

Cambridge International AS & A Level

MUSIC

Paper 1 Listening MARK SCHEME Maximum Mark: 100 9483/13 May/June 2023

Published

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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Generic Marking Principles

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently, e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5:

Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6:

Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Section A -	- Compositional Techniques and Performance Practice		
Answer all	questions in Section A.		
-	ntains three tracks. Track 1 contains the music for Question 1. Track 2 contains Performan of the music for Question 2 is in the accompanying insert. No additional scores may be use		-
Listen to th	is extract from Handel's <i>Water Music</i> , Suite in F major, HWV 348 (Track 1).		
1(a)	Which movement is this extract taken from?	1	
	The Overture / First movement (1).		
1(b)	Identify the cadence at the end of the extract.	1	
	Imperfect cadence (1).		
1(c)	How does the music of the following movement (after the recorded extract) contrast with this extract?	3	
	It is in the relative minor / D minor (1). There is a change of tempo from Allegro to Adagio (1) and time signature changes to simple triple metre (1). Block chords (1) are played staccato /detached (1). There is an oboe solo (1) and no concertino group (1). The bass note is a semi-tone higher (1) than the end of the preceding movement.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	erformance A on the recording provided (Track 2). Look at the score, which you will e questions.	find in the	e separate insert, and read
2(a)	What is the contribution of the continuo part in bars 9–20? It provides support at the cadence points (1) when the music modulates (1).	1	Accept changes the key (1) Accept plays once every four bars (1) Accept plays a short melodic motif (1) Accept it plays an ascending sequence (1)
2(b)	Identify the harmonic device in bars 21–28 ¹ . Circle of Fifths (1).	1	
2(c)	Describe the music played by the two solo violins in bars 49–56. The second violin imitates the first (1) <u>one bar</u> later (1) at a lower pitch / a perfect 5 th lower (1), playing descending (semiquaver) scales (1) as a (descending) sequence (1).	2	
2(d)	Name the key and cadence at bars 66 ² –67. B-flat (major) (1), Perfect cadence (1).	2	
2(e)	Precisely identify the harmonic device in bars 81–86. Dominant (1) <u>pedal</u> (1).	2	Mark for dominant only if pedal correct.
2(f)	Describe the music from bar 87 to the end. Refer to bar numbers. In bars <u>87-93</u> (1) the solo violins play in thirds (1) over a circle of fifths (1) in a descending sequence (1). There is a dominant pedal (1) in G minor (1) from bar 93–103 (1). The solo violins play bariolage (1) in bars 96–101 (1). They echo / imitate (1) each other (exactly) in bars 94–95 (1) and bars 102–107 (1). Only the continuo provides accompaniment / there is no ripieno (1).	6	Award a maximum of 3 marks for correct references to bar numbers.

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance			
Refer to both Performances A and B on the recordings provided (Tracks 2 and 3).						
3(a)	Comment on the use of ornamentation and decoration in both performances. Performance B's solo parts are more decorated than Performance A (1). There is no ornamentation or decoration <u>in the solo violins</u> in either performance (1) up to about bar 20 (1). The soloists add a short ascending scalic run (1) at bar 23 / bar 39 (1) and trills (1) at bar 45 / bar 53 / 66 / 104 / 107 (1). Extra flourishes (1) are added by the soloists at bar 73 / bar 79 (1).	6	Credit valid observations about the ornamentation in either performance, with a maximum of 4 marks for any one performance. Award a maximum of 3 marks for reference to bar numbers.			
	By contrast, the Performance A soloists only trill (1) at bars 66, 104 and 107 (1). However, the <u>harpsichord</u> is decorated (1) at bars 16 / 32 (imitating the concertino) / in bars 67–69 (1).					

Question		Answer		Marks	Guidance
3(b)	tempo, d	e the two performances. You may wish to refer to instrum ynamics, articulation, the overall sound or any other feat important. You should <u>not</u> refer to ornamentation or dec	tures you	10	
	Levels	Descriptor	Marks		
	3	A clear and detailed comparison, demonstrating excellent aural perception and secure knowledge of issues appropriate to the two performances and the question. The examples of differences given are apt and comprehensive, and include relevant detail. The observations made are informed by pertinent contextual information. The response reflects a consistently balanced account of the two performances.	8–10		
	2	A detailed comparison at times, demonstrating good aural perception and good knowledge of issues appropriate to the two performances and the question. The examples of differences given are apt, and include mostly relevant detail. The observations made are informed by correct contextual information most of the time. The response overall reflects a balanced account of the two performances.	4–7		
	1	An uneven comparison, demonstrating some aural awareness and some knowledge of issues appropriate to the two performances and the question. The examples given are few, and include at times some relevant detail. Any observations made are informed by contextual information which is general in nature.	1–3		
	0	No creditable response.	0		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
3(b)	Most answers should notice that:		
	 Both performances use a harpsichord in the continuo group; Performance A's harpsichord is more prominent. Performance B is slightly faster (candidates might opine that they are roughly at the same tempo), but uses rubato quite heavily in later solo passages (e.g. slows down the triplets near the end). Both performances use 'terraced dynamics' as a matter of course, but Performance B also varies dynamics more overall. Better answers might add that: Performance B is at a higher pitch, suggesting Performance A might use period instruments. Both performances are resonant (Performance B is recorded live in a church). The balance in Performance B tends to vary at times. Both performances use a mixture of articulations. However, Performance A's articulation is often more detached at points where Performance B is played in a more legato style. 		
	Answers in the highest mark levels are also likely to explain that:		
	 Performance A is closer to normal expectations of historically informed performance than Performance B in terms of its style. The ensemble in Performance B is not always entirely together. They are likely to give more comprehensive examples of differences and show a secure understanding of performance practice issues. 		
	 Weaker answers are likely to: Make generalisations without pointing to specific musical examples. Lack contextual information to inform observations. 		

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Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
Section B -	Understanding Music		
Answer <u>one</u>	e question in Section B.		
Refer to yo	ur own unedited recordings of the set works. You may <u>not</u> use scores.		
Candidates • close fa • an unde • persona	a this section should be marked using the generic mark levels. will be expected to show: miliarity with the set works erstanding of typical techniques and processes I responsiveness and an ability to explain musical effects y to illustrate answers by reference to appropriate examples.		

Levels	Description	Marks
5	A well-developed understanding is demonstrated appropriate to the question, together with an ability to select, describe and analyse relevant and significant examples. A secure understanding of typical techniques and processes in relation to these examples is demonstrated throughout the response, and their musical effects clearly and convincingly explained. The connections identified between the pieces are appropriate and well-reasoned and support a wholly pertinent answer.	29–35
4	A good understanding is demonstrated appropriate to the question, together with an ability to select, describe and analyse relevant and significant examples. A secure understanding of typical techniques and processes in relation to these examples is demonstrated throughout much of the response, and their musical effects clearly explained. The connections identified between the pieces are generally appropriate and well-reasoned and support a focused answer.	22–28
3	An adequate understanding is demonstrated appropriate to the question, together with an ability to select and describe, and in some cases analyse, relevant examples of music. A secure understanding of typical techniques and processes in relation to these examples is demonstrated at times, and their musical effects explained. The connections identified between the pieces are generally appropriate and reasoned and support an answer that is focused at times.	15–21

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stion		Answer	Marks		Guidance
Le	evels	Description			Marks
	2	Some understanding is demonstrated appropriate to the question, together with ar describe some relevant examples of music. At times, an awareness of typical tech processes in relation to these examples is demonstrated and musical effects explain the connections identified between the pieces are generally appropriate and contrattation to the set of the transformation of the pieces are generally appropriate and contrattation.	niques an ained.	d	8–14
	1	Some understanding is demonstrated appropriate to the question, and a few examples relevant music are cited. An awareness of typical techniques and processes is some demonstrated but not always in relation to these examples. Musical effects are so Some connections identified between the pieces are appropriate. The answer inclusion points.	netimes metimes re	eferred to.	1–7
	0	No creditable response.			0

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
4	Discuss how contrast is achieved in Debussy's <i>La cathédrale engloutie</i> and in any <u>one</u> movement from Rimsky-Korsakov's <i>Scheherazade</i> .	35	
	Debussy's harmonic language makes for some interesting contrasts. Open chords (neither major nor minor) and widespread parallel movements combine with a gradual rise and fall (and extremes) in dynamics and range to evoke an expansive feeling as the cathedral emerges and submerges again. Major 2 nd clashes and the sostenuto pedal have a muddying effect. The middle section 'sonore sans dureté' against a tonic pedal is arguably majestic, contrasting with the beginning and end.		
	Candidates may choose any movement from Scheherazade; indeed, they all contain plenty of contrast. The most obvious contrasts might be found between sections of different tempo, different metres, different themes, different keys and different orchestral forces/timbres.		
	How Rimsky-Korsakov varies the Sultan's and Scheherazade's themes is particularly interesting. In 'The Sea and Sinbad's Ship', the Sultan's theme morphs seamlessly into an idea of sailing. Any time Scheherazade's theme occurs in its original form, it contrasts with the Sultan's often aggressive theme. The themes are also often fragmented and juxtaposed with each other and newer themes.		
	As an example, 'The Kalendar Prince' makes effective contrasts with its main theme – it starts as a bassoon solo in an andantino tempo, moving to oboe, then clarinet, then on to violins at a faster pace, and so on.		
	Whichever movement is chosen, candidates should be able to cite specific examples of contrasts to support general observations.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
5	Explain how changes of mood are achieved in <i>Solveig's Song</i> , movement IV and <u>one</u> other movement from Grieg's <i>Peer Gynt Suite No.</i> 2.	35	
	Solveig's Song consists of alternating, contrasting sections and moods. The opening is marked 'Andante', but the minor key, longer notes and unison strings, not to mention the slow <i>glissandi</i> at the end set a sombre mood. The more definite pulse provided by the harp in the next section, disturbed by occasional small shifts in tempo, does little to lift this melancholy. The woodwind chords following each phrase of string-led melody force pauses, adding a contemplative atmosphere. The 'Allegretto tranquillamente' sections adopt a more lilting feel, with a drone-like tonic pedal throughout – the mood is now gentler. The next 'Andante' section uses the same music as before, but the violins now play in octaves, and the dynamics are louder at times. The octaves in violins, but not the louder dynamics, carry through to the next 'Allegretto tranquillamente', as well as more heavily-voiced woodwind chords. The ending mimics exactly the start.		
	Lament begins with obvious contrasts between the Allegro furioso and Andante (doloroso) sections, both in tempo and timbre. Within the Andante sections, dynamics provide obvious examples of contrast, although candidates may also point to textural changes.		
	The Arabian Dance also sees textural contrast as well as some extreme and sudden dynamic changes. The minor sections, with a more flowing melody and flavour of exoticism played only in strings (with a supportive triangle), also contrast clearly with the main melody. The end of the movement forms a striking contrast with the rest, dying out slowly.		
	'Peer Gynt's Homecoming' contains many contrasts within the storm scene, and candidates can draw on a range of examples including quick dynamic and tessitura changes, as well as textural and timbral contrasts. The final section of this movement, with long, held notes in woodwind performing a <i>molto crescendo</i> and <i>diminuendo</i> , not to mention <i>ritardando</i> , serves as a link to 'Solveig's Song'.		

uestion	Answer Marks	Guidance
ection C – Co	nnecting Music	
iswer one qu	estion in Section C.	
	to musical examples of <u>two or more</u> styles or traditions from: world, folk, pop, jazz. You <u>may</u> also re cal tradition <u>not including the set works</u> .	efer to music fron
ou may <u>not</u> us	se recordings or scores.	
lestions in this	s section should be marked using the generic mark levels.	
	be expected to show:	
evidence of an ability to	and understanding of <u>two or more</u> styles or traditions from: World, Folk, Pop, Jazz. reflection on issues related to the composition and performance of music they have heard state and argue a view with consistency support assertions by reference to relevant music/musical practices. Descriptor	Marks
evidence of an ability to an ability to	and understanding of <u>two or more</u> styles or traditions from: World, Folk, Pop, Jazz. reflection on issues related to the composition and performance of music they have heard state and argue a view with consistency support assertions by reference to relevant music/musical practices.	Marks 25–30

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ion	Answer Marks	Guidance
Levels	Descriptor	Marks
3	 In answer to the issues raised by the question, the response demonstrates: an adequate attempt to address the issues raised by the question, supported by some relevant references to music and musical practices from two or more styles or traditions adequate reflection on some relevant issues related to the composition and performance of the music identified a clear statement of view, argued consistently at times. 	13–18
2	 In answer to the issues raised by the question, the response demonstrates: some attempt to address the issues raised by the question, but lacking support from references to relevant music and musical practices from two or more styles or traditions some attempt at reflection on some relevant issues related to the composition and performance of the music identified a statement of view, argued at times. 	7–12
1	 In answer to the issues raised by the question, the response demonstrates: a limited discussion of the issues raised by the question, lacking evidence of relevant musical knowledge and musical practices from one or more styles or traditions some limited reflection on some relevant issues related to the composition and performance of the music identified a statement of view. 	1–6
0	No creditable response.	0

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
6	What features of a piece of music make it suitable to accompany dancing? Discuss examples from a range of styles in your answer.	30	
	In order to dance to a piece of music, it must arguably have a strong pulse and a consistent tempo (i.e. not rubato). However, there are examples of dance music without a strong pulse.		
	Candidates might refer to dances from around the world, such as Thai music, Tango or Indonesian Gamelan dance, or to examples of whirling Folk music, or to the Swing era of Jazz. Popular music abounds with examples of dance music, such as Disco or Electronic Dance Music (EDM). Reference to DJing would also be relevant. In Film, Bollywood is renowned for its dancing, and candidates might also reference Gospel choirs moving in a dance-like fashion while singing.		
	Western Art music might be more associated with ballet, ballroom dancing, such as the waltz, or with Baroque dance styles, like the Gavotte.		
	Whatever line candidates take, they should be able to outline the characteristics of the dance music under discussion and why that makes it suitable.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
7	Describe examples of music for solo voice (with or without accompaniment) from different styles and traditions.	30	
	The solo voice is used in a wide variety of ways around the world. For example, in call and response music from various countries in Africa, the solo voice converses with an ensemble. Arabic singing is heavily ornamented. Vocal parts in Indian raag are improvisatory and contain much ornamentation. Folk music will often feature a solo singer, emphasising the story of the song, and some Jazz standards have room for a soloist (who may also scat, imitating instrumental sounds). Much Popular music features a solo singer, for reasons similar to that cited for Folk music above.		
	In the Western tradition, aside from a long tradition of solo song (<i>lieder, chansons, canzone</i>), solo singers have been used in opera. <i>Singspielen</i> and comic operas also made use of spoken dialogue. Taking this further, another example might be <i>Sprechstimme</i> .		
	More successful responses are likely to go beyond the 'what' of solo voice use and explore some of the 'how' – vocal techniques and roles.		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
8	Should music always meet listeners' expectations?	30	
	Particularly with regard to Popular musical styles, composers (or song-writers) need to adhere to certain conventions. For example, we might expect K-Pop music to blend traditional Korean features with Western styles, or for Top 40 tracks to be in simple quadruple time with guitar, keyboard and drums as accompaniment to a solo singer. With these expectations met, development or interest might happen through		
	juxtaposition of styles or even improvisation. Sometimes, composers and performers play it safe – for some, this means continued success, for others, instant ignominy. Some audiences crave authenticity rather than confection; for example, the artist 'P!nk' appeals to a more progressive market and has undergone several shifts in style. By contrast, it might be opined that the music of 'Coldplay' is over-produced and sometimes overly repetitive. Both are successful, meeting their listeners' expectations in one way, but finding ways to innovate.		
	This dilemma is familiar to students of Western Art music. Beethoven is one well-known example; his music was not always appreciated in his time, but later generations came to recognise its genius. New music that challenges listeners requires repeated digestion to become accepted.		