



Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

MUSIC

0410/11

Paper 11 Listening

May/June 2016

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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Music A1

- 1 (a) The extract begins with two instruments of the same type. What are they? [1]
Violins
- (b) How is what they play setting the scene for line 1? [2]
It is smooth [1], quiet [1], slow [1], there are only two parts [1], there are rocking semiquavers [1], it is repetitive [1].
- 2 How does the accompaniment change for lines 2 and 3? [2]
There is now also a cello [1] and a viola [1]
OR
More instruments join in [1]
The semiquavers are in two parts [1]
The voice line is doubled [1]
- 3 What melodic interval is sung at the beginning of lines 1 and 2? [1]
Semitone
- 4 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]
Twentieth Century
- (b) Give one reason for your answer. [1]
Chromaticism [1]
Dissonance [1]
Angular melody [1]

Music A2

- 5 What Italian word describes the dynamic change heard in the first two bars? [1]
Diminuendo (or dim.) / decrescendo (or descresc.)
- 6 Which section of the orchestra plays the printed music from bar 3? [1]
Strings (accept violas, allow cellos)
- 7 Which of the following best describes the scale used in this extract? [1]
Minor
- 8 What melodic device is used in bars 11 to 14 (it is repeated in bars 19 to 22)? [1]
*(Descending)sequence **NOT** ascending sequence*

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- 9 The recorded extract continues with a repeat of the printed melody, but there are some changes.

Describe three ways in which the music has been changed. [3]

Melody is now (an octave) higher [1] NOT different key

(Printed) melody is played by violins [1]

There is a new countermelody / two melodic lines / polyphonic [1]

There is a different bass line [1]

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

Beethoven

Music B1

- 11 **What is the tuned percussion instrument heard in the long instrumental introduction?** [1]

Xylophone / balafon (accept marimba)

- 12 **Describe the music sung by the voices.** [2]

Call and response [1]

A group of voices [1] which sing in unison [1] and a solo [1]. They sing a repeated melody [1].

Allow pentatonic [1]

- 13 (a) **Where does this music come from?** [1]

Africa

- (b) **Give two reasons for your answer. (Do not repeat any information already given in your answers).** [2]

Instruments enter one by one [1]

The only instruments used are percussion instruments

/ strong focus on rhythm [1]

Polyrhythm / layers of rhythm / cross rhythms [1]

Ostinato / music is repetitive [1]

Allow pentatonic if not given credit in qn 12.

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Music B2

- 14 (a) Name the main melody instrument. [1]
Sarangi
- (b) How is this instrument played? [1]
The strings are bowed
- 15 (a) Where does this music come from? [1]
India
- (b) Give three reasons for your answer. [3]
There is a drone [1]
Tabla are playing [1]
The melody instrument is improvising [1] (NOT exploring the raga)
There is a small number of instruments [1]
There is /are ornaments / decorations / embellishments / pitch bending / meend / glissando / sliding [1]

Music B3

- 16 (a) What is the instrument heard at the start of the extract? [1]
Ryuteki
- (b) Name one playing effect used by this instrument. [1]
Pitch bending (allow portamento / sliding / glissando)
- 17 (a) Name the two wind instruments that enter later. [2]
Hichiriki [1] and sho [1]
- (b) Describe what is played by these instruments. [2]
(Hichiriki plays the) melody [1]
(Sho plays) chords / harmony [1] (NOT drone)
- 18 Which string instrument can now be heard? [1]
Koto / biwa [1]

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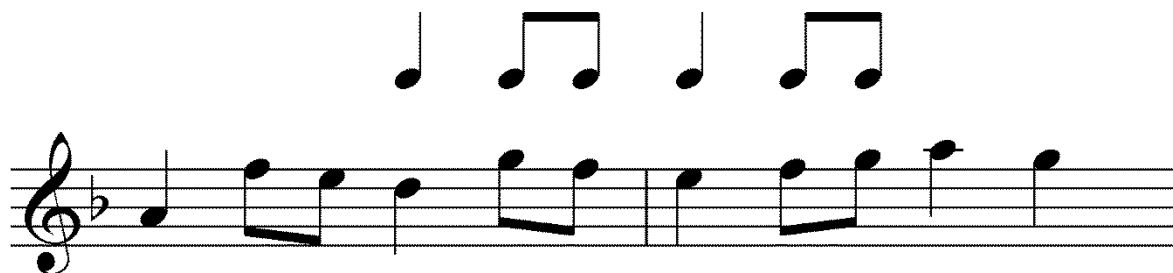
19 Describe in detail the texture of extract 2. [2]
Heterophonic / different versions of the melody [1]
Played in octaves [1]
With string / koto / biwa accompaniment [1]

20 What is this style of music called? [1]
Gagaku

Music C1

21 Name the bracketed interval in bar 4. [2]
Major [1] third [1]
(Mark for major only if third is correct)

22 The melody is incomplete in bars 6–7. Fill in the missing notes on the staff below. [3]
 The rhythm has been given to help you. (The same melody is heard in bars 22–23 and 38–39).



Entirely correct or 1 error: [3]

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

2 or 3 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1]

Little melodic accuracy: [0]

23 Which of the following describes the melody in bar 13? [1]
Descending scale

24 (a) Name the key and cadence in bars 31–32. [2]
Key: D minor
Cadence: Perfect

(b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the extract? [1]
Relative minor

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25 (a) The first eight bars of the extract are Section A. Describe the structure of the extract. Refer to bar numbers in your answer. [3]
Rondo / Rondeau / ABACA [1] (NOT ritornello)
B = 8–16 [1] allow 9–16
C = 24–32 [1] allow 25–32

(b) What instrument is added to the A section later in the extract? [1]
Horns / brass

26 (a) Which period of music is this extract from? [1]
Baroque

(b) Give two reasons for your answer. [2]
Harpsichord / continuo [1]
Small orchestra [1]
Mainly strings [1]
Suspensions [1]
Gavotte / dance [1]
Terraced dynamics [1]

Music D1

27 (a) What does the music in bars 1 to 14 represent? [1]
The singing of the birds

(b) How does Vivaldi achieve this? [3]
Three solo violins [1]
High register [1]
Imitation [1]
Polyphonic texture [1]
Mordents / trills / ornaments [1]
Repeated notes [1]

(c) On which chord are these bars based? [1]
E major / tonic / I

28 This extract consists of two sections of the movement. Which are the two sections? [2]
Episode (1) [1]
Ritornello (2) [1]

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- 29 What is the overall title of Vivaldi's set of twelve Opus 8 concertos, from which this concerto is taken? [1]
The Contest of Harmony and Invention

Music D2

- 30 How does the scoring of the movement from which this extract is taken differ from the scoring of the other movements? [1]
There are no cellos / basses / harpsichord / continuo [1]

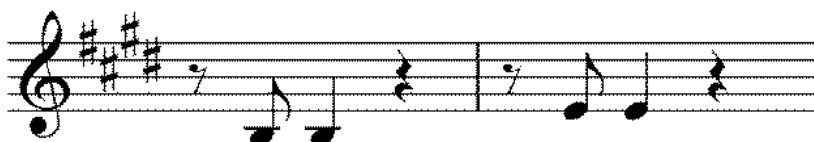
- 31 What is the key at the start of the extract? [1]
C# minor NOT relative minor

- 32 Complete the table below, showing which instruments represent the different sections of the sonnet. [4]

Section of sonnet	Instruments
Sleeping goatherd	Solo violin
<i>(Murmuring of) leaves / plants</i>	<i>(1st and 2nd) violins</i>
<i>Barking dog</i>	<i>Viola</i>

Mark for instrument only if section of sonnet correct.

- 33 On the staff below, write the viola part in bars 10 to 11 in the treble clef. [2]



One mark per (different) note

Music D3

- 34 (a) What is the key of the theme at the beginning of the extract? [1]
D major

- (b) What part of the movement is this? [1]
Second subject (of exposition). NOT just exposition.

- (c) Comment on the choice of key for this section [1]
The second subject might be expected to be in the dominant / A major

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- 35 On the staff below, write out the horn part in bar 7 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given. [2]



One mark per note

- 36 Describe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract. [2]
The music modulates to (A) minor [1] for the development section [1] which starts with the introductory theme [1] in inversion [1]

- 37 Rodrigo uses characteristics of a Spanish folk tradition throughout this concerto (including in the harmony of this extract). What is the name of this tradition? [1]
Flamenco

Music D4

- 38 (a) What is the key at the beginning of the extract? [1]
A major

- (b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the movement? [1]
Dominant

- 39 What theme do the horns (and bassoons, cellos and basses) play when they enter at the end of bar 12? [1]
The developed rondo theme

- 40 The theme from the beginning of the extract is heard again in bar 20. What key is it now? [1]
B major

- 41 (a) What compositional device is heard from bars 39 to 58? [1]
Dominant pedal

- (b) What is the function of this device? [1]
To prepare for the return of the tonic / final restatement of the rondo theme

- 42 (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? [1]
The extract is the (fourth) episode