

Collegiate Winds

Non-music majors who wish to audition for Collegiate Winds only should prepare the following two pages:

- I. Compulsories
- II. Lyrical Etude (Concone)

Trombone

Lyrical Etude

Craft your own interpretation of this etude by adding expressive markings that reflect the depth and maturity of your musicianship.

Concise



Wind Symphony, Symphonic Band, Symphony Orchestra Winds

Music majors and non-majors who wish to be considered for placement in all ensembles should prepare the following materials:

- I. Brahms/Safranek "Academic Festival Overture"
 - a. Excerpt as noted
- II. Mozart "Tuba Mirum" from *Requiem*
 - a. Excerpt as noted
- III. Berlioz "Hungarian March" from *La damnation de Faust*, 2nd trombone
 - a. Excerpt as noted
- IV. Sousa "Hands Across the Sea"
 - a. Excerpt as noted

Academic Festival Overture, Opus 80 (Brahms/Safranek)

(♩ = 138-144)

The image displays a musical score for the Academic Festival Overture, Opus 80, by Brahms and Safranek. The score is written in bass clef with a 2/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is indicated as (♩ = 138-144). The score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves feature a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The first staff begins with a *p* (piano) dynamic. The second and third staves continue this pattern, with the third staff featuring a *f* (forte) dynamic. The fourth staff is marked with a circled 'H' and features a more melodic line with eighth notes and rests. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Requiem, K. 626 (Mozart)

Musical score for Requiem, K. 626 (Mozart), featuring a Solo section. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The music consists of four staves. The first staff begins with the word "Solo" and contains a melodic line with slurs and a fermata. The second staff continues the melodic line with slurs and a fermata. The third staff contains a melodic line with slurs, a fermata, and a measure with a "5" fingering. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with slurs, a fermata, and a measure with a "b" fingering. The score includes dynamic markings *p* (piano) and *f* (forte).

March, "Hands Across the Sea" (Sousa)

$\text{♩} = 120$

The image displays the bass line of the march "Hands Across the Sea" by John Philip Sousa. The score is written on four staves in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo of 120 beats per minute. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *ff* (fortissimo) and features several accents (^) over the notes. The second staff continues the melodic line with similar accents and dynamic markings. The third and fourth staves show a more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment, with various note values and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.