



Rewarding Learning

ADVANCED
General Certificate of Education
2014

Music

Assessment Unit A2 2: Part 1

assessing

Test of Aural Perception

[AU221]

MONDAY 12 MAY, MORNING

**MARK
SCHEME**

General Marking Instructions

Introduction

Mark schemes are published to assist teachers and students in their preparation for examinations. Through the mark schemes teachers and students will be able to see what examiners are looking for in response to questions and exactly where the marks have been awarded. The publishing of the mark schemes may help to show that examiners are not concerned about finding out what a student does not know but rather with rewarding students for what they do know.

The purpose of Mark Schemes

Examination papers are set and revised by teams of examiners and revisers appointed by the Council. The teams of examiners and revisers include experienced teachers who are familiar with the level and standards expected of students in schools and colleges.

The job of the examiners is to set the questions and the mark schemes; and the job of the revisers is to review the questions and mark schemes commenting on a large range of issues about which they must be satisfied before the question papers and mark schemes are finalised.

The questions and the mark schemes are developed in association with each other so that the issues of differentiation and positive achievement can be addressed right from the start. Mark schemes, therefore, are regarded as part of an integral process which begins with the setting of questions and ends with the marking of the examination.

The main purpose of the mark scheme is to provide a uniform basis for the marking process so that all the markers are following exactly the same instructions and making the same judgements in so far as this is possible. Before marking begins a standardising meeting is held where all the markers are briefed using the mark scheme and samples of the students' work in the form of scripts. Consideration is also given at this stage to any comments on the operational papers received from teachers and their organisations. During this meeting, and up to and including the end of the marking, there is provision for amendments to be made to the mark scheme. What is published represents this final form of the mark scheme.

It is important to recognise that in some cases there may well be other correct responses which are equally acceptable to those published: the mark scheme can only cover those responses which emerged in the examination. There may also be instances where certain judgements may have to be left to the experience of the examiner, for example, where there is no absolute correct response – all teachers will be familiar with making such judgements.

(Answers in italics not creditworthy as stand alone answers)

			AVAILABLE MARKS
1	Debussy: <i>Prélude à L'après-midi d'un faune</i> , Bars 37–55		
	(a) oboe	[1]	
	(b) repetition counter melody imitation	[3]	
	(c) clarinet	[1]	
	(d) dominant seventh chromaticism	[2]	
	(e) D \flat (major)	[1]	
	perfect	[1]	
	(f) (i) impressionism	[1]	
	(ii) one mark available for one of the following:		
	• change of metre		
	• obscuring of the pulse		
	• complex rhythms		
	• rhythmic flexibility/ambiguity/fluidity/improvisatory		
	• fluctuating tempo/rubato	[1]	
	(g) (free) ternary (no credit for ABA)	[1]	12
2	Byrd: Ave Verum Corpus, Extract A Bars 1–13 and Extract B Bars 30–37.		
	(a) homophonic/chordal	[1]	
	(b) minor/modal	[1]	
	(c) perfect	[1]	
	imperfect	[1]	
	(d) alto tenor	[2]	
	(e) imitative/contrapuntal/polyphonic	[1]	
	(f) SATB/mixed voices [$\frac{1}{2}$] choir [$\frac{1}{2}$]	[1]	
	(g) motet	[1]	
	(h) (i) Renaissance	[1]	
	(ii) two marks available as follows:		
	• tierce de Picardie		
	• suspensions		
	• predominant use of root position chords		
	• false relations	[2]	12

			AVAILABLE MARKS
3	Bartók: Concerto for Orchestra, Mt. 4 Bars 75–113		
(a)	<i>Leningrad</i> /Seventh Symphony [1] Shostakovich [1]	[2]	
(b)	up to seven marks available as follows:		
	• in clarinet [$\frac{1}{2}$] decorated [$\frac{1}{2}$] with triplet(s) [$\frac{1}{2}$] in a <i>descending</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] sequence [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	• in upper strings/violins [$\frac{1}{2}$] in octaves/up an octave [$\frac{1}{2}$] staccato [$\frac{1}{2}$] <i>repeated</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] <i>quavers</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	• in tuba [$\frac{1}{2}$] <i>without triplets</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] more legato [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	• in canon [1] <i>at a crotchet/beat's distance</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] inverted [1] in the violins [$\frac{1}{2}$]	[7]	
(c) (i)	dissonance	[1]	
	(ii) up to two marks available:		
	glissandi [$\frac{1}{2}$] <i>in trombone/violin</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	tuba as solo instrument		
	muted trumpet	[2]	12
4	Brahms: Academic Festival Overture, Bars 143–188		
(a)	imitation triplet diminished seventh	[3]	
(b) (i)	bassoon	[1]	
	(ii) thirds	[1]	
	(iii) up to two marks available as follows:		
	• syncopated/off beat [$\frac{1}{2}$] staccato [$\frac{1}{2}$] strings [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	• chords/homophonic [$\frac{1}{2}$]	[2]	
(c)	oboe	[1]	
(d)	up to three marks available as follows:		
	• <i>descending</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] sequence [$\frac{1}{2}$]		
	• inversion		
	• fragmentation		
	• extension		
	• (decoration with) triplets		
	• modulation/change of key	[3]	
(e)	overture	[1]	12

5 Stravinsky: *Pulcinella Suite*, Minuetto, Bars 8–40.

- | | | |
|--|------------|----|
| (a) homophonic/chordal | [1] | |
| (b) dominant
perfect | [1]
[1] | |
| (c) rhythmic feature:
scotch snap/dotted | [1] | |
| harmonic feature:
one mark available as follows: | | |
| • dissonance | | |
| • perfect cadence | | |
| • tonic minor (chord) | | |
| • <i>dominant</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] pedal [$\frac{1}{2}$] | [1] | |
| (d) (i) trombone | [1] | |
| (ii) up to three marks available as follows: | | |
| • accented/sforzando [$\frac{1}{2}$] | | |
| • lower strings/cello/ <u>double</u> bass [$\frac{1}{2}$] | | |
| • staccato [$\frac{1}{2}$] | | |
| • <i>on the beat</i> [$\frac{1}{2}$] chords/homophonic [$\frac{1}{2}$] | | |
| • du talon/heel of the bow [1] | [3] | |
| (e) trumpet | [1] | |
| (f) triple $\frac{3}{8}/\frac{3}{4}$ | [1] | |
| (g) neoclassical | [1] | 12 |

Total**60**