### Assessment Schedule - 2015

# Making Music: Integrate aural skills into written representation (91420)

# Evidence

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
ONE				
(a)	Italian word to indicate the tempo:  • Andante / Andantino / Moderato	Identifies a suitable tempo indication.		
(b)	How the entry of the wind instruments differs from the piano's entry:  • it begins with a <b>three-note</b> anacrusis / pick up, starting on an off-beat / partway through the last beat of the bar.	Gives a valid explanation of how the woodwind entry differs from that of the piano.	Gives a competent explanation of how the woodwind entry differs from that of the piano, including underlined evidence.	Gives a precise explanation of how the woodwind entry differs from that of the piano, including bold evidence.
(c)	How the tonality of the second half of the theme is different, when played by the woodwind:  • the woodwind remain in the tonic (C); the piano modulated to the dominant key (G).			Gives a precise explanation of how the tonality in the second half of the theme is different.
(d)	Wind instruments, in order of entry: (1) Oboe (2) Clarinet (3) (French) horn (4) Bassoon.	Identifies any THREE instruments.	Identifies all FOUR instruments in the correct order.	
(e)	Ways the accompaniment changes:  the (piano) accompaniment becomes faster / changes from a duplet (semiquaver) to a triplet (demisemiquaver) rhythm  a (clarinet) / melody instrument plays a descant / the same tune / in parallel, (a (compound) 6th) above the melody.	Gives a valid explanation of a way in which the accompaniment changes.	Gives a competent explanation of a way in which the accompaniment changes, including underlined evidence.	Gives a precise explanation of a way in which the accompaniment changes, including bold evidence.

NCEA Level 3 Making Music (91420) 2015 — page 2 of 6

Question			Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
One (f)	1	<b>Key</b> B <sub>b</sub> major	Relationship to the tonic key tonic	identifies: identifies: id		For BOTH modulations, identifies:
	• the tor		the tonality (major or minor).		the key     its relationship to the tonic key.	
(g)	<b>\$</b>	MA MA	mi MA 7	For TWO chords, identifies:  • the quality (major, minor, dominant 7th).	For TWO chords, identifies:  • the Roman numeral.	For THREE chords, identifies:  • the Roman numeral.
		I Ib	iib Ic V <sup>7</sup> I			

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	М6	E7	E8
ONE piece of evidence at any level.	TWO pieces of evidence at any level.	THREE (of five) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	FOUR (of five) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	TWO (of five) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	THREE (of five) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	TWO (of five) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.	THREE (of five) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.

**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

Question		Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
TWO						
(a)		Patterns Contours	Makes a generally accurate transcription of the melody, including:  • all THREE contours.	Makes a secure transcription of the melody, including:  TWO patterns  no more than TWO incorrect accidentals.	Makes an accurate transcription of the melody, including:  • no more than TWO errors of pitch or rhythm.	
(b)	Bar no.	Melody of the bar as performed	Ornament name	Identifies TWO (of 3) ornamented notes.	Names TWO different	Notates TWO different
	15		appoggiatura (accept "suspension")	ornamented notes.	ornament types used.	ornaments as they are performed.
	18		appoggiatura (accept "suspension")			
	23	***************************************	(upper) mordent / acciacatura			

# NCEA Level 3 Making Music (91420) 2015 — page 4 of 6

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Two (c) (i)	How the flautist has altered the rhythm of the melody:  • the rhythm is swung using triplets instead of pairs of quavers, and syncopated, with tied notes creating the syncopation.	Gives a valid explanation of how the rhythm of the melody is altered.	Gives a competent explanation of how the rhythm of the melody is altered, including underlined evidence.	Gives a precise explanation of how the rhythm of the melody is altered, including bold evidence.
(ii)	Instruments that enter on the repeat:  • (another) flute – adds a countermelody	Identifies BOTH instruments.	Explains how ONE instrument is used.	
	(rhythm) guitar – plays (arpeggiated) chords (on beats 1 and 4) in each bar / fills out the texture.			
(d)	Cadence: • imperfect.	Identifies the cadence.		

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	М6	E7	E8
ONE piece of evidence at any level.	TWO pieces of evidence at any level.	THREE (of five) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	FOUR (of five) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	THREE (of four) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	FOUR (of four) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	TWO (of three) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.	THREE (of three) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.

**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
THREE				
(a)	Voice-type of the singer:  • alto / contralto	Identifies the voice type.		
(b) (i)	How the singer interprets the rhythm:  • she performs the rhythm freely / bends the rhythm / enters before – or holds notes beyond – the beat) / uses rubato.	<b>Describes</b> how the singer interprets the rhythm.	Precisely describes how the singer interprets the rhythm, including underlined evidence.	
(ii)	<ul> <li>How the piano accompaniment differs between the beginning and the end:</li> <li>at the beginning, the pianist plays block chords, synchronising with the singer on beats 1 and 3</li> <li>at the end, on the words "in Berkeley Square", the pianist plays arpeggios / broken chords.</li> </ul>	Gives a <b>valid explanation</b> of how the piano rhythm differs.	Gives a competent explanation of how the piano rhythm differs, including underlined evidence.	Gives a <b>precise explanation</b> of how the piano rhythm differs, including <b>bold</b> evidence.
(c)	The ensemble performing the music:  • small a capella / unaccompanied mixed / SATB vocal ensemble / choir.	Describes the ensemble.	Precisely describes the ensemble, including underlined evidence.	
(d)	The metre / time signatures used:  (i) in the introduction: (simple) triple / \frac{3}{4}  (ii) in the verse: (simple) quadruple or common time / \frac{4}{4} or c.			Identifies the metre and / or time signature in BOTH sections.
(e)	The textures used in the extract:  • homophonic – all voices are singing the same rhythm to different pitches  - the introduction  - lines 2–4 of the verse  • monophonic – all voices are singing the same pitches  - the start of the last "ooh" in the introduction  - "that certain night, the night we met, there was"  - "and a".	Identifies and describes BOTH textures.	Identifies and describes BOTH textures, AND indicates where they are used.	Identifies and describes BOTH textures, AND indicates precisely where they are used.
(f)	The harmony of the final chord:  • tonic chord / chord I (in root position)  • the 3rd of the chord is omitted.	<b>Describes</b> the harmony of the chord.	Precisely describes the harmony of the chord, including underlined evidence.	

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Three (g)	<ul> <li>How the trumpet soloist decorates the melody:</li> <li>a (quick) scale passage is played between the first two notes of the melody</li> <li>a lip-bend is used to slide (down and back up) between the second and third notes of the melody</li> <li>the melody is changed at the end of the solo (on the words "in the air") by</li> </ul>	Describes ONE way the melody is decorated.		
(h)	going to a higher note then down by step to the last note.  Compositional devices used by the bass:  a dominant pedal note is repeated as an ostinato  the bass part is syncopated / alternates between playing on the beat and off the beat.	Identifies TWO compositional devices used.	Identifies and precisely describes ONE compositional device used, including underlined evidence.	
(i)	<ul> <li>Musical elements used to change the feel:</li> <li>the tempo speeds up from andante / reasonably slow to allegro / fast</li> <li>the rhythm changes from straight to swung, using triplets instead of pairs of quavers</li> <li>the instrumentation changes as the phrase initially played by trombone is repeated by the brass section and then the whole band</li> <li>the dynamic level increases with the entry of more instruments, and there is a crescendo to the last note of the phrase when the the whole band is playing, immediately followed by a quieter chord.</li> </ul>		Gives a competent explanation of how TWO elements are used to change the feel of the music.	Gives a <b>precise explanation</b> of how TWO elements are used to change the feel of the music, including <b>bold</b> evidence.

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
ONE piece of evidence at any level.	TWO pieces of evidence at any level.	THREE (of eight) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	FOUR (of eight) pieces of evidence at Achievement level.	THREE (of seven) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	FOUR (of seven) pieces of evidence at Merit level.	TWO (of four) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.	THREE (of four) pieces of evidence at Excellence level.

**N0** = No response; no relevant evidence.

### **Cut Scores**

Not Achieved	Achievement	Achievement Achievement with Merit	
0 – 8	9 – 14	15 – 18	19 – 24