

June 2003

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0410/01

MUSIC
Unprepared Listening



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SECTION A [20 MARKS]

Note to examiners: Although it is preferable that candidates use the appropriate technical terms, verbal substitutes or non-technical descriptions are permissible.

Music A1

- 1 What instrumental family is heard first? [1]
Strings (accept violins)
- 2 What type of voice is heard? [1]
Tenor/high male
- 3 Which of the following sentences best describes the vocal melody? [1]
The melody starts with an ascending interval, and moves mainly in leaps
- 4 After line 4, a new instrument enters. What is it? [1]
(French) horn
- 5 Which of the following statements best describes the music this instrument plays? Tick **two** boxes [2]
Arpeggios [1]
The same as the voice in the previous bar [1]
- 6 Describe the music after this instrument enters. [2]
*Any two from:
Tremolo chords [1]. Vocal melody [1]. Horn arpeggios/fanfares [1].
Dialogue between horn and voice [1]. Gradual crescendo to climax [1]*
- 7 In the **final line**, the word 'dying' is sung to the same descending interval. What is this interval? [1]
Minor third
- 8 Who do you think wrote this piece? [1]
Britten

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Music A2

- 9 What instrument plays the printed melody from bar 1 to 16? [1]
Cor anglais [1] (allow Oboe)
- 10 Which of the following would be a suitable tempo marking for this extract? [1]
Andante
- 11 Name the key and cadence at bars 7-8 [2]
Key: *C (major) [1]*
Cadence: *Perfect [1]*
- 12 Compare the accompaniment of bars 9-12 with the accompaniment of bars 1-6. In what ways is it different? [2]
*Any two from:
Fewer instruments [1]. No bass line [1]. Semiquavers rather than quavers [1]. Arco rather than pizzicato [1]*
- 13 At bar 17, the violas take over the melody, and the flutes play a countermelody. What is the interval between these instruments from bar 19² to 20¹? [1]
A sixth
- 14 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]
Romantic
- (b) Give **one** reason for your answer. [1]
*Any one from:
Use of cor anglais [1]. Viola melody [1]. Long lyrical melody [1].
C major to E major modulation [1]*
- (c) What type of work is this extract taken from? [1]
Overture

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SECTION B [20 marks]

Music B1

- 15** Name or describe the instrument that you hear first. [1]
Metallophone/Trompong/Bonang
- 16** Which term best describes the texture of the music at the beginning of the extract? [1]
Monophonic
- 17** Which type of scale is used? [1]
Pentatonic
- 18** Which time signature best fits the music? [1]
4/4
- 19** What is this type of instrumental ensemble called? [1]
Gamelan
- 20** Suggest an area of the world from which this music might come. [1]
Bali/Java/Indonesia/Far East

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Music B2

- 21** Name or describe the instruments that are heard in the introduction (bars 1-2). [1]
Guitars/Bandolims/Bandolas
- 22** Which one of the following sentences best describes the music of the introduction? [1]
The instruments play a descending scale
- 23** What key is the music in when the melody instrument enters? [1]
A minor
- 24** How is the playing technique of the solo instrument different from that of the accompanying instruments? [2]
It plays single/plucked/pizzicato notes [1] as opposed to tremolo/strumming [1]
- 25** Which ornament occurs on the long note in bar 5? [1]
Turn
- 26** Which country do you think this music comes from? [1]
Brazil

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Music B3

- 27 Name or describe the instrument heard in this extract. [1]
Pipa (accept Ch'in/Koto/Shamisen/Biwa) or plucked string instrument.
- 28 What playing technique is used at the start of the extract? [1]
Tremolo/strumming
- 29 Describe the texture of the music. [2]
*Any two from:
 Two part texture [1]. Prominent melody [1] with single notes in bass [1] OR single line melody/monophonic [1] with wide leaps [1].
 Thin [1]*
- 30 Describe how the tempo and volume change at the end of the extract. [2]
The music gets slower [1] and quieter [1]
- 31 Which part of the world is this music most likely to come from? [1]
Far East

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SECTION C [20 marks]

Music C1

32 What is the key at the beginning of this extract? [1]

G minor

33 The violin melody is incomplete in bars 15-16. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. The rhythm has been given. [4]



Entirely correct: [4]

No more than two minor errors of pitch: [3]

Several errors of pitch: [2]

The general melodic shape reproduced: [1]

Little melodic accuracy: [0]

34 Name the key and cadence at bars 24-25. [2]

Key: *B flat (major) [1]*

Cadence: *Perfect [1]*

35 Compare the violin part in bars 27-28 with the violin part in bars 1-2. Name one similarity, and one difference. [2]

Similarity: *Same melodic shape (accept same melody/same intervals)*

Difference: *It is now in a major key (accept different key)*

36 What do the cellos play in bar 31-32? [1]

An arpeggio/the same music as the violins in bars 27-28.

37 What wind instrument plays the printed part in bar 33-34 and 42-46? [1]

Oboe

38 Give the exact name of the bracketed intervals in bars 54-56. [4]

Interval **A:** *Minor [1] third [1]*

Interval **B:** *Perfect [1] fourth [1]*

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- 39 The chords I, II⁷b, V and VI are used at the points marked, W, X, Y and Z in bars 75-80. Indicate which chord is used at each point. The first one has been done for you. [3]
- X: VI [1]
- Y: II⁷b [1]
- Z: V [1]
- 40 Which of the following terms best describes the music in this extract? [1]
- Minuet*
- 41 Who do you think wrote this piece? [1]
- Schubert*

June 2003

INTERNATIONAL GCSE

MARK SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 40

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 0410/02

MUSIC
Prepared Listening



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SECTION D [20 marks]

Music around the World – Prescribed Focus

Note to examiners: Although it is preferable that candidates use the appropriate technical terms, verbal substitutes or non-technical descriptions are permissible.

Indian Classical Music

Music D1

- 42 (a)** What instruments can you hear during the opening section of the extract? [2]
*Any two from:
 Voice [1]. Sarangi [1]. Tambura (accept sarod or sitar) [1]*
- (b)** Describe the texture of the music during the opening section of the extract. [2]
*Any two from:
 There is a melody [1] and a drone [1]. The melody is doubled heterophonically [1]*
- 43 (a)** Which section of the piece is the beginning of the recording taken from? [1]
Alap
- (b)** Give **one** reason for your answer. [1]
*Any one from:
 Improvisatory character, free use of metre/rhythm, no tabla accompaniment [1 mark each]*
- 44** About half way through the extract, a new instrument joins in. What is this instrument? [1]
Tabla
- 45** What is the general name for the rhythmic pattern played by this instrument? [1]
Tala
- 46** Briefly describe the rhythm:
- (a)** At the opening of the extract. [1]
It is slow/free
- (b)** After the new instrument joins in. [1]
It becomes faster/more regular

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Music D2

- 47 Name the melodic instrument you can hear. [1]
Sarod (accept Sitar or Tambura)
- 48 Name or describe **one** instrumental effect used by this instrument. [1]
*Any one from:
Pitch bending/Slide/Glissando*
- 49 (a) Which section of the piece is the recording taken from? [1]
Jhala
- (b) Give **two** reasons for your answer. [2]
*Any two from:
The music is fast [1] with a regular rhythmic pattern [1]
and is accompanied by the tabla [1]*
- 50 Describe the music of the accompanying percussion instrument. [2]
It plays very fast rhythms [1] which alternate with steadier rhythms [1]. It provides a continuous background to the accompanying instrument [1]
- 51 This is an extract from *Raga Kedar*. What is a raga? [3]
*Any three from:
A cross between a scale and a melody [1]. It has very strict rules [1]. Ragas are associated with particular times of the day and night [1]. There are different ascent and descent patterns [1]*

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African Music

Music D3

- 52** What is the name of the first instrument you hear? [1]
Sansa (accept Mbira, Ubo, or Likembe)
- 53** Which of the following terms best describes the music of this instrument? [1]
Ostinato
- 54 (a)** Which untuned percussion instrument enters in bar 6? [1]
Sticks/claves
- (b)** Describe the rhythm and tempo of this instrument. [3]
It plays a fast [1] syncopated [1] pattern which is repeated (accept ostinato) [1]
- 55 (a)** Which instrument enters in bar 8? [1]
Rattle (accept shaker/maracas)
- (b)** How is the music of this instrument different from the instrument which entered in bar 6? [1]
It plays equal length notes/not syncopated.
- 56** In bar 10 two voices enter. How is the music of these singers related to the music of the melodic instrument? [2]
*Any two from:
They sing the same melody [1] (an octave) lower [1].
They repeat some of the notes [1]*

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Music D4

- 57 Name the instrument you hear at the start of the extract. [1]
Xylophone/Balo/Balofon
- 58 Describe the rhythm of this instrument. [1]
Syncopated/offbeat
- 59 Which of the following sentences best describes the dynamics of the instrumental introduction? [1]
There are contrasting loud and soft passages
- 60 Describe the melodic shape of the first sung phrase. [3]
It ascends [1] and then descends [1] by step [1]
- 61 Which of the following sentences is correct? [1]
Voice 1 is male, voice 2 is female
- 62 How is the music of the second singer's first phrase related to that of the first singer's first phrase? [2]
The music is the same [1] but with small variations [1]
- 63 Name or describe one vocal effect used during the first singer's second phrase. [1]
Slide/Glissando/Pitch bending/Embellishment/Ornamentation/ Shake/Tremolo

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SECTION E [20 marks]

Set Work

Bach: *Brandenburg Concerto, No. 2*

Music E1

- 64** What new instrument enters at the end of bar 4? [1]
Oboe
- 65** What music does it play? [2]
The same as the flute/violin [1] but in a different key [1]
- 66 (a)** Where was the passage which enters at the end of bar 8 first heard [1]
in this movement (before the recorded extract)?
At the beginning
- (b)** How has it changed? [1]
It is now in a minor key
- 67** Which of the following terms best describes the trumpet part in bars [1]
17³-20¹?
Descending sequence
- 68** Name the key and cadence in bar 24 [2]
Key: *G minor [1]*
Cadence: *Perfect [1]*
- 69 (a)** What is the name of the small group of solo instruments which play [1]
in this movement?
Concertino
- (b)** What is the name of the larger group of string instruments? [1]
Ripieno

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Music E2

- 70 What is the key at the beginning of the extract? [1]
D minor
- 71 What is the tempo marking for this movement? [1]
Andante
- 72 Which of the following terms best describes the music of the solo instruments at the beginning of the extract? [1]
Imitation
- 73 Describe the music of the cello in this extract. [2]
*Any two from:
It plays continuous quavers [1] based on broken chords [1] except at cadences [1] when it plays crotchets [1]*
- 74 Name the key and cadence at bars 14-15. [2]
Key: *A minor [1]*
Cadence: *Perfect [1]*
- 75 What instruments which are heard in the first movement of this concerto are not heard during this movement? [2]
Trumpet [1] and ripieno strings (accept violins, etc.) [1]
- 76 What is interesting about the final chord of this movement (after the recorded extract)? [1]
It is major/D major/It has an F#/Tierce de Picardie

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Haydn: *Symphony No. 103 (The Drum Roll)*

Music E3

77 What is heard in this movement immediately before the recorded extract? [2]

Any two from:

A timpani [1] roll [1] on E flat [1]

78 What wind instrument plays in bars 1-4? [1]

Bassoon

79 The music heard in bars 1-4 is also used in the development section of this movement (after the recorded extract). Name **three** ways in which it is different in the development section. [3]

It is faster [1]. It is in 6/8 [1]. There is no bassoon [1]

80 On the staff below, write out the first horn part in bar 23 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



1 mark per note.

81 Compare the texture of bars 24-28 with bars 33-38. [2]

23-28 are homophonic (accept chordal) [1] but 33-38 is in octaves (accept unison/monophonic) [1]

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Music E4

- 82 What is the tempo marking at the beginning of the extract? [2]
Allegro [1] con spirito [1]
- 83 Name the key and cadence at bars 4-5 [2]
Key: *E flat [1]*
Cadence: *Perfect [1]*
- 84 Compare bars 5⁴-8⁶ with bars 1-5². Describe **two** ways in which the accompaniment is different. [2]
*Any two from:
Octave lower [1]. Cellos and basses play [1]. Second violins play semiquavers [1]*
- 85 What do the horns, trumpet and timpani play in bars 9-11? [1]
Tonic/pedal
- 86 Which term best describes the music in bars 12³-15²? [1]
Descending sequence
- 87 Which part of the exposition is this extract taken from? [1]
First subject
- 88 What pair of instruments play in the bar immediately following the recorded extract? [1]
Oboes

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Tchaikovsky: *The Nutcracker Suite*

Music E5

89 Which word best describes the music of the double basses in bars 1-15? [1]

Tonic pedal

90 Name the cadence in bar 16. [1]

Plagal

91 The theme in bars 1-16 is repeated in bars 17-32. Describe **three** ways in which it is different. [3]

Any three from:

Octave higher [1]. It is louder [1]. Percussion play [1].

Brass play [1]. Flutes double the melody [1]

(Allow [1] for more instruments play if no specific examples given)

92 The music which is played by the cellos in bar 33 is later imitated by the oboes, cor anglais and clarinets. In which bar does this happen? [1]

34/42

93 On the staff below, write out the trumpet part in bars 48-49 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



1 mark per note.

94 What term describes the rhythm of the cellos in bars 49-53? [1]

Syncopated/Offbeat

95 Describe the tempo of the music after the printed extract. [1]

It gets faster/stringendo/accelerando

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Music E6

- 96 In what key does the extract begin? [1]
B minor
- 97 Which statement is true about the theme which is played by the cellos at the start of the extract? [1]
The violas play the theme at the same pitch
- 98 The theme which starts in bar 32 is used earlier in the movement (before the recorded extract). Name **one** of the instruments which played it then. [1]
Flute/oboe
- 99 Describe the texture of the music in bars 33-39. [4]
There is a melody [1] in octaves [1] with (quaver) scales [1] from woodwind and a homophonic (accept chordal) accompaniment [1]
- 100 Comment on the rhythmic effect in bars 47-54. [1]
The music gives the impression of being in 2/4 [1] (accept Hemiola)
- 101 What term describes the change of tempo in the final two bars of the extract? [1]
Rallentando/ritenuto
- 102 What is the title of the movement from which this extract is taken? [1]
Valse des fleurs/Waltz of the flowers

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Music E8

- 109** The flute melody in bar 1 is similar to that heard at the beginning of the piece (before the recorded extract). Describe **two** ways in which it is different. [2]
*Any two from:
 It is now accompanied [1]. Doubled by 2nd flute [2].
 Different rhythm [1]. One different note [1]*
- 110** Describe **two** instrumental effects used by the strings in bar 1. [2]
Tremolo [1] and Sur la touche [1]
- 111** Which of the following playing techniques is used by the solo violin in bars 2-10? [1]
Double stopping
- 112** Which of the following statements is true? [1]
In bar 8, the harp plays in octaves
- 113** What instruments play the printed part in bar 14? [2]
Horns [1] and violins [1]
- 114** What percussion instrument plays in bars 15-17? [1]
Antique cymbals/cymbales antiques
- 115** Name the chord at the end of the extract. [1]
E major (Accept Chord I/tonic)

Grade thresholds taken for Syllabus 0410 (Music) in the June 2003 examination.

	maximum mark available	minimum mark required for grade:			
		A	C	E	F
Component 1	60	42	28	20	14
Component 2	40	25	16	11	8
Component 3	50	40	27	17	10
Component 4	150	116	79	50	35

The threshold (minimum mark) for B is set halfway between those for Grades A and C.
The threshold (minimum mark) for D is set halfway between those for Grades C and E.
The threshold (minimum mark) for G is set as many marks below the F threshold as the E threshold is above it.

Grade A* does not exist at the level of an individual component.