

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 19<sup>2</sup> to 20<sup>1</sup>? [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*

**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, II<sup>7</sup>b, 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: II<sup>7</sup>b [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 in this movement (before the recorded extract)? [1]  
*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 17<sup>3</sup>-20<sup>1</sup>? [1]  
*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 in this movement? [1]  
*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 5<sup>4</sup>-8<sup>6</sup> with bars 1-5<sup>2</sup>. 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 12<sup>3</sup>-15<sup>2</sup>? [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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Debussy: *Prélude à l'après midi d'un faune*

Music E7

103 How has the sound of the horns which play in bar 1 been altered? [1]  
*They are muted/con sordini/stopped*

104 How is the scale used in bar 1 different from that in bar 2? [2]  
*Bar 1 is chromatic [1]. Bar 2 is whole tone [1]*

105 What instrument plays the printed melody in bar 7? [1]  
*Oboe*

106 On the staff below, write out the clarinet part in bar 13 at sounding pitch. They key signature has been given. [2]



*One mark per note.*

107 The clarinet part in bar 16 is marked *très en dehors*. What does this mean? [2]  
*Very [1] prominent [1]*

108 Describe the changes in tempo during this extract. [2]  
*Any two from:  
 The music gets gradually faster [1] but then slows down at the end [1]. There is use of rubato [1]*

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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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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.