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MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

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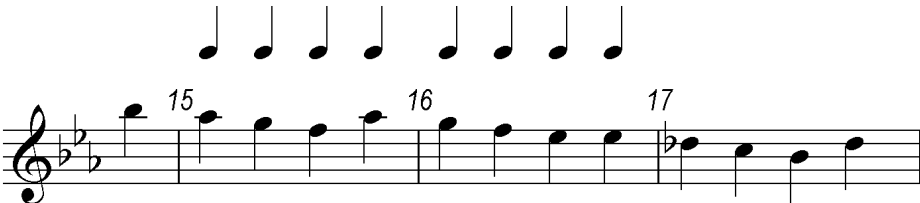
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Question	Answer	Marks
1	Alto	1
2	Echo / repetition of the melody (accept imitation / they play the melody) [1] played by trumpets / brass / horn (section) [1]	2
3	There are extra notes added / melisma [1] It starts higher [1]	1
4(a)	Jazz	1
4(b)	Syncopation [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]	3
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	1
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	1
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	3
13	It slows down.	1
14	Gamelan	1
15	Java / Indonesia (accept Bali)	1

Question	Answer	Marks	
16	Instrument	What it is playing	4
	Tānpurā / tambourā	Drone	
	Sitar	Melody / rāg / rāga / improvising / exploring	
	Instruments can be in any order		
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	 <p>Entirely correct or 1 error: [3] 5 or 6 correct notes: [2] 4 correct notes or general melodic shape reproduced: [1] Little melodic accuracy: [0]</p>	3	
24(a)	March	1	
24(b)	2 (accept 4) beats in a bar [1] Regular / strict pulse / no fluctuation / steady / moderate tempo [1] Use of brass / wind instruments [1] Dotted rhythms [1] Regular / balanced phrases [1] Fanfares / triadic melodies [1] NOT strong beat / pulse	3	
25	Binary / AB / AABB	1	
26	Haydn	1	

Question	Answer	Marks
27	(Turtle) dove	1
28	No chords are to be played	1
29(a)	(Gold) finch	1
29(b)	Uses the same intervals / perfect fourth / semitone / melodic shape	1
30	<p>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.</p> <p>Detailed answer covering both parts and what is represented 4 marks Reasonably detailed answer, with some reference to both parts 3 marks Reasonably detailed answer, but neglecting some part of the question 2 marks At least one point made 1 mark No points made 0 marks</p>	4
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].	2
32	Circle of fifths	1
33	 <p>One mark per note</p>	2
34	He wrote lots of concertos (for different instruments) / he established the three-movement plan / he established the consistent use of ritornello form.	1
35(a)	G (major)	1
35(b)	Dominant	1
36(a)	 <p>One mark per note</p>	2
36(b)	Motif 2 / bars 3 and 4 of the first subject	1
37	Second subject	1
38	A new theme (in the dominant) / ref. to <i>opera buffa</i> aria	1
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