



Rewarding Learning

**ADVANCED SUBSIDIARY (AS)
General Certificate of Education
January 2014**

Music

Assessment Unit AS 2: Part 1

assessing

Test of Aural Perception

[AU121]

WEDNESDAY 8 JANUARY, 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.

1 Haydn: Symphony No. 94 in G major, second movement, Bars 107–143

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) C (major) [1]

(b) up to **three** marks available as follows:

- offbeat [$\frac{1}{2}$] chords/homophonic [$\frac{1}{2}$] multiple stopping [$\frac{1}{2}$], (first) *violins* [$\frac{1}{2}$] play *rising* [$\frac{1}{2}$] *semiquaver* [$\frac{1}{2}$] sextuplet/triplet [$\frac{1}{2}$] arpeggios/broken chords [$\frac{1}{2}$] *lower* [$\frac{1}{2}$] auxiliary notes [$\frac{1}{2}$] [3]

(c) up to **three** marks available as follows:

- dotted rhythm [1]
- unison [1]
- includes chromatic [$\frac{1}{2}$] appoggiaturas [$\frac{1}{2}$]
- rearrangement of broken chord [1]
- *descending* [$\frac{1}{2}$] scale/stepwise/conjunct [$\frac{1}{2}$]
- legato [1] [3]

(d) diminished seventh tonic pedal [2]

(e) (i) Variation 4/final/last variation [1]

(ii) Classical [1]

11

2 Bob Chilcott, *Like a Rainbow*, Bars 31–76

(a) triplet ostinato [2]

(b) rhythmic feature: syncopation [1]

melodic feature: rising [$\frac{1}{2}$] scalar/conjunct/stepwise [$\frac{1}{2}$]; repetition [1] [1]

(c) homophonic [1]

(d) imperfect [1]

(e) tonality: major [1]

metre: 2/2/2/4/duple/ $\frac{4}{4}$ /quadruple [1]

(f) female/ssa/soprano (and alto) [$\frac{1}{2}$] choir [$\frac{1}{2}$] [1]

(g) (i) Twentieth century [1]

(ii) **one** mark available as follows:

- dissonance
- syncopation [1]

11

3 Beethoven: Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D major, Op. 61, Mt. 3, Bars 31–70

AVAILABLE
MARKS

(a) up to **three** marks available as follows:

- dotted rhythm
 - descends [$\frac{1}{2}$] by step/conjunct movement/scalic [$\frac{1}{2}$]
 - spans an octave [1]
 - mordent
 - repetition [$\frac{1}{2}$] of two bar phrase [$\frac{1}{2}$]
 - octave leap [1]
- [3]

(b) fragmentation imitation inversion [3]

(c) D (major)/tonic [1]

(d) double stopping bariolage/crossing of strings [2]

(e) rondo/sonata-rondo [1]

(f) Classical [1]

11

4 Grieg: Anitra's Dance from Peer Gynt Suite No. 1, Op. 46, Bars 1–60

(a) major [1]

(b) triangle [1]

(c) trill/mordent [1]

tonic [$\frac{1}{2}$] pedal [$\frac{1}{2}$] [1]

(d) **three** marks available as follows:

- chromatic
 - descending [$\frac{1}{2}$] arpeggios/broken chords [$\frac{1}{2}$]
 - inverted pedal [1]/returns to repeated note/pitch B [$\frac{1}{2}$] on first beat of each bar [$\frac{1}{2}$]
 - descending [$\frac{1}{2}$] sequence [$\frac{1}{2}$]
- [3]

(e) parallel thirds imitation [2]

(f) major [1]

(g) Romantic [1]

11

5 Rimsky-Korsakov: Trombone Concerto in B \flat , Mt. 3, Allegretto, Bars 13–82

- (a) trombone [1]
- 2/4/duple [1]
- homophonic [1]
- (b) **two** marks available as follows:
 - snare/side drum
 - cymbals
 - bass drum [2]
- (c) triplet modulation to the minor pedal [3]
- (d) solo concerto [1]
- (e) Romantic [1]

Total

**AVAILABLE
MARKS**

10

54