Assessment Schedule - 2018

Music: Demonstrate aural understanding through written representation (91275)

Assessment Criteria

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
Demonstrating aural understanding through written representation involves:	Demonstrating in-depth aural understanding through written representation involves:	Demonstrating comprehensive aural understanding through written representation involves:	
identifying individual chords	identifying chord progressions (pairs of adjacent chords)	identifying chord phrases so that the original music is convincingly reproduced	
 notating melody, identifying rhythmic patterns and melodic contours 	notating rhythmic and melodic phrases so that the intent of the original music is communicated	notating rhythmic and melodic phrases so that the original music is convincingly reproduced	
• identifying musical elements and features.	describing the use of musical elements and features so that:	explaining the use of musical elements and features so that:	
	through notation, the intent of the original music is communicated	through notation, the intent of the original music is convincingly reproduced	
	 in a written response, understanding of the characteristics of those features is demonstrated. 	 in a written response, understanding of the effect or relevance of those features is demonstrated. 	

Cut Scores

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

Evidence

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
ONE				
(a)	How elements relate to the title: tempo slow and steady, portraying the stillness of dawn dynamics start soft then increase, portraying the sunrise timbre initially solo woodwinds with string accompaniment, with the addition of different instruments portraying the sun rising / light increasing / different colours	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used in the music.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and describes the characteristics of BOTH, including underlined-type evidence.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and explains how BOTH relate to the meaning of the title, including bold-type evidence.
	texture begins with a sparse texture, simple melody above a pedal; increases in complexity with countermelodies, the polyphonic texture portraying the growing activity of morning, e.g. dawn chorus.			
(b)	 Use of rhythm: running / rocking / lively / fast / waltz-like ¾ rhythm; fast running quavers and figure / oom-cha-cha pattern; changes to a § and ¾ feel at different times to suggest different dance steps. steady tempo Use of timbre: pizzicato and arco strings, light plucked sound suggesting dancing feet, arco strings singing waltz melody, also arco alternating with pizz. in melody suggests two different steps or dancers, light use of percussion (triangle on 1st beat of bar) to add emphasis to some steps. Other responses possible. 	Identifies an aspect of the use of rhythm AND an aspect of the use of timbre.	Identifies an aspect of the use of rhythm AND an aspect of the use of timbre and describes the characteristics of BOTH, including underlined-type evidence.	Identifies an aspect of the use of rhythm AND an aspect of the use of timbre and explains how BOTH relate to the idea of a dance, including bold-type evidence.

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
One (c)	How the theme is developed: repetition the theme is repeated many times, gradually / sequentially rising in pitch; it changes key several times and reaches a climax where two chords only are repeated	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used in the music.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and describes the characteristics of BOTH, including underlined-type evidence.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and explains how BOTH are used to develop the theme to tell a story, including bold-type evidence.
	tempo increases from a very slow start to an extremely fast tempo at the end as the speed of the pursuit increases			
	texture increases in complexity, starting with two parts only / melody over ostinato bassoon and bass; gradually more instruments are introduced – more and more pursuers join the chase – until the full orchestra is playing timbre develops in pitch and complexity from bass instruments only through to full orchestra including percussion / from low to high tessitura as the ferocity and intensity of the chase increases. Other responses possible.			

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence			
One (d)	Identifies any FOUR individual chords.	Identifies any THREE pairs of adjacent chords. A "pair" may not contain a chord already in another pair.	Identifies: • all the chords in TWO chordal phrases • the cadence.			
		There are 10 chords in 3 chordal phrases, and 1 cadence to be identified.				
	Clarinet (concert pitch)	D	Bm Chordal phrases			
	F#m E ⁷	Asus4 A B	G Em			
	6 Bm	Em A ⁷	DSUS4 D			
	Cadence ①: Perfect					

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	М6	E7	E8
Partial (of four) opportunity at any level.	ONE (of four) opportunities at any level.	TWO (of four) Achievement opportunities.	THREE (of four) Achievement opportunities.	TWO (of four) Merit opportunities.	THREE (of four) Merit opportunities.	TWO (of four) Excellence opportunities.	THREE (of four) Excellence opportunities.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.

Question	Achievement	Achievement with	Merit Achieven	Achievement with Excellence		
TWO						
(a)	Identifies any FOUR (of 8) melodic contours / rhythmic patterns.	Transcribes ONE meloo phrase with allowance f errors.	one me	Transcribes: ONE melodic phrase exactly ONE melodic phrase with allowance for TWO errors.		
	There are 2 melodic phrases (contranscribed. A Slowly		urs, and 3 rhythmic pat	tterns) to be		
	Violoncello 1	<u>.</u> .		•		
	Melodic phrases Melodic contours Rhythmic patterns					
	8	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
(b)	Similarities: tempo rhythmic patterns melody.	Identifies ONE feature that is similar AND ONE feature that is different.				
	 Differences: instrumentation the first version is played (or, has the vocal melody played) by strings / amplified cellos, and has a sonorous or smooth tone / a "classical" feel 	1	Identifies ONE feature that is different in the two versions, and describes characteristics of ONE difference, including underlined-	Identifies ONE feature that is different in the two versions, and explains the relevance of ONE difference, including bold-type evidence.		
	- the second version is sung by a female pop vocalist, accompanied by a band of guitar(s) and drum (or similar) and has a Latin / Spanish / Caribbean / up- beat pop feel		type evidence.			
	- in the second version the audience sings					
	 key the second version is in a different / higher key / is a minor third higher. 					
,	Other responses possible.					

Question	Sample Evidence	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence	
Two (c)	Compositional devices: repetition / ostinato the bass line is repeated three times variation (first half) the melody is decorated / varied on each repeat OR (second half) the pizzicato accompaniment is varied in an improvisatory or jazz-like manner sequence there is a descending sequence in the melody above a tenia podel.	Identifies TWO devices used in the music.	Identifies TWO compositional devices used, and describes the characteristics of BOTH, including underlined-type evidence.	Identifies TWO compositional devices used, and explains the effect of the use of BOTH, including bold-type evidence.	
	above a tonic pedal pedal there is a tonic pedal countermelody there is a countermelody above the main melody in a high tessitura to provide contrast / create a more complex texture.				
	Other responses possible.				
(d)	How elements relate to words: timbre begins with drums alone; use of a "crying" vocal timbre to suggest "aloneness" repetition same rhythm repeated; the same vocal melody is repeated in paired phrases to suggest "there is no more music" texture sparse / thin texture; begins percussion alone,	Identifies an aspect of ONE element used in the music.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and describes the characteristics of ONE, including underlined-type evidence.	Identifies an aspect of TWO elements used, and explains how BOTH relate to the meaning of the words, including bold-type evidence.	
	layers voice and guitars in and out to suggest "there are no more instruments". Other responses possible.				

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
A partial (of four) opportunity at any level.	ONE (of four) opportunities at any level.	TWO (of four) Achievement opportunities.	THREE (of four) Achievement opportunities.	TWO (of four) Merit opportunities.	THREE (of four) Merit opportunities.	TWO (of four) Excellence opportunities.	THREE (of four) Excellence opportunities.

Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
THREE			
(a)	Indicates:	Indicates:	Indicates:
	ONE instrument heard:		
	• flute		
	• bassoon		
	AND ONE of:		
	 a metronome marking in the range J = 90–110 OR a valid tempo indication to describe J = 100 	• a metronome marking close to J = 100 OR an appropriate Italian tempo indication to describe it (e.g. andante, andantino, moderato, allegretto)	• a metronome marking in the range J = 45–55 OR an appropriate Italian tempo indication to describe it (e.g. lento, largo)
	• a valid time signature (e.g. $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$).	• a valid time signature (e.g. $\frac{2}{4}$ or $\frac{4}{4}$).	• the correct time signature (i.e. $\frac{2}{2}$ or $^{\circ}$) AND matching bar lines.
	THREE of:	THREE of:	FOUR of:
	a slower tempo in bars 11–12	a ritardando / rallentando in bars 11–12	a ritardando / rallentando beginning in bar 11
	a slower tempo in bars 15–16	• a ritardando / rallentando in bars 15–16	a ritardando / rallentando beginning in bar 15
	• an <i>a tempo</i> marking in bars 12–13	• an <i>a tempo</i> marking in bars 12–13	an <i>a tempo</i> marking mid bar 12
	ONE change of dynamic (louder or softer, as appropriate) in any of bars 2–4, 11–12, or 14.	• a <i>crescendo</i> (word or hairpin) in bars 2–4	• a crescendo in bars 3–4 terminating in <i>f</i>
		a diminuendo (word or hairpin) in bars 11–12.	a diminuendo in bars 11–12 terminating in <i>pp</i>
			(subito) <i>mf</i> mid bar 14. Allow a difference in dynamics of one degree above or below.
		ONE of:	TWO of:
	• a change in the way some of the notes are played in bars 0–2 OR 8–10.	• a change in the way the notes are played in bars 0–2 OR 8–10.	all staccato markings in bars 0–2 OR 8–10
		a change in volume / intensity in bar 4, beats 1 and 2	marcato accent (>) markings in the flute part, bar 4, beats 1 and 2
		• a change in the way the notes are played in bars 6–7 OR 14–15.	all slurs on the pairs of quavers in bars 6–7 OR 14– 15.



Question	Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Three (b)	Identifies any SIX (of 13) melodic contours / rhythmic patterns.	Transcribes TWO melodic phrases with allowance for TWO errors in each.	Transcribes THREE melodic phrases with allowance for TWO errors in each.
	There are 3 melodic phrases (contranscribed.	nprising 8 melodic contours and 5 n	hythmic patterns) to be
	A J = 100	Melodic cor	Melodic phrases
	Violin Violin		
	4B		
	Vln.	7	7
	Vc. 9: 7		
	8 C	Г	Rhythmic patterns
	Vc. 9:55		

N1	N2	А3	A4	M5	M6	E7	E8
A partial (of four) opportunity at any level.	ONE (of four) opportunities at any level.	TWO (of four) Achievement opportunities.	THREE (of four) Achievement opportunities.	TWO (of four) Merit opportunities.	THREE (of four) Merit opportunities.	TWO (of four) Excellence opportunities.	THREE (of four) Excellence opportunities.

N0 = No response; no relevant evidence.