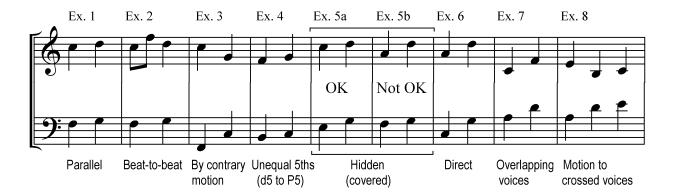
# AP® MUSIC THEORY 2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

# Definitions of Common Voice-Leading Errors (DCVLE) (Use for Questions 5 and 6)



- 1. Parallel fifths and octaves (immediately consecutive) unacceptable (award 0 points)
- **2.** Beat-to-beat fifths and octaves (equal perfect intervals on successive beats) unacceptable (award 0 points)
- **3.** Fifths and octaves by contrary motion unacceptable (award 0 points)
- **4.** Unequal fifths  $(d5 \rightarrow P5)$ 
  - In a three- or four-part texture, a rising d5 $\rightarrow$ P5 is acceptable ONLY in the progressions  $I-V_3^4-I^6$  and  $I-vii^{\circ 6}-I^6$  (no deduction).
  - A rising  $d5 \rightarrow P5$  in other progressions is unacceptable (1-point error).
  - The reverse, a rising P5→d5, is acceptable voice leading (no deduction).
  - Unequal fifths between two upper voices are acceptable in either order when the voices are descending (no deduction).
- **5.** Hidden (or covered) fifths and octaves in outer voices (similar motion to a perfect interval that involves one voice moving by step)
  - When the step is in the upper voice, as shown in Ex. 5a acceptable (no deduction).
  - When the step is in the lower voice, as shown in Ex. 5b unacceptable (1 point error).
- **6.** Direct fifths and octaves in outer voices unacceptable (1-point error)

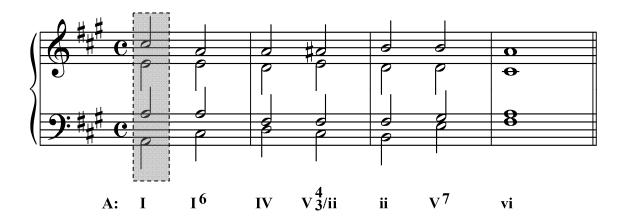
  Definition: Similar motion to a perfect interval that involves a skip in each voice. N.B.: Many sources equate "hidden" and "direct." For purposes of scoring, it seems useful to refine those definitions, particularly in light of past scoring practice.
- 7. Overlapping voices unacceptable (1-point error)

  Definition: Two voices move to a position in which the lower voice is higher than the previous note in the higher voice, or they move to a position where the higher voice is lower than the previous note in the lower voice.
- **8.** Crossed voices unacceptable (1-point error)

  Definition: Voicing in which the normal relative position of voices is violated, e.g., if the soprano is below the alto or the bass is above the tenor

# AP® MUSIC THEORY 2012 SCORING GUIDELINES

#### Question 6



**SCORING: 18 points** 

### I. Chord Spelling (6 points, 1 point per chord)

- **A.** Award 1 point for each chord that correctly realizes the given chord symbols.
  - 1. The chord must be spelled correctly and in the proper inversion (i.e., the bass note must be correct).
  - 2. The fifth (but *not* the *third*) may be omitted from any root-position triad.
  - 3. The fifth (but not the third or seventh) may be omitted from a root-position seventh chord.
  - 4. All inverted triads and inverted seventh chords must be complete.
  - 5. All triads must contain at least three voices.
  - 6. All seventh chords must contain at least four voices.
- **B.** Award 0 points for a chord that breaks one or more of the conditions of **I.A.** 
  - 1. Award 0 points for voice leading into and out of these chords.
- **C.** Award ½ point each for a correctly realized chord that has exactly one of the following errors:
  - 1. A doubled leading tone, a doubled chordal seventh, or incorrect doubling of a  $_{4}^{6}$  chord.
  - 2. More than one octave between adjacent upper parts.
- **D.** Award 0 points for a correctly realized chord that has:
  - 1. More than one error listed in **I.C.** (e.g., doubled leading tone and spacing error, or two spacing errors), or
  - 2. The accidental on the wrong side of a note.

However, do check the voice leading into and out of these chords.

## II. Voice Leading (12 points)

- **A.** In general, award 2 points for acceptable voice leading between two correctly realized chords. N.B.: This includes the voice leading from the given chord to the second chord.
- **B.** If all chords are correctly realized and there are no voice-leading errors (as described in **II.C.** and **II. D.**), but the response seems to have excessive leaps within the three upper voices:
  - 1. Award 12 points for voice leading if there are six or fewer leaps in the three upper voices combined.
  - 2. Award 11 points for voice leading if there are more than six leaps in the three upper voices combined.

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### Question 6 (continued)

- **C.** Award only 1 point for voice leading between two correctly realized chords (as defined in **I.A.**) that features exactly one of the following errors:
  - 1. Uncharacteristic unequal fifths. (See DCVLE, no. 4.)
  - 2. Uncharacteristic hidden (covered) or direct octaves or fifths between outer voices. (See *DCVLE*, nos. 5 and 6.)
  - 3. Overlapping voices. (See *DCVLE*, no. 7.)
  - 4. Motion leading to a chord with crossed voices. (See *DCVLE*, no. 8.)
  - 5. A chordal seventh approached by a descending leap.
- **D.** Award 0 points for voice leading between two correctly realized chords (as defined in **I.A.**) if any one of the following statements is true:
  - 1. Parallel octaves, fifths, or unisons occur (immediately successive or on successive beats), including those by contrary motion. (See *DCVLE*, nos. 1 through 3.)
  - 2. An uncharacteristic leap occurs (e.g., augmented second, tritone, or more than a fifth).
  - 3. A chordal seventh is unresolved or resolved incorrectly. (The voice with the seventh must move down by step, if possible. In some cases, such as ii<sup>7</sup> to cadential <sup>6</sup><sub>4</sub>, the seventh may be retained in the same voice or transferred to another voice.)
  - 4. The leading tone in an outer voice is unresolved or resolved incorrectly. N.B.: When I and vi are connected by V or  $V^6$  (i.e., I–V–vi or I– $V^6$ –vi) early in the phrase (so that there is no expectation of a cadence), an  $\hat{s}$ - $\hat{r}$ - $\hat{s}$  line is acceptable in any voice.
  - 5. The 6th or 4th of a  $^6_{\perp}$  chord is unresolved or resolved incorrectly.
  - 6. A suspension is handled incorrectly. (Consider this as voice leading before the chord.)
  - 7. At least one of the chords has more or fewer than four voices (soprano, alto, tenor, and bass).
  - 8. More than one error listed in section **II.C.** occurs.
- **E.** Award 0 points for voice leading into and out of an incorrectly realized chord.

## III. Scores with Additional Meaning

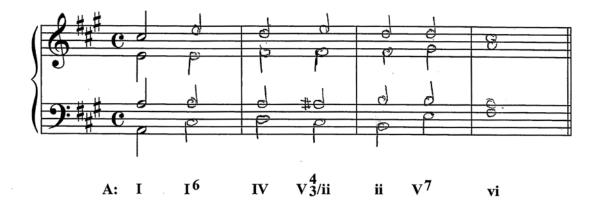
- **0 1** This score can be given to a response that has redeeming qualities.
- **0 0** This score is used for a response that represents an unsuccessful attempt to answer the question (has no redeeming qualities, or only one) or a response that is off topic or irrelevant.
- The dash is reserved for blank responses.

#### IV. Notes

- **A.** Do not penalize a response that includes correctly used nonchord tones.
- $\boldsymbol{\mathsf{B.}}$  An incorrectly used nonchord tone is considered a voice-leading error.
  - Award 1 point if the nonchord tone results in one error listed in **II.C.**
  - Award 0 points if the nonchord tone results in at least one error from **II.D.** or more than one error from **II.C.**
- **C.** Half-point totals round up with one exception: A total score of 17½ rounds down to 17.

## Question 6. (Suggested time—10 minutes)

Write the following progression in four voices, following eighteenth-century voice-leading procedures. Continue logically from the spacing of the first chord. Do not add embellishments unless indicated by the Roman and Arabic numerals.



E#A# F#

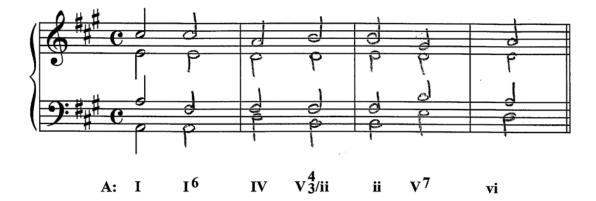
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Write the following progression in four voices, following eighteenth-century voice-leading procedures. Continue logically from the spacing of the first chord. Do not add embellishments unless indicated by the Roman and Arabic numerals.



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Write the following progression in four voices, following eighteenth-century voice-leading procedures. Continue logically from the spacing of the first chord. Do not add embellishments unless indicated by the Roman and Arabic numerals.



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# AP® MUSIC THEORY 2012 SCORING COMMENTARY

#### Question 6

#### Overview

The intent of this question was to test students' ability to:

- write a four-part chord progression from Roman numerals;
- spell chords in a major key;
- demonstrate an understanding of chord inversions;
- demonstrate command of voice-leading procedures, including both stepwise root progressions and root progressions by fifth;
- demonstrate knowledge of secondary dominants; and
- demonstrate an understanding of tendency tones and their resolutions.

Sample: 6A Score: 18

This represents an excellent response. All of the chords are spelled correctly, and all of the voice-leading connections are acceptable. The response earned 6 points for chord spelling and 12 points for voice leading, for a total of 18 points.

Sample: 6B Score: 11

This represents a fair response. Five chords are spelled correctly and earned 1 point each. Because chord four is missing its root, it received no points for chord spelling. The voice-leading connection between chords one and two is correct. There are parallel octaves between the soprano and bass from chord two to chord three, so no voice-leading points were awarded for this connection. Because chord four is not spelled correctly, no voice-leading points were awarded for the connections into and out of this chord. All remaining voice-leading connections are acceptable. The response earned 5 points for chord spelling and 6 points for voice leading, for a total of 11 points.

Sample: 6C Score: 3

This represents a poor response. Only chords three, five, and six are spelled correctly. There are parallel fifths between the tenor and bass from chord five to chord six, so no voice-leading points were awarded for this connection. Because of the misspelled chords, no voice-leading points were awarded for the remaining connections. The response earned 3 points for chord spelling and no points for voice leading, for a total of 3 points.