
MUSIC**0410/11**

Paper 1 Listening

October/November 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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Music A1

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

Bass / baritone

- 2 Explain how the instrumental music immediately after line 1 helps to suggest ‘cruel winter flies’. [2]**

Minor key [1]

Full orchestra / loud [1]

Rapid / rising [1] scales [1]

- 3 Which of the following statements describes the melodic shape of lines 2 and 3? [1]**

Starts with an ascending interval, and moves mostly in leaps

- 4 Explain how the instrumental music after line 6 helps to suggest fast running water (‘the snow in livid torrents melted runs’). [2]**

Descending [1] scalar movement [1] with short note values / triplets[1].

- 5 Which of the following terms describes the music in this extract? [1]**

Recitative

- 6 Who composed this music? [1]**

Haydn

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Music A2

7 What instrumental family is heard? [1]

Strings

8 Describe the texture of the music. [3]

There are two melody lines [1] initially played over a drone [1] in the bass. Extra notes are added to this drone [1] to create sustained chords [1]. It is contrapuntal / polyphonic / canonic / imitative [1].

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

Minimalism

(b) What features of the music are typical of this style? [2]

Melodic motif [1] with a small number of notes [1] repeated a number of times [1]. Close canon [1]. Slow harmonic rhythm [1]. Changing metre [1].

10 Who composed this music? [1]

Reich

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Music B1

- 11 Briefly describe the music (but not the instruments) of the introduction. [2]**

There is a four-note [1] descending scale [1] as part of a broken chord pattern [1] which is repeated (three times) [1] followed by strummed chords [1].

- 12 What instrument plays the printed melody? [1]**

Pan pipes

- 13 After the printed melody, the music of the introduction is heard once more, followed by the opening of a new section. In what ways is the new section different? [2]**

It is doubled in sixths (accept thirds), not octaves [1]. It is played by flutes / quenás rather than pan pipes [1]. The register is higher [1]. Note values are longer / it is more legato [1].

- 14 Where does this music come from? [1]**

Latin America

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Music B2

15 What is the first melodic instrument that you hear? [1]

'Ud

16 Describe the changes in the texture of the music during the extract. [4]

A single line melody [1] is answered by a different solo instrument / call and response [1] (twice).

The melody is then played heterophonically [1] in octaves [1].

A further single line melody [1] is answered by instruments playing in octaves [1].

There is a drum rhythm played throughout [1].

17 From which world tradition does this music come? [1]

Arab

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Music B3

18 Name the instruments that you hear in this extract. [2]

Koto [1] and Shakuhachi [1]

19 Describe the music in the first section. [3]

There is a descending scale [1] in long notes / slow [1] played tremolo [1] and doubled [1] by shakuhachi and koto. A fast rising pattern / glissando [1] is played against this. Triple metre [1].

20 Describe the music in the third section. [3]

Two instruments descend then ascend [1] a scale / five note pattern [1] in canon/overlapping/etc. [1] getting faster [1] against a repeated / syncopated pedal [1]. One phrase is repeated an octave higher [1]. Duple metre [1].

21 What features of the extract as a whole are typical of this type of Japanese music? [2]

Pitch bending / glissando [1]. Through composed [1]. Small number of instruments [1]. Flexible tempo [1]. No chordal harmony [1].

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Music C1

22 (a) Name the solo instrument that plays the printed theme. [1]

Clarinet

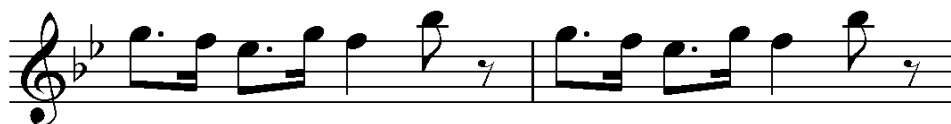
(b) What key is the theme in? [1]

B flat (major)

(c) Suggest a suitable Italian tempo marking for the theme. [1]

Andante / moderato

23 The rhythm is incomplete in bars 9 and 10. Fill in the missing rhythm on the stave below.[3]



Entirely correct (or with a crotchet on beat 4) [3]

Some corrects elements and the correct number of beats per bar [2]

Some corrects elements but an incorrect number of beats per bar OR a genuine attempt is made and both bars are the same [1]

Little or no accuracy [0]

24 Name the bracketed interval in bar 15 [2]

Perfect fourth

25 Describe the piano accompaniment to the theme. [2]

The right hand plays legato [1] broken chords [1] in quavers [1]. The left hand plays a simple bass line (mostly) in single notes [1].

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- 26** After the printed theme has been heard, the extract continues with the opening sections of two variations. Briefly describe each variation, referring to similarities and differences from the original theme. **[5]**

Variation 1: *The melodic outline can be heard [1] but the note values have changed to triplets (accept faster notes) [1] and the tempo is faster [1]. The harmony / bass line is essentially the same [1], but the piano has a greater role [1].*

Variation 2: *The rhythm of bar 1 is used prominently [1]. The key is minor [1] and the tempo is slower [1]. The piano accompaniment uses tremolo [1]. The clarinet does not play continuously / the piano is the main instrument [1]*

Max. 3 marks from any individual variation

Must be at least one reference to a similarity to gain full marks.

- 27** What period is this music from? **[1]**

Romantic / 19th Century

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Music D1

- 28 (a) What is the key of the music at the start of the extract? [1]**
B major
- (b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the movement? [1]**
Dominant
- 29 (a) What is represented by the music from bar 4? [1]**
Thunder / lightning
- (b) How does Vivaldi achieve this in his music? [3]**
*Full orchestra [1] playing low [1] demisemi-quavers / tremolo [1] and scales [1]
Solo violin playing high [1] broken chords [1].*
- 30 (a) What is the name for the numbers that appear beneath the bass line in this concerto? [1]**
Figured bass / thoroughbass
- (b) What are they for? [1]**
They show the notes / chords to be played (by the continuo).

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Music D2

- 31 (a) Describe in detail the accompaniment to the solo and 1st violin melody in bars 1 to 5. [3]

2nd violins play the melody a 3rd lower [1]

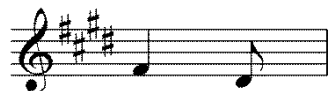
There is a pedal / drone [1] on E /the tonic [1] and B/the dominant [1] in fifths [1]

Con sordino / muted [1]

- (b) What instrument named in the poem is represented by the cellos and violas? [1]

Bagpipes

- 32 On the staff below, write the two notes of the viola part at the end of bar 6 in the treble clef. [2]



One mark per note

- 33 Name the cadence and key heard in bars 21 to 22. [2]

Cadence: Perfect

Key: C# minor

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Music D3

- 34 What is the tempo marking at the beginning of the movement from which this extract is taken? [1]

Allegro con spirito

- 35 How is the music played by the first violins at the beginning of the recorded extract related to music from earlier in the movement? [2]

It is the introductory theme [1] but inverted [1] and in a minor key [1].

- 36 (a) What instrument enters at the end of bar 3? [1]

Cello

- (b) What music does it play? [1]

First subject

- 37 On the staff below, write out the first two notes of the clarinet melody (which starts in bar 23) at sounding pitch. [2]



One mark per note

- 38 What section of the movement is this extract? [1]

Development

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Music D4

- 39 (a) The theme that is played at the beginning of the extract is heard before in the movement (before the recorded extract). What key was it in originally? [1]

B major

- (b) Why is this choice of key unusual? [1]

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

- 40 At the end of the printed skeleton score, the recorded extract continues. Explain what happens in the music in this final section of the extract. [3]

The guitar plays the original theme [1] but with added notes / as a variation [1]. There are interjections from bassoon and brass [1]. It then ascends / modulates [1].

- 41 (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].