

Lincoln High School Band

Freshman/Varsity Band
Chair Placement

Trumpet

Audition Materials

Freshman/Varsity Tpts.

Allegro (♩ = 104)

24

mf

mp

mf

f *mf*

cresc.

f

SD All State Band Auditions

Revised 2008

Alto, Tenor and Baritone Saxophone Chromatic Scale

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

Two staves of musical notation for Alto, Tenor, and Baritone Saxophone. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale in 4/4 time, starting on middle C and ending on G5. The second staff shows the descending chromatic scale, starting on G5 and ending on middle C. The notes are written in a way that suggests chromatic fingerings.

Trumpet and Euphonium TC Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 76$.

Two staves of musical notation for Trumpet and Euphonium. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale in 8/8 time, starting on middle C and ending on G5. The second staff shows the descending chromatic scale, starting on G5 and ending on middle C. The notes are written in a way that suggests chromatic fingerings.

French Horn Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 76$.

Two staves of musical notation for French Horn. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale in 8/8 time, starting on middle C and ending on G5. The second staff shows the descending chromatic scale, starting on G5 and ending on middle C. The notes are written in a way that suggests chromatic fingerings.

Trombone and String Bass Chromatic Scale

To be played from memory at a minimum tempo of $\text{♩} = 76$.

Two staves of musical notation for Trombone and String Bass. The first staff shows the ascending chromatic scale in 8/8 time, starting on middle C and ending on G5. The second staff shows the descending chromatic scale, starting on G5 and ending on middle C. The notes are written in a way that suggests chromatic fingerings.

South Dakota All-State Band Auditions

Trumpet/Euphonium TC Major and minor scales

Revised July 2008

To be played at a minimum tempo of ♩ = 144

C Major



a melodic minor



F Major



d melodic minor



G Major



e melodic minor



B♭ Major



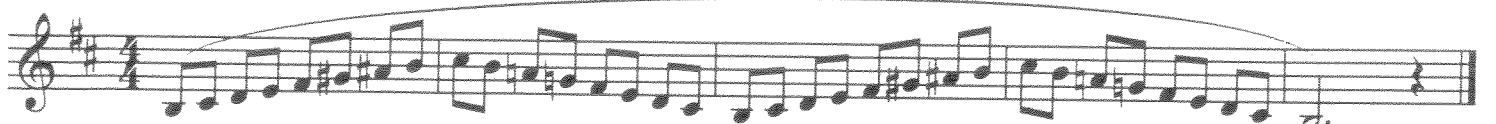
g melodic minor



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. **affetuoso** - tenderly, with feeling
6. **alla breve** (ϕ) - 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 (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** (bb) - lower by one full step
38. **double sharp** (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 (f)
44. **finale** - last movement of a multi-movement work
45. **fine** - the end
46. **forzando** - a strong accent
47. **giocoso** - 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. **sol \grave{a}** - 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

~~~~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 # |

~~~~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 7th 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 6th and 7th 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.

~~~~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            |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |