
MUSIC**0410/11**

Paper 1 Listening

May/June 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

Published

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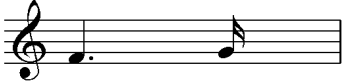
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This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	Orchestra	1
2	Begins with a descending interval then moves mostly by step	1
3	Homophonic / melody and accompaniment	1
4	Steady tempo / march tempo / walking pace etc. [1] 2 or 4 time [1] Many dotted rhythms [1] Prominent brass [1] Much use of cymbal / snare drum / percussion [1] Triadic melodies [1]	3
5(a)	Romantic / 19th century (accept 20th century)	1
5(b)	<u>Large</u> orchestra Wind/brass playing melody Use of chromaticism	1
6	It starts at a fast tempo, gradually slows down (rallentando), continues at a new slower tempo All 3 elements correctly observed = 2 marks 2 elements correctly observed = 1 mark	2
7	Oboe	1
8	Similarity = the melody is the same at the beginning/for the first 4 bars Difference = more notes are added in bar 6, 7 and 8/the melody finishes on the tonic/with a perfect cadence/the melody is mostly descending	2
9(a)	Twentieth Century	1
9(b)	Large orchestra / prominent brass section [1]. / Dissonance / (accept Bitonality) [1]. Influence of e.g. popular music / world music (accept jazz) [1]. Use of maracas / shakers / cabasa in the orchestra [1]. Extensive syncopation [1]. Sudden juxtaposition of different styles [1].	2
10	Chromatic	1
11	(Bars 1–4 are) staccato [1] (bars 5–8 are) legato [1] NB Must be in correct order for 2 marks	2
12(a)	Argentina / South America / Latin America	1
12(b)	Use of bandoneon / accordion [1] 4 beats in a bar [1] Syncopation [1] Accented notes [1] It is a tango [1]	2
13	The music starts at a moderate volume [1] and then diminuendos / gets quieter [1]	2

Question	Answer	Marks
14	Three instruments play heterophonically [1]. One instrument plays shorter repeated notes (plucked string) [1] while another plays the part mostly as written (flute / dizi) [1]. Another string instrument plays an octave lower than the first instrument [1].	2
15(a)	China	1
15(b)	Accept pentatonic scale [1]. Regular phrase lengths / repeated phrases [1].	1
16(a)	Veena or Vīṅā	1
16(b)	It is plucked	1
16(c)	Drone	1
17	It is metred	1
18(a)	Mridangam	1
18(b)	Tāl / tāla	1
19	There are shorter note values / a more virtuosic veena part [1] The drone strings are played more frequently [1] It is faster [1] The drum part is more virtuosic [1] There are repeated melody notes [1] It is generally higher in pitch [1] Use of chromatic/scalic passages [1]	4
20	Largo / Andante	1
21	D major	1
22	 <p>Entirely correct or 1 error: [3] 3/4 correct notes in the context of a correct melodic shape: [2] 2 correct notes OR general melodic shape reproduced: [1] Little melodic accuracy: [0]</p>	3
23	Imperfect (Phrygian)	1
24	It is faster [1]. It starts in a minor key [1]. The flute plays over a wider range of pitch/at a higher pitch [1] and the part is more virtuosic / uses shorter note values [1]. The articulation is <u>sometimes</u> staccato [1]. Less ornamentation [1]	3
25	Major [1] third [1] (third must be correct to gain the mark for major)	2
26	Repetition	1
27	Sonata	1

Question	Answer	Marks
28(a)	Baroque	1
28(b)	Use of harpsichord / basso continuo [1]. Extensive ornamentation of the melody (accept trills etc.) [1]. Other valid observations might include e.g. hemiola rhythms [1]. Reference to structure [1].	2
29(a)	The cuckoo	1
29(b)	(Play on the) A string	1
29(c)	Rapid alternation between a repeated note and changing notes	1
30	It is shorter	1
31	 <p>One mark per note (F sharp and D)</p>	2
32	1st section: Episode (1) [1] 2nd section: Ritornello (2) [1]	2
33	Adagio	1
34	(Repeated) dotted notes [1] to represent flies / blowflies [1]	2
35	Music representing thunder [1]. It is loud [1], played by the orchestra [1], it is monophonic / unison / in octaves [1], the note G is repeated [1], there are no dotted rhythms [1] and it is presto/fast [1].	3
36(a)	B flat major	1
36(b)	Relative major	1
37	Credit answers which refer to any of the following points: Octaves/unison vs homophonic [1]. Forte vs piano [1]. Tutti vs strings [1]. Grand vs gentle [1]. Use of silence [1].	2
38	Tonic pedal	1
39	They should play repeated semiquavers	1
40	The theme is played by violins only [1] and is piano, not forte [1]. A (wind) countermelody [1] has been added, and a broken chord in the horns [1].	2
41(a)	Transition (accept bridge passage)	1
41(b)	To modulate (to the dominant)	1
42	F minor	1
43(a)	The <u>third</u> bar of the first subject/motif 2	1
43(b)	(Ascending) sequence	1

Question	Answer	Marks
43(c)	(Tonic) pedal	1
44	 One mark per note	2
45(a)	C major (accept tonic)	1
45(b)	G Major (accept dominant)	1