

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER		I .	CANDIDATE NUMBER		



MUSIC 0410/12

May/June 2016 Paper 1 Listening

Approx. 1 hour 15 minutes

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

No Additional Materials are required.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams, graphs, music or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.

DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer all questions in Sections A, B and C. In Section D, answer all the questions on the one set work you have studied.

In the Insert, you will find the skeleton scores for Music C1 and your chosen set work in Section D.

For each question, tick (\checkmark) one of the boxes to show the most appropriate answer, or write your answer in the space provided. There will be time for you to look at the questions before you hear each extract of music. You may find it helpful to make notes on the music as you listen. Write your answers in the Question Paper booklet.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

The syllabus is approved for use in England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a Cambridge International Level 1/Level 2 Certificate. This document consists of 13 printed pages, 3 blank pages and 1 Insert.



SECTION A [16 marks]

You will hear two examples of music, selected from the Baroque, Classical or Romantic periods or the Twentieth Century.

Each extract will be played four times, with a pause between each playing.

Music A1

This is an extract from an opera. The words are sung in Italian. The scene is a party. After a short instrumental introduction, the singer invites the guests to enjoy themselves. Read through questions 1 to 4.

(a)	How many beats are there in each bar?	r.a
(b)	Which of the following describes the music of the introduction?	[1
	Ground bass	
	March	
	Minuet	
	Waltz	[1
Wha	at type of voice is heard at the beginning of the extract?	
		[1
Hov	w does the music help to create the party scene?	
		[3
		[0
(a)	When was this music written?	
		[1
(b)	Give one reason for your answer.	
		[1]

Music A2

You will hear an extract of music for instruments. The extract begins with melodic phrase $\bf A$, which is printed below, and then continues. Look at the skeleton score, and read through questions $\bf 5$ to $\bf 8$.



		[1]
Whi	ch of the following best shows the structure of the first four melodic phrases?	
	AABA	
	AABB	
	ABAB	
	ABCA	[1]
(a)	What instrument plays a solo in the second half of the extract?	
		[1]
(b)	Describe one instrumental effect used by this instrument during the solo.	
(a)	What style of music is this?	
	Impressionism	
	Jazz	
	Minimalism	
	Neo-classicism	[1]
(b)	What features of the music are typical of this style?	

SECTION B [22 marks]

You will hear three extracts of music from around the world. Each extract will be played **four** times, with a pause between each playing.

Music B1

You will hear an extract from an instrumental piece. Look at the diagram, which shows the structure of the music, and read through questions **9** to **11**.

First main section

The music slows down A short, fast passage The music pauses Second main section Describe the music in the first main section. 9 Describe the music in the second main section.[2] (a) What is the name of this type of ensemble? [1] (b) Where does this music come from? [1]

Music B2

You will hear an extract of music for instruments. After a short introduction, the melody printed below is heard, which is the first section of the music. The extract then continues with a second section of music. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **12** to **15**.



12	During the short introduction, the instruments ascend and then descend a scale. What type of scale is it?							
	Chromatic							
	Minor							
	Pentatonic							
	Raga	[1]						
13	What instruments play the printed melody?							
		[1]						
14	After the printed music, the extract continues with a second section of music. Compare the sections.	e two						
		[3]						
15	Where does this music come from?							
		[1]						

Music B3 (World Focus: Japanese Instrumental Music)

You will hear an extract of Japanese music. Read through questions 16 to 18.

16	(a)	What is the first instrument that you hear?	
	(b)	Describe how the sound is produced on this instrument.	[1]
			[2]
17	Nan	me the two melody instruments which join, in the order they are heard.	
	Firs	et instrument:	
	Sec	cond instrument:	[2]
18	(a)	What is the name of this style of music?	
			[1]
	(b)	At what type of venue is it traditionally performed?	
	(c)	What features of the music are typical of this style?	[1]
			[0]

[Total for Section B: 22]

BLANK PAGE

SECTION C [16 marks]

You will hear one extract of music. The extract will be played **four** times, with a pause between each playing.

Music C1

You will hear a piece of instrumental music. Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions 19 to 26. Answer the questions in this booklet.

19	Suggest a suitable Italian tempo marking for this music.	
		[1]
20	The melody is incomplete in bar 16. Fill in the missing notes on the stave below. The rhythm been given to help you. (The same melody is heard again in bar 18.)	has [3]
21	What compositional device is heard in bars 32 – 33?	
		[1]
22	What happens in bar 58?	

	Cor	nplete the table below to show	the structure and main k	ey centres of the extract.	[3]
		Section	Bars	Key	
		А	1 – 22	A major	
					_
25	Wha	at type of piece is this?			
		Concerto			
		Sonata			
		String quartet Symphony			[1]
26	(a)	What period is this music from	m?		
					[1]
	(b)	Give two reasons for your an	swer.		

SECTION D [16 marks]

Set Work

Answer all the questions on **one** set work: **either** Vivaldi: 'Spring' from The Four Seasons (questions **27** to **33**) **or** Rodrigo: Concierto de Aranjuez (questions **34** to **42**).

Vivaldi: 'Spring' from The Four Seasons

You will hear two extracts. Each extract will be played twice, with a pause between each playing.

Music D1

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions 27 to 29.

27		e music from bars 1 to 7 represents birds. Similar music is also heard earlier in the movement fore the recorded extract).
	(a)	In what ways is the music different here?
		[2]
	(b)	What features of the music are the same?
		[3]
28	At b	par 12 ³ the bass line is marked Tasto solo. What does this mean?
		[1]
29	Des	scribe what is played by the solo violin from bar 12 ³ to the end of the extract.
		[2]

Music D2

Look at the skeleton score in the Insert, and read through questions 30 to 33.

30	(a) Name the key at the start of the extract.	
		[1]
	(b) What is the key of the movement as a whole?	
		[1]
31	On the stave below, write out both the first two notes of the viola part in bar 8 in the treble cle	f. [2]
32	Describe the accompaniment to the solo violin part in bars 10 ⁴ to 17.	
		[2]
33	Describe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract.	
	[Total for Section D	·: 16]

Rodrigo: Concierto de Aranjuez

You will hear two extracts. Each extract will be played twice, with a pause between each playing.

Music D3

Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions 34 to 37.

34	(a)	What is the key of the theme at the beginning of the extract?	
			[1]
	(b)	What part of the movement is this?	
			[1]
	(c)	Comment on the choice of key for this section.	
			[1]
35	On give	the stave below, write out the horn part in bar 7 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been.	en [2]
		2 # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	
36	Des	scribe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract.	
			[2]
37		drigo uses characteristics of a Spanish folk tradition throughout this concerto (including in temporary of this extract). What is the name of this tradition?	the
			[1]

BLANK PAGE

Music D4

Look at the skeleton score in the Insert, and read through questions 38 to 42.

38	(a)	What is the key at the beginning of the extract?	
			[1]
	(b)	What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the movement?	
			[1]
39		at theme do the horns (and bassoons, cellos and basses) play when they enter at the e 12?	
40	The	theme from the beginning of the extract is heard again in bar 20. What key is it now?	
			[1]
41	(a)	What compositional device is heard from bars 39 to 58?	
		Alberti bass	
		Contrary motion	
		Dominant pedal	
		Tonic pedal	[1]
	(b)	What is the function of this device?	
			[1]

42	(a)	Briefly describe the structure of the movement as a whole.
		[1]
	(b)	How does the recorded extract fit within this structure?
		[1]
		[Total for Section D: 16]

BLANK PAGE

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced online in the Cambridge International Examinations Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download at www.cie.org.uk after the live examination series.

Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.