

Cambridge International Examinations

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

CANDIDATE NAME					
CENTRE NUMBER			CANDIDATE NUMBER		

772902142

MUSIC 0410/13

Paper 1 Listening May/June 2016

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 () 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 this 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.



SECTION A

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

You will hear an extract from a piece for voice and instruments. The words are given below. Read through questions 1 to 4.

[Instrumental introduction]

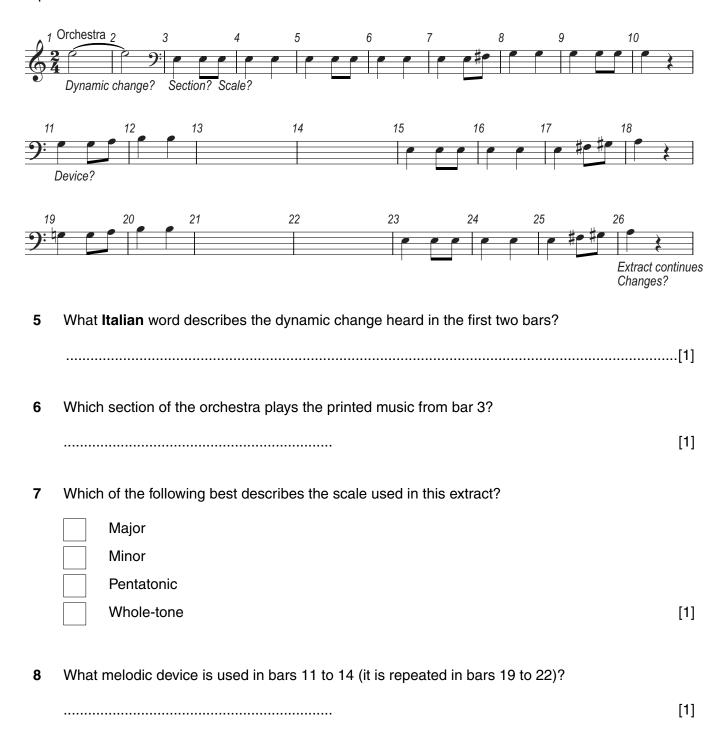
- 1 The sea is calm tonight,
- 2 The tide is full, the moon lies fair
- 3 Upon the straits.

1	(a)	The extract begins with two instruments of the same type. What are they?	
			[1]
	(b)	How is what they play setting the scene for line 1?	
			[2]
2	Hov	v does the accompaniment change for lines 2 and 3?	
			[2]
3	Wha	at melodic interval is sung at the beginning of lines 1 and 2?	
		Major third	
		Perfect fifth	
		Semitone	
		Tone	[1]

4	(a)	Which period of music is this extract from?	
			.[1]
	(b)	Give one reason for your answer.	
			[1]

Music A2

You will hear an extract from a piece for instruments. Look at the skeleton score below and read through questions 5 to 10.



9	Describe three ways in which the music has been changed.	anges.
		[3]
10	Who composed this music?	
	Bach	
	Beethoven	
	Debussy	
	Shostakovich	[1]

[Total for Section A: 16]

SECTION B

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 a piece for voices and instruments. Read through questions 11 to 13.

11	Wh	at is the tuned percussion instrument heard in the long instrumental introduction?	
			[1]
12		scribe the music sung by the voices.	
			.[2]
13	(a)	Where does this music come from?	
			[1]
	(b)	Give two reasons for your answer. (Do not repeat any information already given in your answers.)	oui

Music B2

You	will	hear an extract from a piece for instruments. Read through questions 14 to 15.	
14	(a)	Name the main melody instrument.	
			[1]
	(b)	How is this instrument played?	
			.[1]
15	(a)	Where does this music come from?	[1]
	(b)	Give three reasons for your answer.	ניי

Music B3 (World Focus: Japanese Instrumental Music)

You will hear **two** extracts from a piece of Japanese music for instruments, separated by a short pause. Read through questions **16** to **20**.

F	i	ret	F	ytr:	act:
•		136	_	ЛЦ	uv.

16	(a)	What is the instrument heard at the start of the extract?	
	(b)	Name one playing effect used by this instrument.	[1] [1].
17	(a)	Name the two wind instruments that enter later.	
	(b)	Describe what is played by these instruments.	.[2]
Sec	ond	Extract:	
18	Whi	ich string instrument can now be heard?	
			[1]
19		scribe in detail the texture of extract 2.	
			.[2]
20	Wha	at is this style of music called?	
			.[1].

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[Total for Section B: 22]

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SECTION C

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 an extract from a piece for orchestra. Look at the skeleton score, which you will find in the separate Insert, and read through questions **21** to **26**. Answer the questions in this Question Paper.

21	Name the bracketed interval in bar 4.	
		[2]
22	The melody is incomplete in bars 6–7. Fill in the missing notes on the stave below. The rhythm been given to help you. (The same melody is heard in bars 22–23 and 38–39.)	has [3]
23	Which of the following describes the melody in bar 13? Ascending arpeggio Ascending scale Descending arpeggio Descending scale	[1]
24	(a) Name the key and cadence in bars 31–32.	
	Key: Cadence:	[2]
	(b) What is the relationship of this key to the tonic key of the extract?	
		[1]

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]
	(b)	What instrument is added to the A section later in the extract?
		[1]
26	(a)	Which period of music is this extract from?
		[1]
	(b)	Give two reasons for your answer.
		[2]
		[Total for Section C: 16]

SECTION D

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	(a)	What does the music in bars 1 to 14 represent?
		[1]
	(b)	How does Vivaldi achieve this?
		[3]
	(c)	On which chord are these bars based?
		[1]
28	This	s extract consists of two sections of the movement. Which are the two sections?
		[2]
29	Wha take	at is the overall title of Vivaldi's set of twelve Opus 8 concertos, from which this concerto is en?
		The Art of Fugue
		The Contest of Harmony and Invention
		The Goldberg Variations
		The Water Music [1]

Music D2

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

30	How does the scoring of the movement from which this extract is taken differ from the scoring of the other movements?				
	[1				
31	What is the key at the start of the extract?				
	[1				

32 Complete the table below, showing which instruments represent the different sections of the sonnet.

Section of sonnet	Instruments
Sleeping goatherd	Solo violin

[4]

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



[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]
36	Des	cribe what happens in the music immediately after the recorded extract.	
		[2]
37		Irigo uses characteristics of a Spanish folk tradition throughout this concerto (including in the mony of this extract). What is the name of this tradition?	ıe
		[1]

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	Wha bar		
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]

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