



MUSIC

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Paper 1 Listening

October/November 2017

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 70

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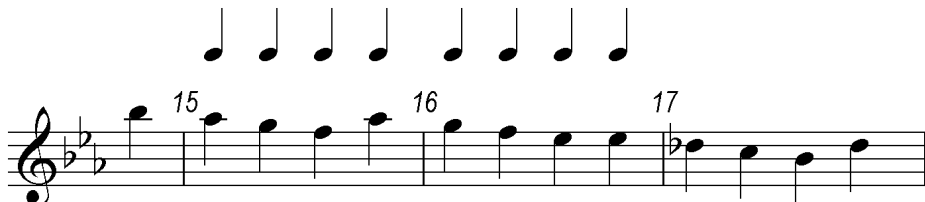
This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1	Alto	1
2	Echo / repetition of the melody (accept imitation / they play the melody) [1] played by trumpets / brass / horn (section) [1]	2
3	There are extra notes added / melisma [1] It starts higher [1]	1
4(a)	Jazz	1
4(b)	Syncopation [1], swung rhythms [1], rhythm section / drum kit / piano / bass [1], blue notes / scale / extended chords [1], pitch bending (in vocal line) [1], walking bass line [1], brass / horn (section) [1]	3
5	Monophonic / in octaves / unison	1
6(a)	Semitone / minor second (accept second)	1
6(b)	(Bar 2 is a) repeat (of bar 1) [1] In diminution / shorter note values [1] (Octave) higher [1] Twice in bar 3 rather than once / without rests [1] Interval between notes widens [1]	3
7(a)	Brass	1
7(b)	(It is doubled) an octave higher [1] with more instruments playing / fuller accompaniment / more notes in strings or timpani [1], accept the trumpets play the melody [1]	1
8	Dvořák	1
9	Xylophone / balafon (accept marimba)	1
10	Call and response [1] Response imitates call [1] Solo call [1] with unison [1] group [1] response, some overlapping [1] Call changes slightly / adds extra notes [1] Group response is always the same / repeated [1] (4) stepwise [1] descending [1] notes, followed by a step up and back again [1]	4
11	Africa	1
12	It is heterophonic [1]. There is a nuclear theme [1] with slow-moving notes [1] and a part with faster-moving notes / embellishments to the theme / variation (of the melody) [1]. MUST have heterophonic for 3 marks	3
13	It slows down.	1
14	Gamelan	1
15	Java / Indonesia (accept Bali)	1

Question	Answer	Marks						
16	<table><tr><td>Instrument</td><td>What it is playing</td></tr><tr><td>Tānpurā / tambourā</td><td>Drone</td></tr><tr><td>Sitar</td><td>Melody / rāg / rāga / improvising / exploring</td></tr></table> Instruments can be in any order	Instrument	What it is playing	Tānpurā / tambourā	Drone	Sitar	Melody / rāg / rāga / improvising / exploring	4
Instrument	What it is playing							
Tānpurā / tambourā	Drone							
Sitar	Melody / rāg / rāga / improvising / exploring							
17(a)	Tablā	1						
17(b)	Gat	1						
17(c)	Tāl / tāla	1						
17(d)	Reciting drum symbols known as bols / via the guru-shihya (teacher-disciple) system / through aural repetition and practice. Accept oral tradition / aurally	1						
18	It is faster / note lengths get shorter [1] and metred [1] (accept more regular rhythm), they are playing a fixed composition [1].	2						
19	Minor [1] sixth [1] (mark for minor only if sixth is correct)	2						
20	Broken chord	1						
21	Bar 5	1						
22(a)	Key: B flat (major) Cadence: Perfect	2						
22(b)	Dominant	1						
23	 Entirely correct or 1 error: [3] 5 or 6 correct notes: [2] 4 correct notes or general melodic shape reproduced: [1] Little melodic accuracy: [0]	3						
24(a)	March	1						
24(b)	2 (accept 4) beats in a bar [1] Regular / strict pulse / no fluctuation / steady / moderate tempo [1] Use of brass / wind instruments [1] Dotted rhythms [1] Regular / balanced phrases [1] Fanfares / triadic melodies [1] NOT strong beat / pulse	3						
25	Binary / AB / AABB	1						
26	Haydn	1						

Question	Answer	Marks
27	(Turtle) dove	1
28	No chords are to be played	1
29(a)	(Gold) finch	1
29(b)	Uses the same intervals / perfect fourth / semitone / melodic shape	1
30	The violins play demisemiquaver scales in thirds, changing direction to represent the North Wind / Boreas / cold winter air. Violas, cellos and basses play a D / tonic pedal representing impetuous / various / diverse winds. Detailed answer covering both parts and what is represented 4 marks Reasonably detailed answer, with some reference to both parts 3 marks Reasonably detailed answer, but neglecting some part of the question 2 marks At least one point made 1 mark No points made 0 marks	4
31(a)	Bariolage / (Large) leaps [1], high (register) / wide range [1], double / triple stopping [1]	2
31(b)	(Tonic) pedal / the note D / the same note repeatedly [1] in unison [1]. Only violins and violas playing / no cellos and basses / continuo / harpsichord [1].	2
32	Circle of fifths	1
33	 One mark per note	2
34	He wrote lots of concertos (for different instruments) / he established the three-movement plan / he established the consistent use of ritornello form.	1
35(a)	G (major)	1
35(b)	Dominant	1
36(a)	 One mark per note	2
36(b)	Motif 2 / bars 3 and 4 of the first subject	1
37	Second subject	1
38	A new theme (in the dominant) / ref. to <i>opera buffa</i> aria	1
39	1788	1

Question	Answer	Marks
40	It is in C minor / a minor key [1]. Bassoons play the broken chord [1] instead of horns [1].	2
41	Imitation	1
42(a)	Bar 24 (accept bar 23 – the final quaver is different)	1
42(b)	Because the music originally was modulating to the dominant but in the recapitulation it needs to remain in the tonic. (accept ref to avoiding the dominant / staying in tonic etc)	1
43	Sustained / (inverted pedal) / long note (in flutes / oboes) [1]. Fanfare-like / dotted rhythms in brass [1]. Single notes in timpani [1]. Repeated quavers in basses [1]. All of the above on a (dominant) pedal [1]. Melody is doubled lower / in sixths (by violins / bassoons / cellos) [1].	3