Minor [1] seventh [1]

(Mark for minor only if seventh is correct)

21 The melody is incomplete in bars 5 – 6. Fill in the missing notes on the stave below. The rhythm has been given to help you.

(The same melody is heard again in bars 25 - 26).

[3]



Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]

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

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

Little melodic accuracy: [0]

22 (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]

23 How is the texture in bars 37 - 44 different from bars 29 - 36?

[2]

There is now imitation / it is polyphonic (accept round/canon) [1] with only three instruments to begin this section [1].

Earlier it was homophonic / chordal [1]

24 What type of ensemble plays this extract?

[1]

String quartet (accept string trio but NOT just string)

25 (a) From what type of piece is this extract taken?

[1]

Minuet and trio

[3]

(b) Give three reasons for your answer.

Triple time / 3/4 [1]

Moderate tempo [1]

Ternary form / ABA [1]

Contrasting trio / different key [1]

(c) What would you expect to hear played next in this type of piece?

[1]

The first section again / repeat of minuet

Page	e 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13
	Vho Ioza	composed this music? rt		[1]
lusio	c D1			
?7 (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 of the m	nt?	[1]
28 (a		What is represented by the music from bar 4? Thunder / lightning		[1]
(b	F	How does Vivaldi achieve this in his music? Full orchestra [1] playing low [1] demisemiquavers / tremolo [1] and sca Bolo violin playing high [1] broken chords (accept arpeggios) [1].	les [1]	[3]
9 (a	C	What is the name for the numbers that appear beneath the bass lingured bass / thoroughbass	e in this	
(b	,	What are they for? They show the notes / chords to be played (by the continuo).		[1]
/lusic	c D2			
60 (a	. 1 2 T	Describe in detail the accompaniment to the solo and 1 st violin mel to 5. In 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]	·	5
(b	-	What instrument named in the poem is represented by the cellos a Bagpipes	nd violas?	[1]
		ne stave below, write the two notes of the viola part at the end of be clef.	ar 6 in the	1

One mark per note

[1]

[3]

Pag	ge 7	Mark Scheme Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	Syllabus 0410	Paper 13
	Cade	e the cadence and key heard in bars 21 to 22. ence: Perfect C# minor	<u> </u>	[2]
Mus	ic D	3		
	is ta	t is the tempo marking at the beginning of the movement from whicen? To con spirito	ch this ext	ract
	relat	is the music played by the first violins at the beginning of the recorded 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? Cello		[1]
		What music does it play? First subject		[1]
		ne stave below, write out the first two notes of the clarinet melody ir 23) at sounding pitch.	(which sta	rts [2]
	One	mark per note		
_	_	t section of the movement is this extract?		[1]
Mus	ic D	ı.		
38	١	The theme that is played at the beginning of the extract is heard be movement (before the recorded extract). What key was it in origina major		[1]

The guitar plays the original theme [1] but with added notes / as a variation [1]. There are

The third movement would usually start in the tonic key (D major)

interjections from bassoon and brass [1]. It then ascends / modulates [1].

what happens in the music in this final section of the extract.

39 At the end of the printed skeleton score, the recorded extract continues. Explain

(b) Why is this choice of key unusual?

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40 (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?

[2]

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