



**General Certificate of Secondary Education
2012**

Music

**Part 2
Listening and Appraising**

[G9704]

MONDAY 14 MAY, AFTERNOON

MARK SCHEME

Section 1: Musical Traditions in Ireland

		AVAILABLE MARKS
1	(a) Extract A: “Carrickfergus”; The Chieftains, 0.00–1.30	
	(i) Carrickfergus	[1]
	(ii) Harp	[1]
	(iii) Uilleann pipes/Irish pipes, (tin) whistle and fiddle	[3]
	(iv) (The) Chieftains	[1]
	(v) AABA/Ternary/ABA	[1]
	(b) Extract B: “Le Rêve Passé”, Ballygowan Flute Band, 1.11–1.50	
	(i) Le Rêve Passé/The Soldier’s Dream	[1]
	(ii) March	[1]
	(iii) Ballgowan Flute Band (full name only acceptable)	[1]
	(iv) Up to [2] available as follows: Flute, piccolo (any named flute) [1] Side drum (not drum) snare drum [1] Cymbals [1]	[2]
		12
2	“Riverdance”; from “Riverdance”, 0.58–2.30 fade	
	(a) (i) Soprano/treble	[1]
	(ii) Dance	[1]
	(b) (i) Homophonic	[1]
	(ii) String	[1]
	(iii) Hand drum, (Bass) harp, hi-hat/cymbal, fiddle	[2]
	(c) (i) Slip jig 9/8	[2]
	(ii) Syncopation, repetition, ostinato, ornamentation, unison (Any three)	[3]
	(d) Riverdance, (Bill) Whelan, Anuna ([1] each)	[3]
		14

		AVAILABLE MARKS
3	"Cry of the Celts", from "Lord of the Dance", Ronan Hardiman. © 2006 Unicorn Entertainments Ltd, 0.00–2.10	
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • traditional instruments for jig • wordless choir begins with male voices with female voices joining later • added bass line • high strings counter melody • two unaccompanied tolls of bell • Tremolo effect from the voices (digital effect) • added bass drone effect • bell tolls continue over bass drone effect • sustained halo pad accompaniment • high sustained string sound • melody played on tin whistle, and uilleann pipes on repeat • choral texture added – no words • three chords descending motif leads to Section 2 • triangle/glockenspiel pulse • bodhran/cabasa/guitar-accompaniment • bass drum flourish at end interrupts jig <p>If a list of instruments is given only one mark to be awarded. Any other valid musical comment</p>	[4]
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • typical instrumentation – tin whistle, fiddles, uilleann pipes • typical percussion accompaniment – bodhran • use of dances – slip jig/9/8 metre • form of the extract (binary)/repeated sections • added instrumentation on repeats including triangle • thickening texture as more instruments added • frequent doubling of instrumental parts/unison • modal tonality • frequent use of ornamentation • repetition of musical ideas • use of drone • frequent changes of tempo/metre <p>Any other valid musical comment</p>	[5]
(c)	[1] per valid musical comment	[2]
	Quality of Written Communication	[3] 14
		Section 1 40

Section 2: Incidental Music for Stage, Screen and Television

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

4 “Davy Jones Theme”; from “Pirates of the Caribbean”, 0.00–1.12

(a) (i)	Music Box/Davy Jones	[1]	
(ii)	3/4	[1]	
(b) (i)	string family	[1]	
(ii)	oboe	[1]	
(iii)	minor	[1]	
(c) (i)	perfect	[1]	
(ii)	Hans Zimmer film/movie Pirates of the Caribbean – Dead Man's Chest	[1] [1] [2]	10

5 “Midsummer Night’s Dream”; Mendelssohn, 2.06–3.09

(a) (i)	clarinets	[1]	
(ii)	violas, cellos, bassoon, horns, clarinets Any two	[2]	
(b) (i)	staccato, forte (mf fortissimo) loud(ly)	[2]	
(ii)	(descending) scale	[1]	
(c) (i)	dominant	[1]	
(ii)	exposition	[1]	
(iii)	love theme	[1]	
(d) (i)	Mendelssohn Midsummer Night’s Dream Romantic Sonata form	[4]	
(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large orchestra with dominating brass section • Use of chromaticism • Music telling a story/programmatic • Lyrical melodic lines • Mendelssohn belonged to the Romantic period • Use of emotion in the music • Wide dynamic range from <i>pp</i> to <i>ffff</i> (Any three)	[3]	16

**6 “The Big Country”; from “Classic FM presents Greatest Movie Music”
LSO; Stanley Black
© Haymarket Media Group 2011**

AVAILABLE MARKS

- (a) • Fast moving ostinato creates exciting pace
• Fanfare-like brass interjections
• Syncopated melodies add to pace of extract
• Dramatic use of percussion, especially timpani rolls/cymbal crashes
• Wide variety of contrasting dynamics
• Predominantly loud dynamics for themes
• Quite fast pace of harmonic change/chord progression
• Timpani reinforces harmonic change/change of themes
• Key changes
• Contrast of themes/return of themes
Any other valid musical comment [4]

- (b) • Upper strings have opening ostinato
• Woodwind and brass outline chord changes/harmonic pulse
• Glockenspiel articulation added at end of 1st playing of Main theme
• Repeated (1.03)
• 2nd Main theme = muted trumpets
• Trumpets answered in short phrases by strings
• Crescendo with timpani roll announces return of Main theme
• Main theme returns this time in trumpets (no mutes) and strings along with lower brass accompaniment (1.32)
• Brass fanfare idea accompanies ostinato
• Timpani emphasises end of phrases
• Lower brass have a syncopated accompaniment
• Violins have main melody
• Reference to ternary form structure
Any other valid musical comment [5]

- (c) [1] per valid musical comment [2]

Quality of written communication [3]

14

Section 2

40

Section 3: Vocal Music

AVAILABLE
MARKS

7 “Glory to God”; from “Messiah”, 0.40–1.54		
	[2]	13
(a) (i) Bass and Tenor ([1] each)	[1]	
(ii) forte	[1]	
(b) (i) Rhythm 1	[1]	
(ii) an octave	[1]	
(c) (i) polyphonic/contrapuntal/imitative/canonic/fugal	[1]	
(ii) Perfect/ V-I/Full close	[1]	
(iii) Trill	[1]	
(d) (i) Baroque	[1]	
(ii) Any four of the following: • Use of continuo/harpsichord • Imitative writing/polyphonic/canon/fugal • Harmonic structure • Use of ornamentation • Long flowing semiquaver passage for strings • Combination of strings with high pitched trumpets • Use of dotted rhythms • Predominance of strings • Handel is a Baroque composer	[4]	13
8 “What is this feeling”; from “Wicked”, 1.12–1.55		
(a) (i) 4th	[1]	
(ii) line 3, 9, 10 or 13 (Any two)	[2]	
(b) (i) flesh (line 5)	[1]	
(ii) line 7	[1]	
(c) (i) unison	[1]	
(ii) syncopated, repeated quaver note accompaniment, punctuated bass line, ostinato, heavier rock feel, bass guitar riff, rim clicks on drum kit (or any relevant percussion accompaniment, (Any two)	[2]	
(d) Wicked Stephen Schwartz 21st Century Glinda (Galinda) and Elphabel	[5]	13

		AVAILABLE MARKS
9	“Feeling Good”; from “Caught in the Act”, Michael Buble, © 2005 Reprise Records, 1.14–2.50	
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1st three phrases have same music • Male singer (possibly tenor or baritone) • Lines 1–2 accompanied only by tremolo strings • Line 3 bass line added • Break between lines 3–4 • Melismatic ends to lines • Improvisatoryl repeat of line 8 • Lower strings descend by step movement • Lines 4–6 sung unaccompanied until end of each line • A short chord on strings is played at end of lines 4–6 • Line 7 the word ‘me’ held with sustained orch chord • Relaxed moderate tempo • Use of Rubato <p>Any other valid musical comment</p>	[4]
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Instrument break ends with upward glissando on trumpet • From end of line 8 onwards the full band begin the new rhythmic pulse for the remainder of the song • Jazz/swing style/big-band type accompaniment • Rhythm starts on drums and drum kit flourish • Tambourine added to rhythmic accompaniment • Descending (walking) pizzicato bass at this point • Lines 10–11 piano repeated chords are added • Extensive use of brass (trumpets, trombones and horns) plus saxophone • Trumpet interjections in lines 10–11 • Lines 12–16 rhythm continues on drum kit with strings, descending bass and piano figurations • On the final words of line 16, the rhythm takes up again • Muted brass at end of extract • Use of dissonant harmonies in brass <p>Any other valid musical comment</p>	[5]
(c)	<p>[1] per valid musical comment</p> <p>To receive a full mark for a comment it must be related to text wherever possible.</p> <p>Quality of written communication</p>	[2] [3] 14
		Section 3
		40
		Total
		80