



Band Auditions - Percussion

Fall 2021

Wind Ensemble - Symphonic Band

Location & Dates -

Band Hall

Friday, August 13, 2021 from 9:00am-11:00am

Audition Repertoire

1. Snare Drum - Etude #24 from Portraits in Rhythm by Anthony Cirone (All)
2. Keyboard - 2-mallets: Xylophone, Porgy and Bess by George Gershwin, Opening
3. Timpani - Etude #7 from Pedal to the Kettle by Kirk J. Gay (All)
4. Cymbals - Eight (8) cymbal crashes; Four (4) pianissimo and four (4) forte

*Wind Ensemble and Symphonic Band are ensembles that are open to all ULM students by audition. You do not have to be music major in order to audition or participate in these ensembles. These courses will count as elective credits towards your bachelor degree.

All

26 The Sonata is the largest two-part construction in music. The first section of the form begins with an exposition of a primary theme, moves through a "bridge-like" portion into a secondary theme in a different key, and usually concludes with a kind of coda. The second section recapitulates the opening theme in the original key, often utilizes a transitory passage as a lead-in to the secondary theme, which is, this time, also in the original key; the form may or may not employ an appended, coda-like closing. In this piece, the form has again been translated into rhythmic terms: Section I - primary theme, measures 1-5; transition, measures 6-7; secondary theme, measures 8-19; coda, measures 20-25. Section II - primary theme, measures 26-29; transition, measures 30-36; secondary theme (in original time signature,) measures 37-40; coda, measures 41-43.

Sonatina $\text{♩} = 88$

24

f *p*

f

ff *dim.*

p *cresc.* *ff*

p < f *p < f* *p < f* *f*

p < f

mf

p

cresc. *f*

ff

long

XYLOPHONE

PORGY AND BESS

Overture

By George Gershwin

Allegro con brio

3

The musical score is written for xylophone and consists of six staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Allegro con brio" and the number "3" is written above the staff. The music is primarily composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include accents (>) and a forte marking (f). Rhythmic notation is provided below the notes, using letters 'L' and 'R' to denote left and right hands. A large bracket is placed over the first two staves. The second staff continues the rhythmic notation and includes a measure with a 2/4 time signature. The third staff includes a measure with a 4/4 time signature. The fourth staff continues the rhythmic notation. The fifth staff is marked "8va" at the beginning, indicating an octave shift. The sixth staff concludes the piece with a final measure marked "f6...".

Etude 7

This study addresses playing in 5/4 as well as muffling and double stops. Remember that to play staccato notes, you can muffle the drums and/or use a faster stroke. In measure five, from the "&" of 4 through the "&" of 1 in the next measure, you can't muffle the drums but you should strive for a quick stroke to maintain the staccato sound. Keep the rhythm driving throughout, and really go for it on the last famous 5/4 rhythm! The etude should be played on the middle two drums. (26" & 29")

$\text{♩} = 120$

A-E

mp

4

f

7

10

p

14

ff

18

fp

21

fp

ff