

# **Lincoln High School Band**

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Concert/Symphonic Band  
Chair Placement

## **French Horn**

Audition Materials

6 ~~Andante~~ Menor

X/10

16

Concert/Symphonic French Horns

Maestoso ♩ = 92

14 *f*

*mf* *f*

*p*

*cresc.*

*f*

67

# 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 the Alto, Tenor, and Baritone Saxophone Chromatic Scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale in 4/4 time, and the second staff shows the descending scale. The notes are: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, B#4, C5, C#5, D5, D#5, E5, E#5, F5, F#5, G5, G#5, A5, A#5, B5, B#5, C6, C#6, D6, D#6, E6, E#6, F6, F#6, G6, G#6, A6, A#6, B6, B#6, C7, C#7, D7, D#7, E7, E#7, F7, F#7, G7, G#7, A7, A#7, B7, B#7, C8.

## Trumpet and Euphonium TC Chromatic Scale

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

Two staves of musical notation for the Trumpet and Euphonium TC Chromatic Scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale in 3/4 time, and the second staff shows the descending scale. The notes are: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, B#4, C5, C#5, D5, D#5, E5, E#5, F5, F#5, G5, G#5, A5, A#5, B5, B#5, C6, C#6, D6, D#6, E6, E#6, F6, F#6, G6, G#6, A6, A#6, B6, B#6, C7, C#7, D7, D#7, E7, E#7, F7, F#7, G7, G#7, A7, A#7, B7, B#7, C8.

## French Horn Chromatic Scale

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

Two staves of musical notation for the French Horn Chromatic Scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale in 3/4 time, and the second staff shows the descending scale. The notes are: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, B#4, C5, C#5, D5, D#5, E5, E#5, F5, F#5, G5, G#5, A5, A#5, B5, B#5, C6, C#6, D6, D#6, E6, E#6, F6, F#6, G6, G#6, A6, A#6, B6, B#6, C7, C#7, D7, D#7, E7, E#7, F7, F#7, G7, G#7, A7, A#7, B7, B#7, C8.

## Trombone and String Bass Chromatic Scale

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

Two staves of musical notation for the Trombone and String Bass Chromatic Scale. The first staff shows the ascending scale in 3/4 time, and the second staff shows the descending scale. The notes are: C4, C#4, D4, D#4, E4, E#4, F4, F#4, G4, G#4, A4, A#4, B4, B#4, C5, C#5, D5, D#5, E5, E#5, F5, F#5, G5, G#5, A5, A#5, B5, B#5, C6, C#6, D6, D#6, E6, E#6, F6, F#6, G6, G#6, A6, A#6, B6, B#6, C7, C#7, D7, D#7, E7, E#7, F7, F#7, G7, G#7, A7, A#7, B7, B#7, C8.

# South Dakota All-State Band Auditions

## French Horn 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



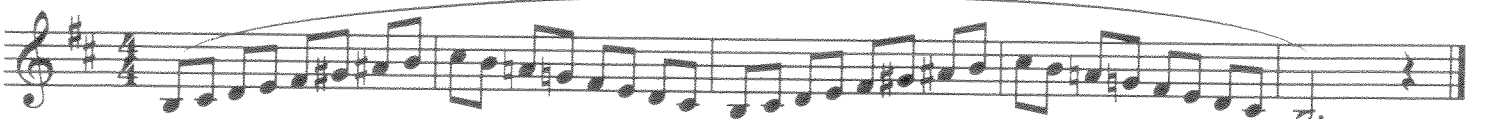
g melodic minor



D Major



b melodic minor



South Dakota All-State Band Auditions

French Horn Major and minor scales

Revised July 2008

To be played at a minimum tempo of ♩ = 144

E $\flat$  Major



Musical notation for the E $\flat$  Major scale, starting on E $\flat$  and ending on E $\flat$ . The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: E $\flat$ , F, G, A, B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A, B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ .

c melodic minor




Musical notation for the C melodic minor scale, starting on C and ending on C. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C.

A Major



Musical notation for the A Major scale, starting on A and ending on A. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: A, B, C, D, E, F $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , A, B, C, D, E, F $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ , A.

f $\sharp$  melodic minor



Musical notation for the F $\sharp$  melodic minor scale, starting on F $\sharp$  and ending on F $\sharp$ . The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F $\sharp$ , C $\sharp$ , G $\sharp$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: F $\sharp$ , G, A, B, C, D, E, F $\sharp$ , G, A, B, C, D, E, F $\sharp$ .

A $\flat$  Major



Musical notation for the A $\flat$  Major scale, starting on A $\flat$  and ending on A $\flat$ . The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of four flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ .

f melodic minor



Musical notation for the F melodic minor scale, starting on F and ending on F. The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B $\flat$  and E $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: F, G, A, B, C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A, B, C, D, E $\flat$ , F.

D $\flat$  Major



Musical notation for the D $\flat$  Major scale, starting on D $\flat$  and ending on D $\flat$ . The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of four flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , D $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D $\flat$ .

b $\flat$  melodic minor



Musical notation for the B $\flat$  melodic minor scale, starting on B $\flat$  and ending on B $\flat$ . The scale is written in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ ) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ .

# 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* (♩) – 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 (♯)
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* (♭♭) – lower by one full step
38. *double sharp* (♯♯) – 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 (∞)
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. *solì* – 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            |                                                                                                                                                                                                             |