

**AP[®] MUSIC THEORY
2013 SCORING GUIDELINES**

Question 3

a: i V⁶₄ i⁶ iv V i⁶ ii^{o6} V i

SCORING: 24 points

I. Pitches (16 points)

- A. Award 1 point for each correctly notated pitch. Do not consider duration.
- B. Award full credit for octave transpositions of the correct bass pitch. (Octave transpositions of soprano pitches are *not* allowed.)
- C. No enharmonic equivalents are allowed.

II. Chord Symbols (8 points)

- A. Award 1 point for each chord symbol correct in both Roman and Arabic numerals.
- B. Award ½ point for each correct Roman numeral that has incorrect or missing Arabic numerals.
- C. Accept the correct Roman numeral regardless of its case.
- D. Accept “ii” (or “II”) as a correct Roman numeral even without a diminished (°) symbol.
- E. The six-four chord may be correctly notated as shown in the key above. Also, give full credit for the label “P⁶₄” or “(P)” for the second chord.

III. Special Scoring Issues

Half-point totals round up with one exception: a total score of 23½ rounds down to 23.

- 0 0** This score is used for a response that represents an unsuccessful attempt to answer the question or a response that is off-topic or irrelevant.
- The dash is reserved for blank responses.

Questions 3-4

For each of these questions, you will hear a harmonic progression in four parts. In each case, the progression will be played four times. There will be a pause of 30 seconds after the first playing and a one-minute pause after each subsequent playing. For each question, please do the following.

- (a) Notate only the soprano and bass voices. Do not notate the alto and tenor voices.
- (b) On the blanks provided under each staff, write in the Roman and Arabic numerals that indicate the chords and their inversions.
- (c) Make sure to align your notes with the blanks provided.

Question 3. Before listening to the first playing, please look at the staff below. Notice that there are nine chords in the progression; the soprano and bass notes and the Roman numeral of the first chord are given.

Now listen to the progression for the first time and begin working. 



a: i II i⁶ iv V i⁶ II V⁶₄ i

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a second time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a third time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a final time. 

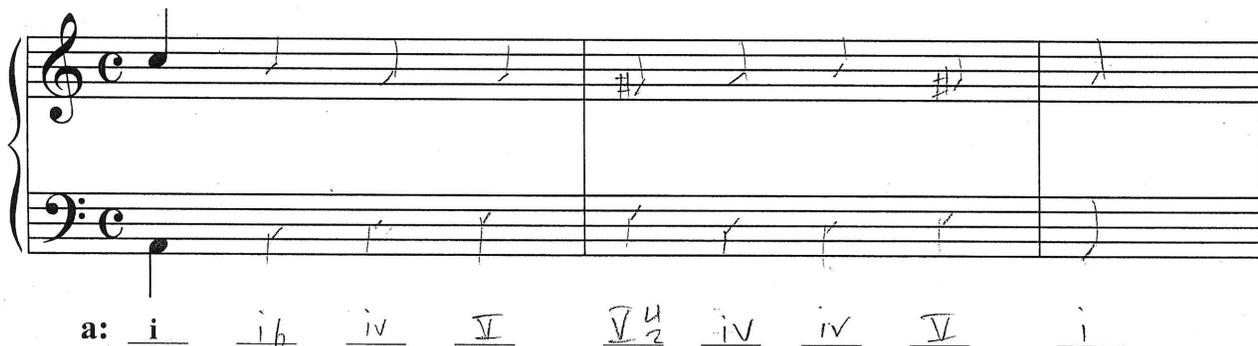
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- Make sure to align your notes with the blanks provided.

Question 3. Before listening to the first playing, please look at the staff below. Notice that there are nine chords in the progression; the soprano and bass notes and the Roman numeral of the first chord are given.

Now listen to the progression for the first time and begin working. 



a: i i₆ iv V V_{4/2} iv iv V i

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a second time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a third time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a final time. 

Questions 3-4

For each of these questions, you will hear a harmonic progression in four parts. In each case, the progression will be played four times. There will be a pause of 30 seconds after the first playing and a one-minute pause after each subsequent playing. For each question, please do the following.

- Notate only the soprano and bass voices. Do not notate the alto and tenor voices.
- On the blanks provided under each staff, write in the Roman and Arabic numerals that indicate the chords and their inversions.
- Make sure to align your notes with the blanks provided.

Question 3. Before listening to the first playing, please look at the staff below. Notice that there are nine chords in the progression; the soprano and bass notes and the Roman numeral of the first chord are given.

Now listen to the progression for the first time and begin working. 



a: i VII vi i VII vi i ii III

MmmMMmd
mdMmmMM

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a second time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a third time. 

The progression for **Question 3** will now be played a final time. 

AP[®] MUSIC THEORY

2013 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 3

Overview

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

- hear a four-part progression in a minor key and notate the outer voices;
- provide the correct Roman numeral analysis of the chords;
- demonstrate a knowledge of common chord progressions;
- hear and notate chords in root position and in inversion;
- demonstrate a knowledge of the interaction between the chord progression and the line;
- demonstrate an understanding of standard cadences; and
- hear and properly label the outer voices and Roman numerals of the passing six-four chord.

Sample: 3A

Score: 21

This represents a very good response. The student correctly notates all eight of the soprano pitches and was awarded 8 points. There are seven correct bass pitches and one incorrect pitch on chord eight, earning a score of 7 for the bass. The Roman numeral analysis for chord two is incorrect in both Roman numerals and Arabic figures. The Roman numeral analysis for chords three, four, five, six, and nine is correct in both Roman numerals and Arabic figures and earned 5 points. The Roman numerals for chords seven and eight are correct, however the Arabic figure in chord seven is missing and there is an incorrect Arabic figure in chord eight; $\frac{1}{2}$ point was awarded for each. The score for the Roman numeral analysis was 6 points. (Soprano: 8; Bass: 7; Roman numerals: 6; Total = 21)

Sample: 3B

Score: 14

This represents a fair response. The student correctly notates all eight of the soprano pitches and 8 points were awarded. Three of the bass pitches are notated correctly and earned 3 points. The Roman numeral analysis for chords eight and nine is correct in both Roman numerals and Arabic figures and earned 2 points. The Roman numeral in chord five is correct but there is an incorrect Arabic figure; therefore $\frac{1}{2}$ point was awarded. The total awarded for Roman numerals was $2\frac{1}{2}$ points. (Soprano: 8; Bass: 3; Roman numerals: $2\frac{1}{2}$; Total = $13\frac{1}{2}$, rounded up to 14)

Sample: 3C

Score: 3

This represents a poor response. The student correctly notates three of the soprano pitches and none of the bass pitches and earned a score of 3 points. None of the Roman numerals are correct. (Soprano: 3; Bass: 0; Roman numerals: 0; Total = 3)