

Cambridge International Examinations Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

## MUSIC

0410/13 October/November 2016

Paper 1 Listening MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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[Turn over

P	age 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13		
Music A1						
1	<b>Ноv</b> 3	w many beats in a bar are there in this extract?		[1]		
2	the	ch of the following best describes the shape of the bass line at the extract? cends by step	e start of	[1]		
3		at type of voice is heard in the extract? ble / soprano		[1]		
4		<b>ne one of the accompanying instruments.</b> o, organ or lute		[1]		
5		ch of the following is this extract an example of? und 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 your answers). Continuo Suspensions False relation Irregular vocal phrase lengths Continuously moving bass line / significant bass line (if not already give bass in question 5)		ven in [2] [1] [1] [1] [1] [1]		
Mu	isic A	2				
7	<b>Nan</b> Flute	ne the instrument at the start of this extract. e		[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]		

Ρά	age 3		Syllabus	Paper
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13
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	<b>Wh</b> Rei	o composed this music? ch		[1]
Mu	sic E	31		
11		<b>ne the main melody instrument.</b> (accept Hsiao, tit-zu, NOT flute)		[1]
12		ich scale is used in the printed extract? tatonic		[1]
13	The The The	er the printed extract the recording continues. Describe in detail what music is repeated [1] with different ornamentation [1] end is played (an octave) higher [1] and slower [1] are is then a tremolo (accept trill) [1] ally the music is faster [1] and only the accompanying instruments play [1		. [3]
14	<b>Wh</b> 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 instrument is the melody / it plays the melody in 3rds / in parallel (NOT in ha		[1]

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper		
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13		
16 (a) V	Vhere does this music come from?		[1]		

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.

[2]

No heterophony [1] Small number of instruments [1] No percussion [1] Metrical / regular sense of pulse [1]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13

[2]

[1]

## Music C1

- 20 Name the bracketed interval in bars 1 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. [3]

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



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]

[1] 22 (a) What is the key of the music in bar 29? C major (b) How does this relate to the key at the start of the extract? [1] Subdominant 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]

- [1] 24 What type of ensemble plays this extract? String quartet (accept string trio but NOT just string)
- 25 (a) From what type of piece is this extract taken? Minuet and trio
  - (b) Give three reasons for your answer. [3] 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
	<b>Vho</b> lozai	composed this music? rt		[1]
Music	c D1			
27 (a		Vhat is the key of the music at the start of the extract? major		[1]
(b		<b>What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the moveme</b> nominant	ent?	[1]
28 (a		Vhat is represented by the music from bar 4? hunder / lightning		[1]
(b	΄ F	low does Vivaldi achieve this in his music? ull orchestra [1] playing low [1] demisemiquavers / tremolo [1] and sca olo violin playing high [1] broken chords (accept arpeggios) [1].	ales [1]	[3]
29 (a	C	Vhat is the name for the numbers that appear beneath the bass lin oncerto? igured bass / thoroughbass	ne in this	
(b		<b>Vhat are they for?</b> hey show the notes / chords to be played (by the continuo).		[1]
Music	c D2			
30 (a	1 2' T	<b>Describe in detail the accompaniment to the solo and 1<sup>st</sup> violin me</b> <b>to 5.</b> <sup>nd</sup> violins play the melody a 3 <sup>rd</sup> lower [1] here is a pedal / drone [1] on E /the tonic [1] and B/the dominant [1] in con sordino / muted [1]	-	5
(b		Vhat instrument named in the poem is represented by the cellos a agpipes	and violas?	[1]
tre		e stave below, write the two notes of the viola part at the end of t e clef.	oar 6 in the	

**&**#### )

One mark per note

Pa	age 7	7 Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
		Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2016	0410	13	
32	Cad	<b>ne the cadence and key heard in bars 21 to 22.</b> dence: Perfect r: C# minor		[2]	
Mu	sic [	03			
33	is t	at is the tempo marking at the beginning of the movement from whi aken? gro con spirito	ch this ext	ract	[1]
34	rela	w is the music played by the first violins at the beginning of the reconted 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	(a)	What instrument enters at the end of bar 3? Cello		[1]	
	(b)	What music does it play? First subject		[1]	
36		the stave below, write out the first two notes of the clarinet melody par 23) at sounding pitch.	(which sta	arts [2]	
37	Wh	e mark per note at section of the movement is this extract? /elopment		[1]	
Mu	sic [	)4			
38	(a)	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 B major		) [1]	
	(b)	Why is this choice of key unusual? The third movement would usually start in the tonic key (D major)		[1]	
39	<b>wh</b> a The	the end of the printed skeleton score, the recorded extract continue at happens in the music in this final section of the extract. If guitar plays the original theme [1] but with added notes / as a variation rjections from bassoon and brass [1]. It then ascends / modulates [1].	-	<b>[3]</b> ire	

P	age 8	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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40	(a)	Briefly describe the structure of the movement as a whole. The movement is in Rondo form		[1]
	(b)	How does the recorded extract fit within this structure? The extract is the Rondo theme [1] and the first episode [1].		[2]