# Grading Rubric for Incomplete Phrase Diagrams

Each blank in an incomplete phrase diagram is worth two points, with the following conditions earning a student one point for a partially correct answer:

1) Student answer provided the correct tonic for a key, but provided the wrong mode (e.g., a response of "E," when the answer was "e" or "Em").

2) Student answer indicated an authentic cadence, but failed to indicate correctly whether it was perfect or imperfect.

3) Student provided a measure number for a phrase or subphrase ending that was one measure off (this isn't truly a partially correct answer, but it is assumed that the student was actually looking at the correct location and just miscounted).

The marking "-0" will also be used in grading when the student provides an incorrect answer, but the instructor feels that a subject essential to the question was not adequately addressed in class, or there is some other reason that the question itself posed a difficulty beyond what should be expected to pass the class. Students should translate "-0" as "this is wrong, but I won't count off for it this time." Students should also assume that similar errors made on future assignments will result in point deductions, with an exception made for confusing cadences with evaded cadences, which will always result in -0.

Students will receive **bonus points** if they correctly identify all cadences and evaded cadences in an assignment over 50 points: +2 for those between 51-100, and +4 for those over 100. Students who correctly identify all but one on an assignment over 100 points will still receive +2.

Common -0 mistakes:

1) Student answer indicated an authentic cadence, but it was an evaded cadence ending on tonic, so the blank should have been filled with "I" or "i" (usually an authentic cadence is avoided by placing one or both of the final two chords in inversion).

2) Student answer indicated a half cadence, but it was an evaded cadence ending on an inverted $V^{(7)}$ chord or $vii^{o(7)}$ chord, or a root-position $vii^{o(7)}$ (HCs always end on root-position dominant chords).

3) Student provided a Roman numeral at a phrase ending, but that chord was part of a cadence (and so the cadence type should be provided in the blank).

4) Student provided a Roman numeral at a phrase ending that matched the last chord of a phrase ending with an evaded cadence, but failed to indicate the correct quality or inversion of the chord.