

Lincoln High School Band

Concert/Symphonic &
Freshman/Varsity Band
Chair Placement

Bassoon

Audition Materials

f *p*

Moderato.

mf *mp* *f* *p*

Moderato.
marcato

mf *f* *f*

(Scale of E minor)

With full tone

Lento. (Scale of E major)

With full tone

Andante.
Minor

mf *p*

Major

f *mf* *p* *f*

Moderato assai.

With full tone

Freshman/Varsity/Concert/Symphonic
Bassoon

SD All State Band Auditions

Revised 2008

Flute Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 176$.
Chromatic fingerings should be used where appropriate.

The Flute Chromatic Scale is presented in three staves of music. The first staff shows the ascending scale from middle C (C4) to the G6 octave. The second staff shows the descending scale from G6 to middle C (C4). The third staff shows the descending scale from G6 to the C3 octave. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in treble clef.

Oboe Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 176$.
Chromatic fingerings should be used where appropriate.

The Oboe Chromatic Scale is presented in two staves of music. The first staff shows the ascending scale from middle C (C4) to the G6 octave. The second staff shows the descending scale from G6 to middle C (C4). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in treble clef.

Bassoon Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 152$.
Chromatic fingerings should be used where appropriate.

The Bassoon Chromatic Scale is presented in two staves of music. The first staff shows the ascending scale from middle C (C4) to the G6 octave. The second staff shows the descending scale from G6 to middle C (C4). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in bass clef.

South Dakota All-State Band Auditions

Bassoon Major and minor scales

Revised July 2008

To be played at a minimum of $\text{♩} = 144$

C Major



a melodic minor



F Major



d melodic minor



G Major



e melodic minor



B \flat Major



g melodic minor



D Major



b melodic minor



All-State Band and Orchestra Terminology Sheet

(Revised – June 2008 & June 2009 - Definitions taken from the Oxford Dictionary of Music)

***NOTE:** Anyone auditioning for the Orchestra will include the bowing terms in the shaded box at the end;
Students auditioning for the All-State Band test **will not** include the bowing terms

1. *accelerando* (*accel.*) - gradually growing faster
2. *accidental* - chromatic alteration of a note from the key signature until the next bar line (can be extended by a tie)
3. *ad libitum* (*ad lib*) or *a piacere* - at pleasure, at will
4. *a due* (*a 2*) - for two parts
5. *affettuoso* - tenderly, with feeling
6. *alla breve* (\mathcal{C}) - 2/2 time, cut time
7. *allargando* - getting slower and louder
8. *amoroso* - with love, with warm feeling
9. *animato* or *con anima* - lively, animated, spirited
10. *appassionato* or *passione* - passionate, fervent
11. *assai* - much, very
12. *a tempo* - return to the original tempo
13. *attacca* - continue without a pause
14. *bravura* - great technical skill, virtuosity
15. *brillante* - sparkling, spirited
16. *cadenza* - a brilliant (often highly technical) solo, often found at the end of a movement or a piece
17. *cadence* - the close of a melodic or harmonic phrase
18. *calmando* or *calmato* - quieting down, subsiding
19. *cantando* or *cantabile* - in a singing style, lyrical
20. *capriccioso* - fanciful, freely
21. *coda* - a concluding passage added to the form proper
22. *con* - with
23. *con brio* - with vigor, vigorously
24. *con forza* - with force, strength
25. *con fuoco* - with fire, passionately
26. *con sordino* - with mute
27. *con spirito* or *spiritoso* - with spirit
28. *crescendo* - becoming louder
29. *da capo* (*D.C.*) - from the beginning
30. *dal segno* (*D.S.*) - from the sign (\mathcal{S})
31. *decrescendo* (*decresc.*) - becoming softer
32. *diatonic* - notes within a given scale or key
33. *diminuendo* (*dim.*) - becoming softer
34. *divisi* - divided parts where there is normally one
35. *dolce* - sweet, gentle
36. *doppio movimento* - twice as fast
37. *double flat* (\mathbb{b}) - lower by one full step
38. *double sharp* (\mathbb{x}) - raise by one full step
39. *dynamics* - the level of loudness
 - ... *pianississimo* - (*ppp*) - very, very soft
 - ... *pianissimo* - (*pp*) - very soft
 - ... *piano* - (*p*) - soft
 - ... *mezzo piano* - (*mp*) - medium soft
 - ... *mezzo forte* - (*mf*) - medium loud
 - ... *forte* - (*f*) - loud
 - ... *fortissimo* - (*ff*) - very loud
 - ... *fortississimo* - (*fff*) - very, very loud
40. *e, ed* or *et* - and
41. *espressivo* - with feeling, with expression
42. *etude* - a study or exercise focusing on a particular technical or musical problem
43. *fermata* - a pause or hold (\frown)
44. *finale* - last movement of a multi-movement work
45. *fine* - the end
46. *forzando* - a strong accent
47. *giocosso* - humorous, playful
48. *giusto* - exact, appropriate or usual tempo
49. *glissando* - a glide from one note to the next
50. *grazioso* - graceful
51. *interval* - pitch difference between two notes
52. *key signature* - sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a selection indicating its key
53. *largamente* - broadly
54. *legato* - smooth, even, without breaks between notes
55. *l'istesso tempo* - at the same tempo
56. *loco* - return to normal position
57. *maestoso* - majestic, with dignity
58. *marcato* - accented, stressed
59. *marcia* - march
60. *meno* - less
61. *molto* - much, very
62. *morendo* - fading away
63. *mosso* or *moto* - moved, motion
64. *non* - no, do not
65. *nuance* - subtle shading in style
66. *ossia* - an alternate version
67. *pesante* - weighty, ponderous
68. *piu* - more
69. *pochissimo* - as little as possible
70. *poco a poco* - little by little
71. *pomposo* - stately, pompous
72. *quasi* - almost, as if
73. *rallentando* (*rall.*) - becoming slower
74. *ritardando* (*ritard.* or *rit.*) - becoming slower
75. *ritenuto* (*riten.*) - immediately slower
76. *rinforzando* (*rfz.*) - a sudden accent
77. *rubato* - free use of *accel.* and *rit.* within a measure without altering the duration of the measure as a whole
78. *sans* or *senza* - without
79. *scherzando* - playfully
80. *segue* - continue without pausing
81. *sempre* - always, throughout
82. *sforzando* (*sfz.*) - a sudden accent
83. *simile* - in the same manner
84. *solis* - a section solo, a group of soloists
85. *solo* - a part for one performer
86. *sonore* - resounding, loud
87. *sordino* - mute
88. *sostenuto* (*sost.*) - sustained

89. *staccato* – detached
 90. *stringendo* (*string.*) – growing faster
 91. *subito* (*sub.*) – suddenly, at once
 92. *tacet* – be silent
 93. *tempo* – rate of speed
 ... *grave* – solemn and very, very slow
 ... *largo* – very slow
 ... *adagio, lento, larghetto* – slow
 ... *andante* – moderately slow
 ... *andantino* – slightly faster than *andante*
 ... *moderato* – moderate, neither fast nor slow
 ... *allegretto* – moderately fast
 ... *allegro* – fast and lively
 ... *vivo, vivace* – very fast and intense
 ... *presto* – the fastest conventional tempo
 ... *prestissimo* – as fast as possible
 94. *tenuto* (*ten.*) – held, sustained for full value
 95. *timbre* – tone color
 96. *tranquillo* – quiet, peaceful
 97. *trill* (*tr.*) – a rapid alteration between the written note and the diatonic second above it
 98. *troppo* – too much
 99. *tutti* – all, with all performers
 100. *un, una, uno* – one
 101. *unison* – together on the same part or in octaves

~~~~~SCALES~~~~~

- Major Scales** are diatonic scales with half-steps between 3 - 4 and 7 - 8.  
**Natural Minor Scales** are diatonic scales with half-steps between 2 - 3 and 5 - 6  
**Harmonic Minor Scales** are natural minor scales with the 7<sup>th</sup> scale degree raised a half-step. This adds a half-step between 7 - 8, and an interval of 1 ½ steps between 6 - 7.  
**Melodic Minor Scales** are natural scales where the 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> scale degrees are raised one half step in the ascending form creating half steps between 2 - 3 and 7 - 8, These notes are lowered to their natural state in the descending scale, making it identical to the natural minor.  
**Chromatic Scales** are scales which proceed by half-step from the first note to the last note.



~~~~~KEY SIGNATURES~~~~~

C Major – no sharps or flats
a minor – no sharps or flats

| Flat Keys | |
|-----------|--------|
| Majors | Minors |
| 1 – F | 1 - D |
| 2 – Bb | 2 - G |
| 3 – Eb | 3 - C |
| 4 – Ab | 4 - F |
| 5 – Db | 5 - Bb |
| 6 – Gb | 6 - Eb |
| 7 – Cb | 7 – Ab |

| Sharp Keys | |
|------------|---------|
| Majors | Minors |
| 1 – G | 1 - e |
| 2 – D | 2 - b |
| 3 – A | 3 - f # |
| 4 – E | 4 - c # |
| 5 – B | 5 - g # |
| 6 – F # | 6 - d # |
| 7 – C # | 7 - a # |

~~~~~BOWING TERMS~~~~~ \* ( for anyone auditioning for All-State Orchestra, winds, percussion and strings )

- |                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. <b>up bow</b> – V – moving tip to frog                                                 | L. <b>staccato volant</b> – linked <i>spiccato</i> notes in the same direction                                                                                                                              |
| B. <b>down bow</b> – II - moving frog to tip                                              | M. <b>ricochet</b> – thrown/rebound stroke usually in groups of 2 or 3                                                                                                                                      |
| C. <b>détaché</b> – a primarily connected bow stroke with distinct, separate bows         | N. <b>flautando</b> – flute-like bowing played near the fingerboard                                                                                                                                         |
| D. <b>slur</b> – connecting more than one note per bow without stopping                   | O. <b>col legno</b> – the effect produced by striking the string with the stick                                                                                                                             |
| E. <b>staccato</b> – short, stopped strokes with the bow remaining on the string          | P. <b>sul ponticello</b> – an icy, whistling effect produced by purposely playing too close to the bridge                                                                                                   |
| F. <b>spiccato</b> – stroke with the bow bouncing off the string                          | Q. <b>alto clef</b> – used for viola and trombone to avoid excessive ledger lines: middle C is the center line         |
| G. <b>portato</b> – slightly enunciate each note within a slur using bow weight and speed | R. <b>tenor clef</b> – used for cello, trombone, bassoon and double bass: middle C is the fourth line from the bottom  |
| H. <b>arco</b> – with the bow                                                             | S. <b>vibrato</b> – slight variation of pitch by left hand motion used to add warmth                                                                                                                        |
| I. <b>pizzicato</b> – plucked                                                             | T. What is the name of this year's All-State Orchestra Conductor?                                                                                                                                           |
| J. <b>martelé</b> – hammered; heavily accented <i>staccato</i>                            | U. What are the names of the composers and pieces on this year's ASO concert                                                                                                                                |
| K. <b>tremolo</b> – an effect produced by rapidly alternating down and up bows            |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |