

Lincoln High School Band

Concert/Symphonic Band
Chair Placement

Baritone B.C.

Audition Materials

Concert/Symphonic Trombones + Baritone B.C. Ab Major

Allegro marziale

The musical score is written for Concert/Symphonic Trombones and Baritone B.C. in Ab Major, marked Allegro marziale. It consists of ten staves of music. The dynamics and articulations are as follows:

- Staff 1: *mf*
- Staff 2: *f*, *ff squillante [resonantly] pp*
- Staff 3: *ff squillante pp*, *orosc.*
- Staff 4: *f*, *p*, *pp*
- Staff 5: *orosc.*, *f*, *ff squillante pp*
- Staff 6: *ff squillante pp*, *p*
- Staff 7: *orosc.*, *f*, *pp*, *orosc.*
- Staff 8: *orosc.*, *p*, *pp*, *orosc.*
- Staff 9: *pp*, *orosc.*
- Staff 10: *pp*, *orosc.*

The score includes numerous triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) and accents (>). The bottom portion of the page is heavily obscured by dense, overlapping scribbles and lines, likely representing a correction or a different version of the score.

South Dakota All-State Band Auditions

Euphonium BC Major and minor scales

Revised July 2008

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

C Major



a melodic minor



F Major



d melodic minor



G Major



e melodic minor



Bb 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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>accelerando</i> (<i>accel.</i>) - gradually growing faster 2. <i>accidental</i> - chromatic alteration of a note from the key signature until the next bar line (can be extended by a tie) 3. <i>ad libitum</i> (<i>ad lib</i>) or <i>a piacere</i> - at pleasure, at will 4. <i>a due</i> (<i>a 2</i>) - for two parts 5. <i>affetuoso</i> - tenderly, with feeling 6. <i>alla breve</i> (♩) - 2/2 time, cut time 7. <i>allargando</i> - getting slower and louder 8. <i>amoroso</i> - with love, with warm feeling 9. <i>animato</i> or <i>con anima</i> - lively, animated, spirited 10. <i>appassionato</i> or <i>passione</i> - passionate, fervent 11. <i>assai</i> - much, very 12. <i>a tempo</i> - return to the original tempo 13. <i>attacca</i> - continue without a pause 14. <i>bravura</i> - great technical skill, virtuosity 15. <i>brillante</i> - sparkling, spirited 16. <i>cadenza</i> - a brilliant (often highly technical) solo, often found at the end of a movement or a piece 17. <i>cadence</i> - the close of a melodic or harmonic phrase 18. <i>calmando</i> or <i>calmato</i> - quieting down, subsiding 19. <i>cantando</i> or <i>cantabile</i> - in a singing style, lyrical 20. <i>capriccioso</i> - fanciful, freely 21. <i>coda</i> - a concluding passage added to the form proper 22. <i>con</i> - with 23. <i>con brio</i> - with vigor, vigorously 24. <i>con forza</i> - with force, strength 25. <i>con fuoco</i> - with fire, passionately 26. <i>con sordino</i> - with mute 27. <i>con spirito</i> or <i>spiritoso</i> - with spirit 28. <i>crescendo</i> - becoming louder 29. <i>da capo</i> (<i>D.C.</i>) - from the beginning 30. <i>dal segno</i> (<i>D.S.</i>) - from the sign (♯) 31. <i>decrescendo</i> (<i>decresc.</i>) - becoming softer 32. <i>diatonic</i> - notes within a given scale or key 33. <i>diminuendo</i> (<i>dim.</i>) - becoming softer 34. <i>divisi</i> - divided parts where there is normally one 35. <i>dolce</i> - sweet, gentle 36. <i>doppio movimento</i> - twice as fast 37. <i>double flat</i> (♭♭) - lower by one full step 38. <i>double sharp</i> (♯♯) - raise by one full step 39. <i>dynamics</i> - the level of loudness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ... <i>pianississimo</i> - (<i>ppp</i>) - very, very soft ... <i>pianissimo</i> - (<i>pp</i>) - very soft ... <i>piano</i> - (<i>p</i>) - soft ... <i>mezzo piano</i> - (<i>mp</i>) - medium soft ... <i>mezzo forte</i> - (<i>mf</i>) - medium loud ... <i>forte</i> - (<i>f</i>) - loud ... <i>fortissimo</i> - (<i>ff</i>) - very loud ... <i>fortississimo</i> - (<i>fff</i>) - very, very loud | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 40. <i>e, ed</i> or <i>et</i> - and 41. <i>espressivo</i> - with feeling, with expression 42. <i>etude</i> - a study or exercise focusing on a particular technical or musical problem 43. <i>fermata</i> - a pause or hold (∞) 44. <i>finale</i> - last movement of a multi-movement work 45. <i>fine</i> - the end 46. <i>forzando</i> - a strong accent 47. <i>giocoso</i> - humorous, playful 48. <i>giusto</i> - exact, appropriate or usual tempo 49. <i>glissando</i> - a glide from one note to the next 50. <i>grazioso</i> - graceful 51. <i>interval</i> - pitch difference between two notes 52. <i>key signature</i> - sharps or flats placed at the beginning of a selection indicating its key 53. <i>largamente</i> - broadly 54. <i>legato</i> - smooth, even, without breaks between notes 55. <i>l'istesso tempo</i> - at the same tempo 56. <i>loco</i> - return to normal position 57. <i>maestoso</i> - majestic, with dignity 58. <i>marcato</i> - accented, stressed 59. <i>marcia</i> - march 60. <i>meno</i> - less 61. <i>molto</i> - much, very 62. <i>morendo</i> - fading away 63. <i>mosso</i> or <i>moto</i> - moved, motion 64. <i>non</i> - no, do not 65. <i>nuance</i> - subtle shading in style 66. <i>ossia</i> - an alternate version 67. <i>pesante</i> - weighty, ponderous 68. <i>piu</i> - more 69. <i>pochissimo</i> - as little as possible 70. <i>poco a poco</i> - little by little 71. <i>pomposo</i> - stately, pompous 72. <i>quasi</i> - almost, as if 73. <i>rallentando</i> (<i>rall.</i>) - becoming slower 74. <i>ritardando</i> (<i>ritard.</i> or <i>rit.</i>) - becoming slower 75. <i>ritenuto</i> (<i>riten.</i>) - immediately slower 76. <i>rinforzando</i> (<i>rfz.</i>) - a sudden accent 77. <i>rubato</i> - free use of <i>accel.</i> and <i>rit.</i> within a measure without altering the duration of the measure as a whole 78. <i>sans</i> or <i>senza</i> - without 79. <i>scherzando</i> - playfully 80. <i>segue</i> - continue without pausing 81. <i>sempre</i> - always, throughout 82. <i>sforzando</i> (<i>sfz.</i>) - a sudden accent 83. <i>simile</i> - in the same manner 84. <i>sol</i> - a section solo, a group of soloists 85. <i>solo</i> - a part for one performer 86. <i>sonore</i> - resounding, loud 87. <i>sordino</i> - mute 88. <i>sostenuto</i> (<i>sost.</i>) - 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            |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |