

ASU Ensemble Placement Auditions - Trombone

Spring 2021

Please be prepared to play:

1. 2 octave F major scale and/or D major scale in the pattern below (any octave comfortable to you, tempo q=80):



TENOR TROMBONE

Ferdinand David - Concertino (Rehearsal A to Rehearsal C)

Allegro maestoso. (♩ = 126)

Viol.

37 38 39 40 41

A Solo.

ff *p*

cresc.

mf

4 B

ff *dimin.* *p*

cresc.

mp

poco ritard.

C a tempo

Viol.

3 4 5 6

dimin.

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for Tenor Trombone. It features six staves of music. The first staff is marked 'Viol.' and contains measures 37 through 41. A red arrow points to measure 41, which is the start of 'A Solo.'. The music is in a 2/2 time signature with a tempo of Allegro maestoso (♩ = 126). Dynamics include *ff*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *ff*, *dimin.*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mp*, *poco ritard.*, and *a tempo*. Rehearsal marks 'A Solo.', 'B', and 'C' are present. A second red arrow points to measure 46, which is the start of 'C a tempo'. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov - Russian Easter Overture (2nd Trombone Solo)

11

M

Recit. Maestoso.

Solo

a piena voce

dim. *poco rit.*

Detailed description: This image shows a page of a musical score for the 2nd Trombone Solo in Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov's Russian Easter Overture. It features two staves of music. The first staff is marked 'Solo' and contains measure 11. A red arrow points to measure 11, which is the start of the solo. The music is in a 2/2 time signature with a tempo of Recit. Maestoso. The instruction *a piena voce* is written below the first staff. The second staff contains measures 12 through 15. A red arrow points to measure 15, which is the end of the solo. Dynamics include *dim.* and *poco rit.*

Igor Stravinsky - Pulcinella Suite (1949) (Play all)

Please observe the repeat.

85 *Vivo*, $\text{♩} = 132-138$
gliss.
ff sff sff

86
fff marcatiss. sim.

87
f gliss.

88
f gliss.

89
tres fort et en dehors sff < sff <

90
f

91

92
ff sff sff mf f

93
poco meno f risoluto, energico ff gliss.

BASS TROMBONE

J.S. Bach - Sarabande from Cello Suite No. 5 in C minor BWV 1011

Sarabande $\text{♩} = 48$ **No repeats, please.**

1 *p*

5

9 *poco cresc....* *dim....*

13 *pull back*

17 *poco a poco dim to end* *rit.*

*
(Climax!)

W.A. Mozart - Kyrie from Requiem K. 626 (Play Allegro to end)

1 **Allegro.**
f
 F
 G
 H
 I
 K
 L
 M
 N
Adagio.

Detailed description: This musical score consists of eight staves of bass clef notation. It begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1' and a red arrow pointing to the start of the piece. The tempo is marked 'Allegro.' and the dynamic is 'f'. The score is divided into sections labeled with letters F through N. The piece concludes with a red arrow pointing to the final note, which is marked 'Adagio.'

Richard Wagner - Das Rheingold "Spear" Motive

in D. in E. in F.
ff
 14 **Animato.** *rit.* **Moderato.**
 37 4 12
dim.
p

Detailed description: This musical score shows the key changes and tempo markings for the 'Spear' Motive. It starts with three measures in D major, then changes to E major, and finally to F major. The dynamic is 'ff'. The score is divided into sections of 14, 37, 4, and 12 measures. The tempo markings are 'Animato.', 'rit.', and 'Moderato.'. The score ends with a 'dim.' marking and a 'p' dynamic, with a red arrow pointing to the final note.