	Centre Numbe	r Number
Candidate Name		

International General Certificate of Secondary Education CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

0410/2 **MUSIC**

PAPER 2 Prepared Listening

MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002

Approx. 40 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper. No additional materials are required.

TIME Approx. 40 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

In Section D: Answer all the questions on either Indian Classical Music or Japanese Instrumental Music.

In **Section E**: Answer **all** the questions on the **one** set work you have studied.

For each question, tick **one** of the boxes to indicate the most appropriate answer, or write your answer in the space provided. There will be time for you to look at the guestions before you hear each extract of music.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

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

You may find it useful to make notes on the music as you listen.

INFORMATION FOR SUPERVISORS

Candidates must be given ten minutes at the end of **Section E** to finish off their work.

FOR EXAM	INER'S USE
Section D	
Section E	
TOTAL	

SECTION D [20 marks]

World Music – Prescribed Focus

Answer all the questions on one prescribed focus: either Indian Classical Music (questions 40 to 51) or Japanese Instrumental Music (questions 52 to 61).

Indian Classical Music

Read through questions 40 to 46.

Now listen to Music D1 and answer the questions.

You are going to hear two examples of music taken from the prescribed focus, Indian Classical Music.

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

Music D1

40	Name the main melody instrument.	
70	Name the main melody instrument.	
		[1]
41	Name the accompanying instrument.	
		[1]
42	Describe the music of the accompanying instrument.	
		[1]
43	At the beginning of the extract, the solo instrument ascends and descends a scale.	
	(a) What is the Indian name for a scale?	
		[1]
	(b) Why is the scale different when it descends?	
		[1]

44	(a)	Which section of the piece is the beginning of the recording taken from?	Use
		Alap	
		Jhor	
		Jhala [1]	
	(b)	Give two reasons for your answer.	
		[2]	
45	Wha	at instrument joins in towards the end of the extract?	
		[1]	
46	How	v does the rhythm change when this instrument joins in?	
		[1]	

Music D2

You will now hear the second example of Indian Classical Music. Read through questions **47** to **51**.

Now listen to Music D2 and answer the questions.

47	Nam	me the main melody instrument.	
			[1]
48	How	v is the sound produced on this instrument?	
49	Desc	scribe the texture of the music.	
50	Nam	me the other instruments that you can hear.	
			[2]
51	(a)	Which section of the piece is the recording taken from?	
		Alap Jhor	
		Jhala	[1]
	(b)	Give two reasons for your answer.	
			[2]

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Japanese Instrumental Music

You are going to hear two examples of music taken from the prescribed focus, Japanese Instrumental Music.

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

Music D3

Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **52** to **55**. Now listen to Music D3 and answer the questions.



52	Wha	at is the name of the drum that plays the fast notes in bar 1?	
			[1]
53	The	melodic outline printed above is played by two different wind instruments.	
	(a)	What are these instruments?	
			[2]
	(b)	Comment on the way they play the melodic outline.	
			[3]

54	(a)	At the end of the recording, an instrument plays three clear notes. Name instrument.	this
			[1]
	(b)	What is the range covered by these three notes?	
		A third	
		A fifth	
		A sixth	
		An octave	[1]
55	(a)	Is this a piece of Gagaku (court) music or folk music?	
			[1]
	(b)	Give one reason for your answer.	
			[4]

Music D4

You will now hear a second example of Japanese Instrumental Music. Read through questions $\bf 56$ to $\bf 61$.

Now listen to Music D4 and answer the questions.

56	What is the first instrument you hear in this extract?	
		[1]
57	How is this instrument being played?	[4]
58	Describe the music at the beginning of the recording.	
59	The first instrument is joined by a wind instrument. What is the name of this instrument?	[4]
60	Describe three ways in which the music changes during the extract.	
61	(a) Is this a piece of Gagaku (court) music or folk music?	[O]
	(b) Give one reason for your answer.	[1]
		[1]

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SECTION E [20 marks]

Set Works

Answer all the questions on one set work:

either Handel: Zadok the Priest (questions 62 to 72), or Haydn: Symphony No. 103 (questions 73 to 82),

or Tchaikovsky: The Nutcracker Suite (questions 83 to 95),

or Lloyd Webber: Cats (questions 96 to 107).

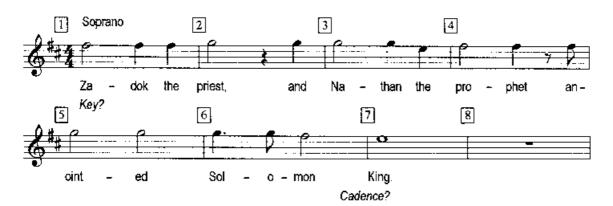
Handel: Zadok the Priest

You are going to hear two extracts of music from Zadok the Priest. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music E1

Look at the skeleton score and read through questions 62 to 66. Now listen to Music E1 and answer the questions.

62 Describe the music which comes before the recorded extract.



		••••
		[3]
		[0]
63	What key is this extract in?	
		[1]

64	Describe the vocal writing during this extract.
	[2]
65	Describe the instrumental accompaniment to the voices.
	[3]
66	What type of cadence does the extract finish with?
	[1]

Music E2

You are now going to hear the second extract of music. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **67** to **72**. Now listen to Music E2 and answer the questions.



67	Briefly describe the structure of the chorus 'God save the King'.
	[2]
68	Where does the recorded extract come within this structure?[1]
69	Indicate two ways in which the vocal entry 'May the King Live for ever' (bars 3–4) differs from its first appearance in this chorus.
	[2]
70	What is the interval between the two soprano parts in bars 6 ⁴ –8?
	A third
	A fifth
	A sixth
	An octave [1]
71	How is the violin music in bars 9–10 related to the two soprano parts in bars 6 ⁴ –8?
	[2]
72	Name the key and cadence in bars 15–16.
	Key:
	Cadence: [2]

Haydn: Symphony No. 103 (The Drum Roll)

You are going to hear two extracts of music from *Symphony No. 103*. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music E3

Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **73** to **77**. Now listen to Music E3 and answer the questions.



73	Which sections of the movement is this extract taken from?	
		[2]
74	Name two differences between the music of bars 2^4 – 3^6 and 4^4 – 5^6 .	
		[2]
75	What is the key of the theme at bar 22?	
		[1]
76	Name the chords used at the points marked A , B and C on the score:	
	A:	
	B:	
	C:	[3]

77 In bars 11–12, the clarinets play the following music:

Clarinets in B₂



On the stave below, write out the two clarinet parts in bars 11–12 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.



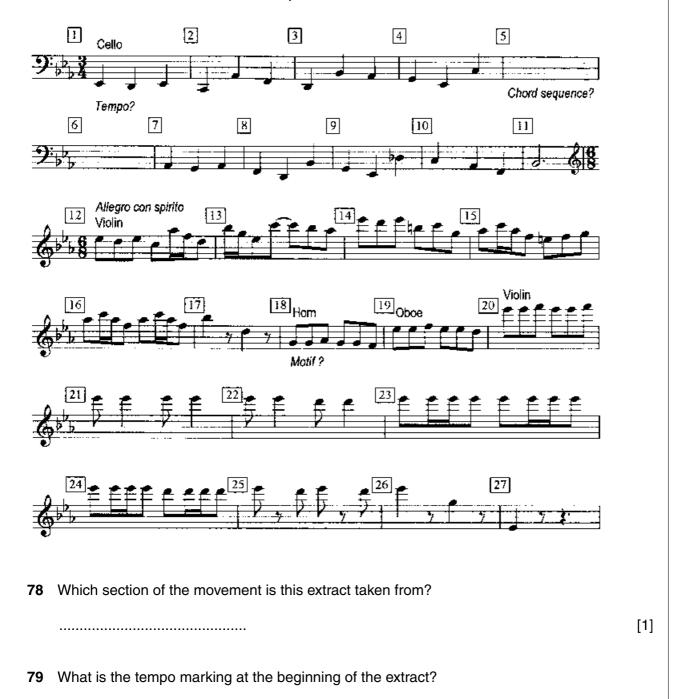
[2]

[1]

Music E4

You are now going to hear the second extract of music. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **78** to **82**. Now listen to Music E4 and answer the questions.

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80	The music of this extract is in E flat major. As fully as you can, describe the chord sequence in bars 5–6.
	[3]
81	Where is the motif played by the horns in bar 18 first heard in the movement?
	[1]
82	The theme which starts at bar 1 of the extract has been used before during the movement. Explain where it has been used, and describe any ways in which it has changed during the movement.
	[4]

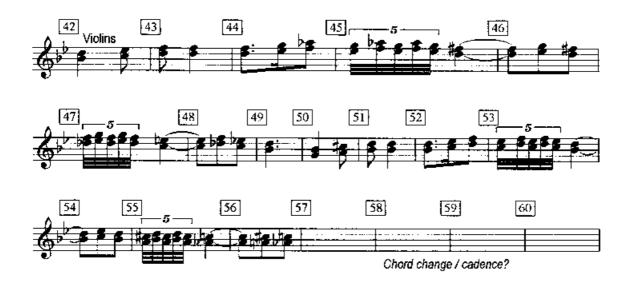
Tchaikovsky: The Nutcracker Suite

You are going to hear two extracts of music from *The Nutcracker Suite*. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music E5

Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **83** to **89**. Now listen to Music E5 and answer the questions.

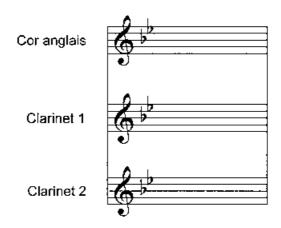




83 How do the strings play throughout the extract?



84 On the staves below, write out the cor anglais and clarinet parts in bar 5 at sounding pitch. The key signature has been given.



[3]

85	On the stave below, write out the rhythm of the tambourine part in bar 20.	
	$+\parallel \frac{3}{8}$	
		[2]
86	What instrument plays the main theme in bar 33?	
		[1]
87	Which one of the following statements is true?	
	Between bars 58 and 59:	
	The chord changes from major to minor	
	There is a perfect cadence	
	The chord changes from minor to major	
	There is a plagal cadence	[1]
88	What is the interval between the cello and the viola throughout the extract?	
		[1]
89	This extract is taken from <i>Danse Arabe</i> , or Arabian Dance. Name one way in w	hich

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Music E6

You are now going to hear the second extract of music. Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **90** to **95**. Now listen to Music E6 and answer the questions.



90	Which movement is this extract taken from?	1]
91	How is the violin part in bars 4-6 related to the cello part in the same bars?	
	[2	 2]
92	Which of the following statements is correct?	
	n bars 10–12:	
	A piccolo doubles the flute an octave higher	
	A piccolo doubles the flute at the same pitch	
	A glockenspiel doubles the flute at the same pitch	
	A clarinet doubles the flute an octave lower [1]
93	The theme from bar 3 returns in bar 19. Name two differences in the accompaniment.	
	[2	
94	What rhythmic effect is created in the last few bars of the recording (after the printe extract)?	
	[1]
95	a) Comment on the harmony of this extract	
	[2	 2]
	b) Comment on the bass line in the extract.	
	[1]

Lloyd Webber: Cats

You are going to hear two extracts of music from *Cats*. Each extract will be played **twice**, with a pause between each playing.

Music E7

You are going to hear an extract from Macavity: The mystery cat.

Look at the skeleton score and read through questions **96** to **102**. Now listen to Music E7 and answer the questions.





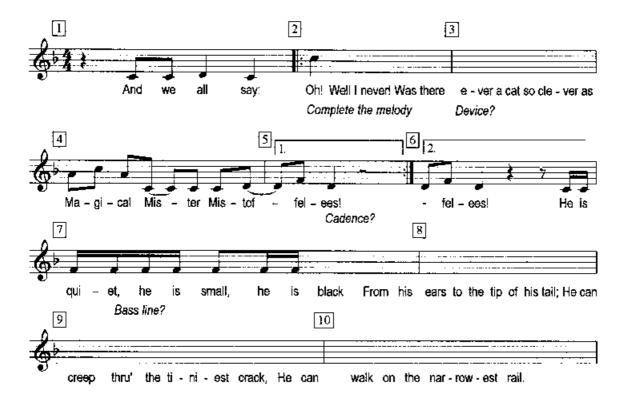
	when you reach the scene of crime Mac - a - vi - ty's not there!	'
96	What type of chord is the instrumental introduction based on?	
		[1]
97	What rhythmic device is used in the first two bars of the introduction?	
		[1]
98	Which of the following performance directions is marked at the beginning of this song? Chilling	
	Frightening	
	Menacing	
	Sinister	[1]
99	What is the key of the extract?	
		[1]

100	100 Which sentence best describes the bass line in bars 9 ³ –11 ¹ ?		
		It ascends by step	
		There is a tonic pedal	
		It descends chromatically	
		There is an Alberti bass [1]	
101	(bar	nment on the melody and the accompaniment during the words 'Macavity's not there's 12 and 24).	
		[2]	
102	(a)	Name two ways in which the second instrumental section (bar 13) is similar to the instrumental introduction.	
		[2]	
	(b)	Name one way in which the second instrumental section is different from the instrumental introduction.	
		[1]	

Music E8

You are now going to hear an extract from *Mr Mistoffelees*. Look at the skeleton score, and read through questions **103** to **107**.

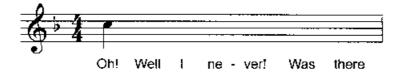
Now listen to Music E8 and answer the questions.



103 Describe what happens *in this song* before the printed extract.



104 Complete the melody and rhythm for the line 'Oh well I never was there' on the stave below.



[2]

105	What melodic device is used in bars 2-3?	
		[1]
		ניו
106	What cadence is used in bar 5?	
	Imperfect	
	Interrupted	
	Perfect	
	Plagal	[1]
107	Only three different notes are used in the bass line in bars 7 to 10. What are they?	
		[3]
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