

Programma concorso PRIMA TROMBA **Gran Teatro La Fenice** 2026

- Paul Hindemith – Sonata (1. mov – fino alla corona 2 battute dopo no.9)
- Franz Joseph Haydn – Concerto per Tromba Orchestra in Eb(1. mov fino a battuta 117)

Passi dal Repertorio Lirico e Sinfonico

■ J.S Bach	Oratorio di Natale Messa in Si
■ B. Bartok	Concerto per Orchestra
■ A.Berg	Wozzeck
■ L.V Beethoven	Leonora No.2 Leonora No.3
■ G. Bizet	Carmen
■ J. Brahms	Overture Accademica Sinfonia No.2
■ C. Debussy	Nocturnes Fetes La Mer
■ G. Donizetti	Don Pasquale
■ E. Humperdinck	Hansel e Gretel
■ R. Leoncavallo	I Pagliacci
■ G. Mahler	Sinfonia No. 2 Sinfonia No. 3 Sinfonia No. 5 Sinfonia No. 6 Sinfonia No. 7 Sinfonia No. 9
■ M.P Moussorgsky.	Quadri ad Una Esposizione
■ S. Prokofiev	Lt. Kije Romeo e Giuglietta (Prima Cornetta)
■ M. Ravel.	Concerto in G
■ O. Respighi	I Pini di Roma
■ N.A Rimsky	Korsakov– Scheherazade Capriccio Spagnolo
■ R. Schumann	Sinfonia No. 2
■ D. Shostakovich	Sinfonia No. 1 Sinfonia No. 5
■ R. Strauss	Don Giovanni Una Vita d'Eroe Sinfonia delle Alpi Sinfonia Domestica Il Borghese gentiluomo

■ I. Stravinsky	Così parlò Zarathustra
	Don Quixote
	Le Chant du Rossignol
	Petruska
■ P. Tchaikovsky	Pulcinella
	Capriccio Italiano
	Il Lago dei Cigni
	Lo Schiaccianoci
■ G. Verdi	Il Trovatore
	Un Ballo in Maschera
	La Forza del destino
	Don Carlo
	Aida
■ R. Wagner	Otello (Prima Cornetta)
	Parsifal

J.S. BACH: CHRISTMAS ORATORIO: 1. Part I - Aria (2-sections)
2. Part VI - Solo & Final 13 measures

Suggested Equipment: Piccolo in A or Trumpet in D

Character: **Festive, Joyful**

Special Notes: (see MAGNIFICAT notes; staccato-marked notes should NOT be clipped off).

Do not give unnecessary accents to syncopated notes. Work for a lyrical, flowing line, particularly when played on piccolo. In the Part VI Solo, be sure the thirty-second notes are FULL BODIED. In the last passage (p.5), the seventh full bar is sometimes tongued and sometimes slurred (see markings). Prepare it both ways.

Allegro (♩=84-88) **PART I - Aria**

Solo

Trpt in D

f

tr

n

tr

(in D)

f

b

b

(1x no rit; D.C. rit)

Allegro (♩=144) **PART VI**

I. in D

f

BACH: Christmas Oratorio - cont.

Tromba in D

$\text{♩} = 86-90$

f

tr

f

f

tr

tr

tr

J.S. BACH: B MINOR MASS: Credo & Dona Nobis Pacem

Suggested Equipment: Piccolo in A or Trumpet in D or C (for lower parts)

Character: **Stately**

Special Notes: The music should be broadly played and articulated. A lyrical and majestic approach suits this excerpt. Subtle dynamic shadings that follow the melodic line are also appropriate. Continue the line from the end of the second bar into the third, and play the written Bb firmly. The tuning of the Bb can be challenging, so have the pitch firmly in mind as the note is approached. Avoid playing too loudly in forte sections.

CREDO

SOLO (♩=74-82)

Trpt in D *mf*

cresc.

cresc.

DONA NOBIS PACEM

SOLO (♩=60-62, ♩=120-124)

Trpts in D *mf*

BARTOK: CONCERTO FOR ORCHESTRA: Movements I, II, & V

Suggested Equipment: C or Eb Trumpet

Character: Ia: Gentle, Fluid Ib: Majestic Fanfare II: Witty, Biting V: Jubilant, Bold

Special Notes: In the first passage, keep the sixteenths light but fluid. The figure can be played with a very slight weight on the first sixteenth. In the second movement at the end of measure 101, there should be a brief pause (caesura) in the music. In the fifth movement, there may be a tendency to play too loudly. Be sure the slurs are correctly played; a slight lift-off the ends of the slurs will help. Count out the measures rest within the excerpt making sure to keep absolute time (imagining the rest of the music) as you count. Play these passages with steady tempo and precise rhythm!

(m. 39) Andante ($\text{♩} = 64-68$) I.

Trpts in C

pp

44

dim.

(m. 328) Allegro vivace ($\text{♩} = 83-90$)

Trpts in C

f ben marc.

mf

f ben marc.

7

7

7

BARTOK: Concerto for Orchestra - cont.

Trpts I & II in C ($\text{♩} = 84$)

II.

I. 90 *con sord.*
p

II. *con sord.*
p

(breve) 102
mp

109
mf

116
mf

senza sord. 123
mf

senza sord.
mf

135

BARTOK: Concerto for Orchestra - cont.

V. Finale

Trpts I & II in C ($\text{♩} = 136-144$)

II in C

Trpt I in C

[211]

[221]

[231]

piu f

ff

Wozzeck

1. Akt Erste Szene

Alban Berg

115 Quasi Gavotte $\text{♩} = 42$

115 Quasi Gavotte $\text{♩} = 42$

I. Trp. in F $\text{H}^{\circ} \text{D.}$ p

II. Trp. in F $\text{H}^{\circ} \text{D.}$ p

III. Trp. in F $\text{H}^{\circ} \text{D.}$ p

IV. Trp. in F $\text{H}^{\circ} \text{D.}$ p

120 *sempre*

Immer sehr mäßige Viertel ♩ = 54-60

immer sein malige Viertel ♩ = 54-60
o. D. H
I. Trp. in F

p 175

1. Akt Zweite Szene

I. Trp. in F Solo [♩ = ca. 54]

315 $\text{H}^{\circ} \text{D.}$

*): N = Nebenstimme H = Hauptstimme
Edition Peters

31608

Rondo marziale ca. 108

761

I. Trp. in F

II. Trp. in F

III. Trp. in F

IV. Trp. in F

f

mf

766

schmetternd

f schmetternd

f schmetternd

f schmetternd

mf

805 **Tempo I** (♩ = 100) aber etwas schwerer

rit. a tempo

ff schmetternd

ff schmetternd

ff schmetternd

908

The second system of the musical score, spanning measures 11 to 14. It features four staves. The first staff continues the melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet in measure 11. The second staff has a rest in measure 11, followed by a half note in measure 12, and then a half note in measure 13. The third and fourth staves continue the accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The dynamic marking *ff* *schmetternd* is present in measure 11. The system concludes with a double bar line in measure 14.

in Bb

(3-5 sec)

(2-4 sec)

f

not too fast

accel.

(long: 5-7 sec.)

rall.

pp

Carmen

Vorspiel

Andante moderato [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 69$]

Georges Bizet

9 I. Trp. in A

f

10 *ff*

dim.

11 *p* *meno p*

crescendo *molto* *ff*

1

The musical score for the prelude of Carmen, measures 9-11. It is written for the first trumpet in A. The tempo is Andante moderato (quarter note = ca. 69). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings: *f* (forte) at measure 9, *ff* (fortissimo) at measure 10, *dim.* (diminuendo) at measure 10, *p* (piano) and *meno p* (meno piano) at measure 11, and *crescendo* and *molto* at measure 11. A red bracket highlights the first measure of the prelude, and another red bracket highlights the final measure of the prelude.

1. Akt

Marsch und Chor der Gassenjungen

Allegro [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 112$]

Trp. in A (auf der Bühne)

p

32 I. (im Orchester)

f

The musical score for the first act of Carmen, measures 32-34. It is written for the first trumpet in A. The tempo is Allegro (quarter note = ca. 112). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The score includes dynamic markings: *p* (piano) at measure 32, *f* (forte) at measure 33, and *f* (forte) at measure 34. A red bracket highlights the first measure of the first act, and another red bracket highlights the final measure of the first act.

BRAHMS: Academic Festival Overture

Suggested Equipment: Bb or C Trumpet (Rotary preferred)

Character: **Sweetly & Sustained to Bold**

Special Notes: Maintain a soft dynamic with a slight crescendo to the first rest, then back to a "piu p" to the next rest. Don't clip the final three notes.

Allegro (♩ = 88-92)

in C

p dolce

piu p

cresc poco a poco

(poco rit.)

L'istesso tempo, un poco maestoso

f

Sinfonie Nr. 2

D-Dur

1. Satz

Allegro non troppo

Johannes Brahms
op. 73

Ob. 8 Viol.I 282 I. Trp. in D *ff*

284 *p* *cresc.*

292 *f* *sf*

in tempo, sempre tranquillo

497 Ob. I. Trp. in D 1 5 1 *p dolce*

513 4 1 2 3 4 5 *mp* *p* *p*

4. Satz

Allegro con spirito

[ca. 126]

382 P

I. in D II. in D

p cresc. *sf* *f* *sf*

390

sf *f*

405

f

411

ff

418

423

DEBUSSY: Fêtes

Suggested Equipment: C Trumpet - Whispa or Practice Mute; (or) Harmon with Stem Pulled and Interior Stuffed w/Cotton or Cloth

Character: **Fanfare**

Special Notes: This excerpt has several styles of articulation depending on a given orchestra's preference. The style presented here is common to many orchestras, though you should be familiar with other styles should you be asked to play with a different articulation. The muted passage, though *pp*, should be blown much like the open (forte) passage. Play in time to the eighth note. This will aid both the tempo and the style of your playing. The dotted-eighth-sixteenth notes should be very exact. The four measures before 14 should be very sustained. Note the sudden *pp* at #14.

Moderé mais toujours très rythmé (♩ = 130, ♪ = 65)
con Sord. (Whispa Mute)

Trpts in F

pp

(opt. slurs?)

p un peu rapproché.

p un peu rapproché.

p un peu rapproché.

(poco)

(poco)

(poco)

11 16 16 16

2 TROMBA 1.^a e 2.^a

DON PASQUALE
G. DONIZETTI

ATTO 2.^o
PRELUDIO, SCENA ED ARIA

N.^o 5

TROMBA 1.^a

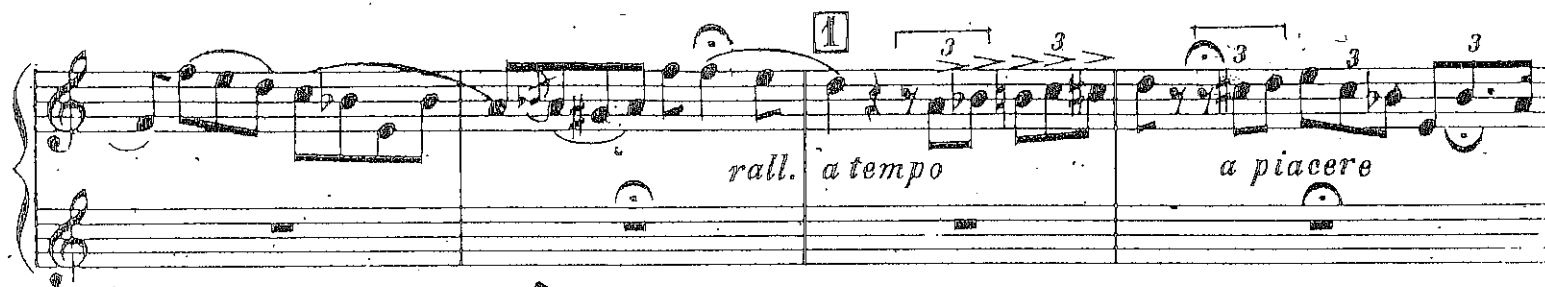
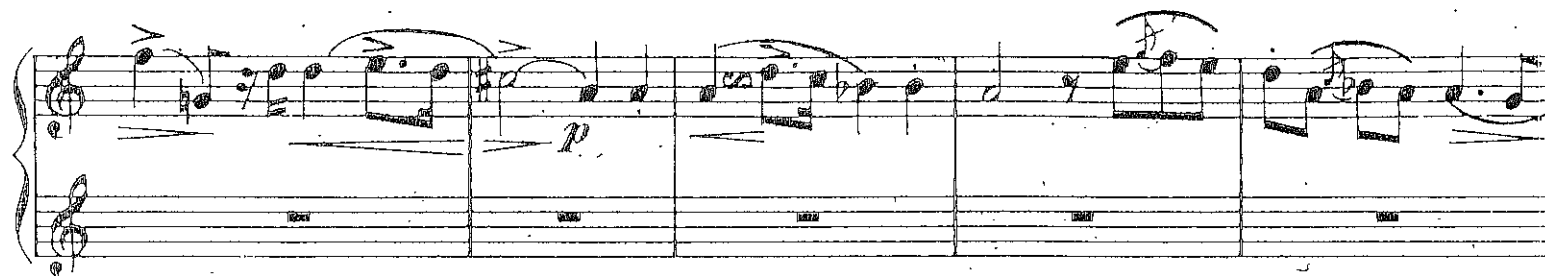
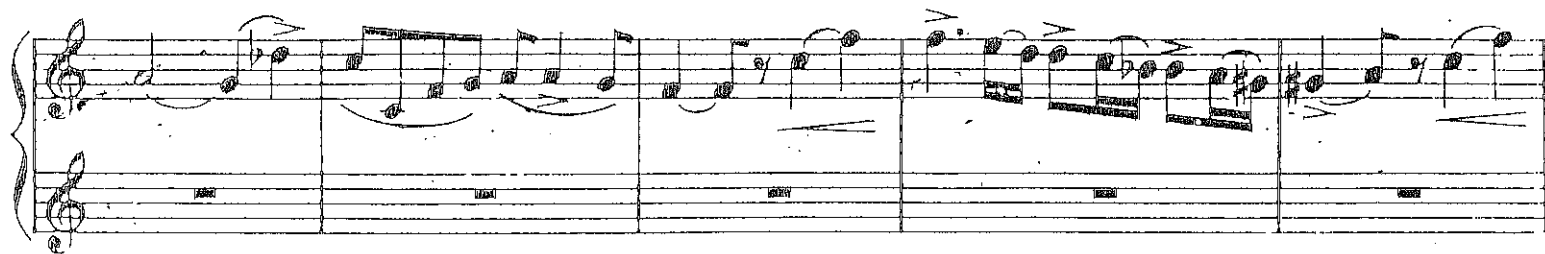
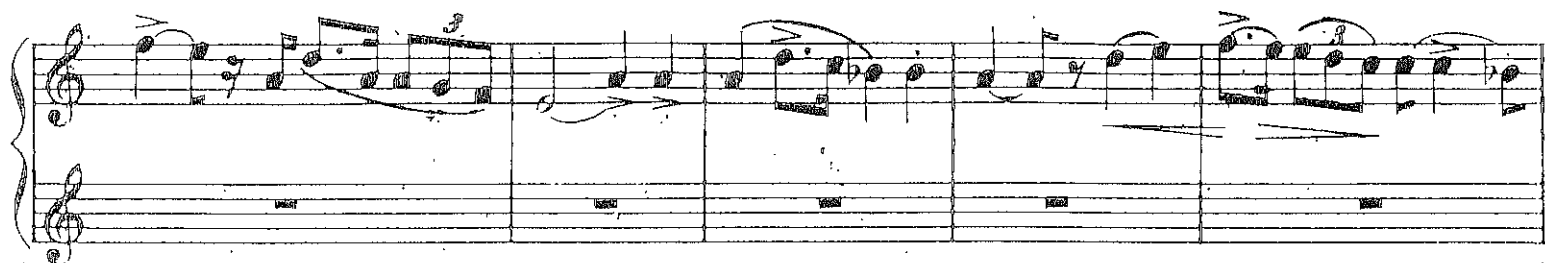
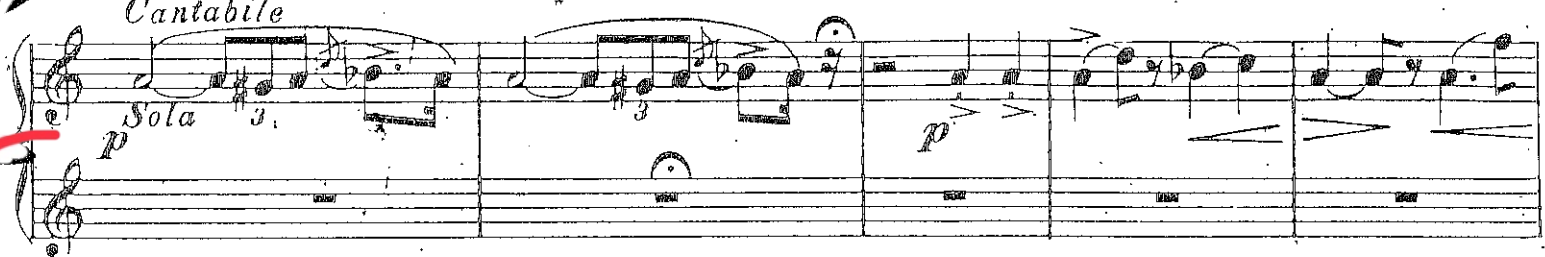
In SI b

TROMBA 2.^a

In SI b

Cantabile

Sola



RECIT.



Hänsel und Gretel

Vorspiel

Ruhig

Munter [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 96$]

Engelbert Humperdinck

32

Fl.

I. Trp. in E solo

f *Kräftig und bestimmt*

II. in E solo

p

lange

cresc.

I. in E

II. in E

f

f

Solo

1. Bild 3. Szene

Mäßig (46)

1

I. in E

p

fp

fp

cresc.

f

14

(48) 2

I. in Es

pp *leicht*

(49) 3

f

2

f

p

Der Bajazzo

Prolog

Vivace [$\text{♩} = 88$]

Ruggiero Leoncavallo

1. Trp. in B ^①

II.u.III. Trp. in B

f *dim.* *p*

1. Akt 1. Szene

Introduktion und Chor

Marziale deciso [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 144$]

Trp. in E (auf der Bühne)

[$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 104$]

1. Trp. in Es

II.u.III. Trp. in Es

f

⑤

I. Trp. in Es

I.II. Trp. in Es

III. Trp. in Es

2. volta:

1. 2.

2. Akt 1. Szene

Marziale deciso [♩ = 112]

105 I. Trp. in E

106 *p*

I. II. Trp. in E

p cresc. poco a poco

107 *un poco ritenuto*

ff

108 *string.*

Finale 2. Akt (Schluß)

Maestoso larghissimo [♩ = 40]

I. II. Trp. in E

fff tutta forza

III. Trp. in E

fff

più rit.

Vivo

I. II. in E

MAHLER: Symphony No. 2 - cont.

Tempo sostenuto ($\text{♩} = 80$)

(I. in F)

pp

25

pp

3

3

(poco accel.)

3

3

($\text{♩} = 84$)

immer offen

3

26

p *f* *ff* *mf* *pp* *pppp* *pppp*

II.

Energisch bewegt ($\text{♩} = 86-90$)

(I. in F)

f *fp* *fp* *f* *f* *f* *f*

(a2)

7

ff *p* *f* *ffp* *f* *fp*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp* *p* *p* *mf*

III.

Sehr getragen und gesangvoll ($\text{♩} = 118$)

Schalltrichter
in die Höhe

sehr ausdrucksvoll gesungen

(I. in F)

sehr hervortretend *mf*

MAHLER: Symphony No. 3: Posthorn Solo (Off-Stage)

Suggested Equipment: Bb or C Trumpet, Bb or C Cornet with Shepherd's Crook Bell

Character: **Bel Canto Trumpet Call; Tender, Loving**

Special Notes: The excerpt should be played quietly, but not so softly as to lose clarity or resonance; remember that the solo is played off-stage. Several tempo variants have been written into the score. A slight break/breath before the long trill is advisable; keep an absolutely steady beat through the trill. There must be a singing quality throughout.

Moderato (♩ = 45-50)
(Very Freely, Rubato)
(as a posthorn) 14

in Bb

Sehr gemächlich *ppp*

(accel.) (slacken) (Somewhat in time) (♩ = 108-126)

rit. *portamento*

(stretch)

Zeit lassen

(stretch)

(stretch) (a tempo) *zurückhaltend*

rit.

verhallend 15 *a tempo*

verklindend

Tempo I

ppp *espressivo* (stretch) *Zeit lassen*

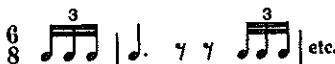
zurückhaltend (stretch) *zurückhaltend* 16 *kurzer Halt. a tempo*

rit. (*poco cresc.*) *ppp*

MAHLER: Symphony No. 5: Parts 1. (Trauermarsch), 3. (Scherzo), & 5. (Finale)

Suggested Equipment: C Trumpet

Character & Special Notes:

- The score titles the first movement a Funeral March. The opening marking indicates, "In a measured pace. Strict. As a Cortège." This provides a picture from which to effectively play this opening to the symphony. The rhythm used for this solo is not precisely what is written; a more exact rendering of the triplets as played traditionally is: $\frac{6}{8}$  etc.

After the 9th measure is reached, the rhythms are played precisely as written when other players share the figure; the freer rhythm can be used when the figure is alone in the first part or those playing the figure all use the same timing. "Flüchtig" means fleeting, nimble, and lightly; the figure should accelerate slightly followed in the next measure by a slackening of time on the written high G#.

The pacing of the crescendo in the first 6-7 measures is also important. Work for the effect of a very gradual growth to the forte in measure 7 despite the rests.

- In the first section of this movement, "Keck" means pert, fearless or bold. This excerpt should be playful and light. Give strict attention to each dynamic and accent marking. In the second section, the important feature is the sudden "p" in the fourth and sixth bars, each preceded by a crescendo.
- Allegro Comodo - play with absolute sustain, especially when accents occur. Be careful not to crescendo too soon on the second phrase.

For passages not discussed, attend to all markings on the part.

I. (Trauermarsch)

I. In gemessenem Schritt Streng Wie ein Kondukt

$\text{♩} = 60-66$
in Bb

1. Solo 3 3 3 3 3 3

p *sf* *sf* *sf* *f*

molto *f* *f* *f*

sf *ff* *ff* *sempre ff*

(poco rit.)

3 1 3 3 Pesante

ff *f* *ff* *p*



MAHLER: Sym. No. 5 - cont.

in Bb

1. Solo 3

$\text{♩} = 66-72$

p *sf* *p* *sf* *p*

sf *cresc.* *ff* *sf* *ff*

a tempo

sf *sf* *ff* *f* *sf* *veloce* *sf*

Schalltr. auf!

(Triolet: flüchtig)

sf *ff* *ff* *p*

Plötzlich schneller

(I. in Bb)

$\text{♩} = 108-110$

ff *f* *sf*

f *sf*

f *sf*

f *sehr hervortretend* *ff* *sempre ff* *sf*

(Slower)

poco rit. *sf* *mf*

fp *f* *f* *poco rit.*

a tempo $\text{♩} = 104-108$

molto rit. *fff* *f*

6

MAHLER: Sym. No. 5 - cont.

(♩=104-108) 1. Solo 3 Allmählich sich beruhigend *(Slowing)*

ff *sf* *dim.*

(♩=80-82)

p *(a2)* *[allarg.]* *mf* *cresc.* *molto cresc.* *sf* *cresc.* *sf* *ff*

(♩=64-66) Tempo I

ff *ff* *p* *f*

13

(♩=60-64) molto portamento

I. in F *pp espr.*

p

III. (Scherzo)

(♩=152-176) mit Dämpfer

I. in Bb *ff* *sf* *(dämpfer ab)* *offen* *f*

2 *4* *11* Nicht eilen *p*

pp *7* *5* *5*

I. in F *f* *sf* *fffz*

MAHLER: Symphony No. 5 - cont.

Keck! (♩ = 158-172)
7 (Solo)

in F

sf *p*

p *f* *p* *sf* *pp*

Nicht eilen (♩ = 134-142)
13

in Bb

p espress. *p* *p* *sf* *p*

Allegro comodo (♩ = 114-126)
a2 32

V. (Finale)

1. & 2. in F

3. in F

4. in F

f

mf *cresc.* *ff* *ff*

mf *cresc.* *f* *ff*

mf *cresc.* *f* *ff*

Sinfonie Nr. 6

a-Moll

1. Satz

Allegro energico, ma non troppo
Heftig, aber markig [♩ ca. 116]

Gustav Mahler

The image shows a page of a musical score for the first movement of Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 6 in A minor. The tempo is marked 'Allegro energico, ma non troppo' with a note indicating a quarter note is approximately 116 beats. The score is for a trumpet part, with fingerings and breath marks indicated above the notes. The key signature is one flat (A minor). The score is divided into four systems. The first system starts with a key signature change to B major (indicated by two sharps) and a dynamic of *f*. The second system starts with a dynamic of *ff* and includes a marking 'mit Dämpfer' (with mute) at measure 21. The third system starts with a dynamic of *ff* and includes a marking 'I. II. Trp. in F' and 'offen' (open) at measure 144. The fourth system starts with a dynamic of *ff* and includes a marking 'sempre ff' at measure 148. There are red handwritten markings on the score: a large 'L' shape in the first system and a bracket in the second system.

5 ① 8 ② 1 Pos. 1 I. in B *f sf*

21 2 ③ 4 ④ 6 mit Dämpfer *ff p sf*

16 144 I. II. Trp. in F offen *ff*

148 *ff sf sempre ff*

4. Satz (Finale)

Etwas schleppend Allmählich etwas fließender 9 2 Wieder schleppend 1 Più mosso 1

[ca. 80] 104 (♩ = ♩) 14

44 rit. f mit Dämpfer p zurückhaltend 1

Wieder schleppend (nicht eilen) Più mosso

Baßtuba

Lund II. Trp. in F

Sinfonie Nr. 7

e-Moll

5. Satz (Rondo-Finale)

Gustav Mahler

Tempo I (Allegro ordinario) (♩ ca. 120)

223 2 1 I. Trp. in B ohne Dämpfer 7 Maestoso ff

Hörner in F

8 224

14 Pesante a tempo Solo 5 f 38 in B f fp f fp f

42 1 fließend 1 drängend 2 ff

dim.

50 1 2 Lange halten 2 Meno mosso (Tempo II) II. Trp. in F pp

415 (275) I. Trp. in F Solo Etwas gemessener poco rit. 2 Noch etwas 2

pp Auf einem kleinen Piston

424 langsamer Graziosissimo (beinahe Menuett) 1 Solo 2 Andante, sehr gemessen

I. Trp. in F pp auf kleinem Piston sempre pp morendo

Sinfonie Nr. 9

Gustav Mahler

3. Satz (Rondo-Burleske)

Allegro assai. Sehr trotzig

Sempre l'istesso tempo (♩ = ♩) [♩ ca. 84]

D-Dur

Etwas gehalten

III. Tr. *ff*
 II. Tr. *ff*
 I. Trp. in D *offen*
p subito poco espressivo
 355 12 *pp*
 377 37 *morendo* 10 *p* *pp* Mit großer Empfindung
 404 38 6 4 Solo *p espress. cresc.* *f*

The score is written for a single staff in treble clef, D major, 3/4 time. It includes various dynamic markings such as *ff*, *p*, *pp*, and *f*. There are also performance instructions like "Allegro assai. Sehr trotzig", "Sempre l'istesso tempo", "D-Dur", "I. Trp. in D offen", "p subito poco espressivo", "morendo", "Solo", and "Mit großer Empfindung". The score is divided into measures with bar lines and measure numbers (9, 17, 2, 12, 10, 8, 6, 4). There are also measure groupings in parentheses (36, 37, 38). A red bracket highlights the first two measures of the first system.

MOUSSORGSKY: Pictures at an Exhibition: Promenade & Goldenberg and Schmuyle

Suggested Equipment: Promenade - C Trumpet

Goldenberg - Piccolo in A or D, F, or G Trumpet with Straight Mute

Character: **Majestic** (Promenade) **Agitated** (Goldenberg & Schmuyle)

Special Notes: Promenade - The style should be legato but with firm tonguing. Observe the breath marks. A slight crescendo through the octave skips is helpful. Be certain that in the ascending slurs to the high F that the high note is not louder than the note on the beat. Keep a steady air flow through the eighth notes to the end of each phrase.

Goldenberg - Here are three suggested tonguing patterns for the first half of the excerpt if the tempo goes beyond a comfortable single tonguing speed:

1) k-ttt-t, 2) k-ttk-t, or 3) t-ktt-t "to get to detroit": 

OR, You may also have a tonguing pattern that works best for you!

Note carefully all accidentals, particularly with the grace notes.

The **ninth bar** is occasionally played slower (tempo range marked), but it is normally played with the same tempo as before. The rhythm is usually played slightly rubato with the dotted notation, but some conductors ask for the rhythm without the dot (played as an eighth and 4-thirty-seconds). Prepare the figure both ways. Also note the softer dynamics (editor's dynamic marking) after the higher figures which serve both the music and the player.

Important! There is one point about the double-sharped notes (♯♯). In more recent editions, these notes are single sharps. Check with the audition committee as to which accidental to use.

I. Promenade

Allegro giusto, nel modo russo
 (♩ = 92-96)
 I. in C

solo senza allegrezza, ma poco sostenuto, *tutti*

f

① *solo*, *tutti*

②



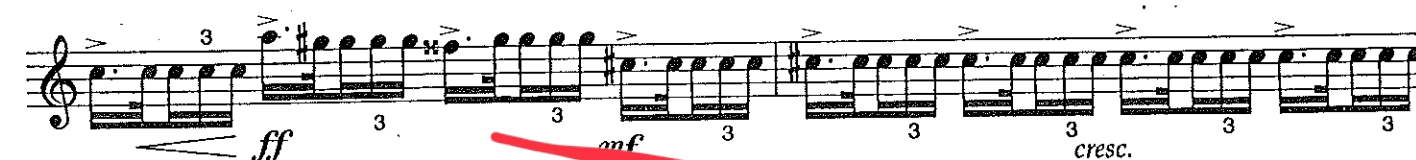
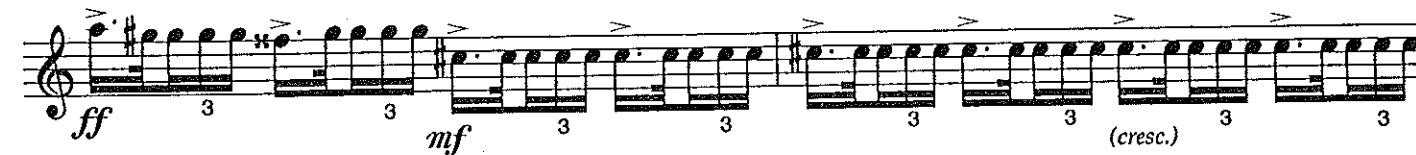
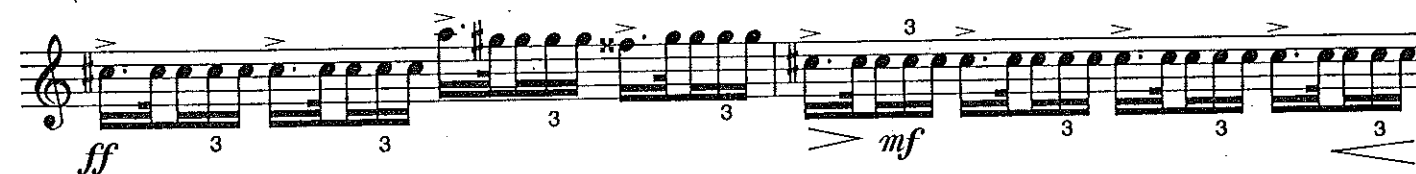
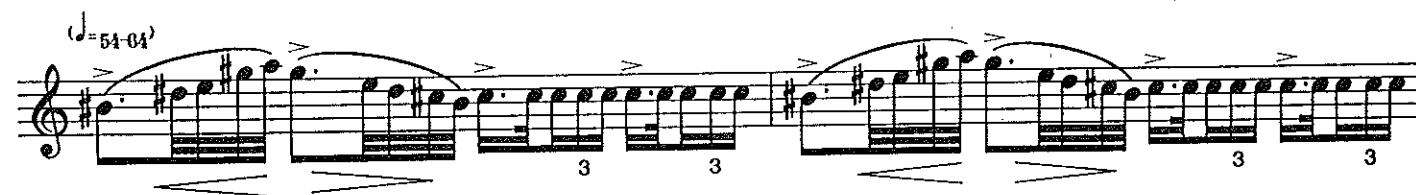
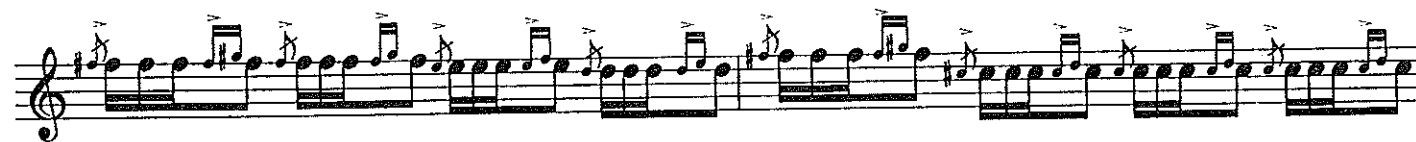
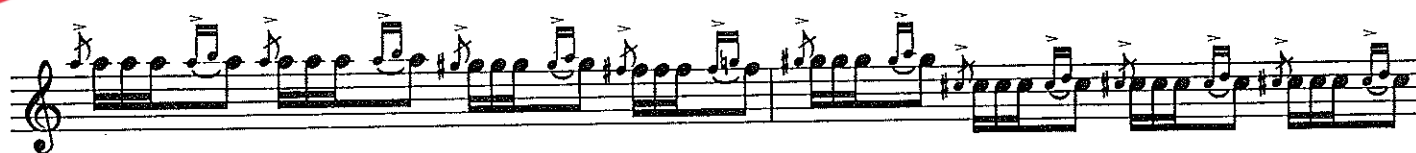
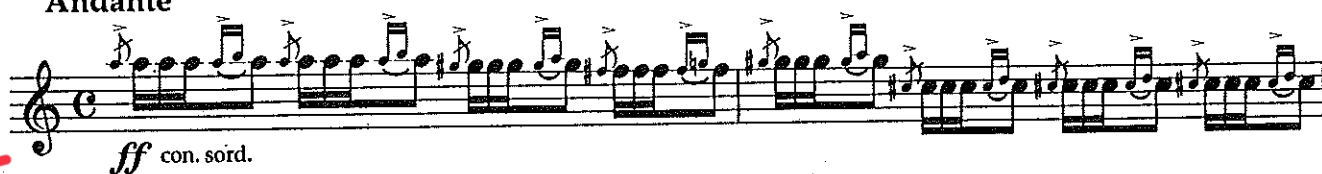
MOUSSORGSKY: Pictures at an Exhibition - cont.

VI. Samuel Goldenberg and Schmuyle

Andante

(♩ = 54-64)

I. in C



PROKOFIEV: Lt. Kije Suite: Cornet Solo, Opening & Final Solos

Suggested Equipment: Bb Cornet/Trumpet, C or D Trumpet - Straight Mute

Character: Cornet Solo: Light, Dance-like Opening & Final Solos: Sustained, Pensive

Special Notes: Carefully observe the articulation and dynamic markings throughout. Staccatos should be "dry" (short) and light. In the opening and closing solo passages, play in time to the eighth note; the first is open, the last is muted.

Cornet in Bb

Andante assai (♩ = 100)
solo in distance

p *rit.* *smorz.*

(in Bb)

Solo
p con grazia

p *mp* *pp*

36

pp

37 *f subito* *p*

38 *Meno mosso, come prima*
6 2

Andante assai (♩ = 100)
sordino

(in Bb) *Solo* *p* *rit.* *pp*

Romeo und Julia

Nr. 11 Ankunft der Gäste

Assai moderato [♩=96-100]

poco rit. a tempo

Sergej Prokofieff

Solo
Kornett in B

63

p dolce ten.

Solo

1

RAVEL: Piano Concerto in G: 1st Movement (Opening & Ending)

Suggested Equipment: C, D, or G Trumpet

Character: **Exuberant, Joyous**

Special Notes: The usual requirement for this solo begins at #2, however, it is possible that the muted portion preceding would be asked to test the player's ability to maintain tempo while removing the mute. The excerpt usually stops at #3, but again, the rhythm which follows may be part of the test as well. The dynamic marked is forte, but it is more of a chamber forte than an orchestral forte. A lighter approach is more appropriate. Staccatos should be "dry" (short).

There is one additional consideration noted in one French recording consulted. Beginning on the fifth bar after #2 and continuing for four measures, the first two eighths of each set of four are slurred. It is not usually played this way, but there's at least one recording done this way, and it's French.

The normal tempo requirement is $\text{♩} = 116$, but the majority of recordings checked range from 108-116. In an audition, you should check if there is a strict interest in 116. If not, a slightly slower tempo may work better technically and musically. It is advisable to prepare the material both single and double tongued, especially at tempi which border the use of double so it can be played comfortably either way and at any tempo in the range indicated.

Allegramente
(♩ = 108-116)

Tromba in C

sord. *mf* senza sord. *f*

18 2 2 3 2 34 35 36 (1) (4) (1) (4) *ff*

RESPIGHI: The Pines of Rome: I (Opening), II (Off-Stage Solo), IV (Finale)

Suggested Equipment: C Trumpet

Character: **I. Spirited, Fanfare-like** **II. Bel Canto, Lyrical** **IV. Heroic, Bombastic**

Special Notes:

I. Though the dynamic is marked fortissimo, the movement should be played lightly. When the meter changes, the downbeat should stay the same, so the player should think of the piece in one-to-the-bar with different divisions of the downbeat. At rehearsal 5 the tempo (downbeat) is slower.

II. The forte marking fits the off-stage positioning, yet the loud volume should be an expressive, beautiful song-like forte ("dolce"). Dynamic shadings should accompany the melodic lines. The tempo should be fairly steady, but there is some room for very slight variances within the expressive style.

IV. This excerpt should be full and loud with particular attention to the subdivisions of the beat, making certain that the dotted-eighth-sixteenth and triplet-eighth rhythms are exact. The measures with quintuplets should be thought of in two-to-the-bar so as to play the rhythms precisely.

I. I pini di Villa Borghese

Allegretto vivace (♩ = 87-88)

SORD.

in Bb

ff

3

1

10

3

ff

2

9

sf

ff

RESPIGHI: Pines of Rome - cont.

[5] Sordino $\text{♩} = 80-82$
 in Bb *ff*

[6] Piu vivo $\text{♩} = 112-116$
 (muted) *ff*

[7] *p* *cresc.* *f* *p*

[8] Vivace *cresc.* *f* *ff*

II. Pini presso una Catacomba

$\text{♩} = 58-66$
Andante
 in C *f* *dolce e espressivo*

(poco cresc.)

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade: Parts II, III & IV

Suggested Equipment: C or Bb Trumpet

Character & Special Notes: Rhythmic precision is expected in this work. At times the subdivision of the beat in the trumpet part is at odds with the other parts of the score (e.g. Pt.IV, T). Be sure to distinguish between triplet and dotted-eighth-sixteenth figures!

In Part II, the opening muted solo should be playful and can be played slightly rubato. The passage in 3/8 time should be rhythmically different than the 2/4 passages. The excerpt at H should have a slight accelerando ("stringendo"), but keep it subtle. Four bars before K, be sure the rhythms are exact (quadruplets vs. triplets). Observe the dynamic shadings; keep the piano figures light and clean; note the subito forte six bars before L.

The excerpt in Part IV, sections C through E, requires a shift in tempo as marked on the part. This is best accomplished through a clear sense of the downbeat. From C to 3 bars after D, the timing is in 2 to the bar, with triplet subdivisions of the beat. At 3 bars after D, the music shifts to 1-to-the-bar, the downbeat being slower than at C. Four bars later, the music returns to the timing at C for four bars. The music then changes back to 1-to-the-bar for four bars. At E, the tempo is like that at C. The eighth note is somewhat constant throughout, but not precisely.

The excerpt at Q requires very rapid double tonguing, but fullness of tone as well as volume. The accent should be present. This passage is tutti for the brasses, so timing must be right on. The excerpt at T should be contrastingly light to that of Q.

The final excerpt at X should be very broadly sustained and firmly tongued with full-length eighth notes. Keep time to the quarter note, and be certain to play all quarter-note rhythms precisely! When dropping the octave from the written high C, reduce the volume so the crescendo back to the upper octave will work. The staccato quarter notes should be about eighth note length. Maintain a fortissimo level through each set of six eighth notes.

in Bb *Molto moderato* *Solo ad lib.* 136-148 *con sord. mf* *pp* *lunga*

I. in Bb *Tempo giusto (Allegro molto)* 128-132 *f (senza sord.)* *p*

I. in Bb *Vivace scherzando* 128-132 *Solo* *p*

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade - cont.

III.

Andantino, quasi Allegretto

I. in Bb

mp *ma marcato assai*

G 3 3

H

Vivo (♩ = 102-106)

I. in A

Solo

C

IV.

6 *mf* 16

II. in A

mf

D

(Slower in 1) (♩ = 67-69)

(Faster in 2) (♩ = 102-106)

sf *f* *f*

2 3 6 16 3

(Slower in 1) (♩ = 67-69)

E (Faster in 2)

f *f* *f*

3 6 16 4

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Scheherazade - cont.

(♩ = 190)

Tr I in A

Tr II in A

ff *ff* *ff* *f*

Q

R

(♩ = 74-78)

T Solo

I. in A

mf *dim.* *pp*

RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: Capriccio Espagnole: Part IV

Suggested Equipment: C or Bb Trumpet

Character: **Fanfare**

Special Notes: In the second line, as the volume diminishes, there should be a slight slackening of time. Then at the "a tempo", the tempo should immediately resume. The slight ritard before the final note is optional. If the ritard is used, it may work best to single tongue the final four notes.

Be sure the accents are clearly distinguished from the rest of the notes.

The triplets in the first line may be single tongued depending on the tempo chosen and the ease and strength with which the player can articulate.

4. SCENA E CANTO GITANO

Allegretto (♩ = 60-66)
quasi cadenza

I. in Bb
con forza f 3

II. in Bb
con forza f 3

dim. *mp* *p* (*poco rit.*)

dim. *mp* *p* (*poco rit.*)

(*a tempo*) *mp* *cresc.* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 (*rit.*) *f*

mp *cresc.* 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 (*rit.*) *f*

SCHUMANN: Symphony No. 2: First Movement

Suggested Equipment: C or Bb Trumpet (Rotary Preferred)

Character: **Distant Call, Noble**

Special Notes: There should be a calmness about this passage that conveys confidence, clarity and very evenly sustained dynamic control. Note the additional markings on the part.

Sostenuto assai (with slight detachment throughout)

in C $\text{♩} = 72-76$

pp

p subito

SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 1 (All Movements)

Suggested Equipment: Bb or C Trumpet

Character: Opening: **Comic** I-Sec. 21: **Aggressive, Angry, Panicked**

II-Sec. 20: **Lyrical, Lonely, Estranged** III-Sec. 18: **Aggressive**

Special Notes: Opening - the first note is sometimes slurred into the second. Play with very dry staccatos in the first four bars. In bar 6, the staccatos are more literal.

I-21: This section should be broadly tongued with an accented style on all notes, creating a slight detachment. On the final crescendo, back off slightly after the initial attack so there is room for the crescendo.

II-20: Play with a very sustained flow yet with distinct tonguing. In bar 2, be sure to hear the high B from the F (tritone). The same interval occurs descending from Bb to E in the next bar. These should be very clearly in mind as you play. There may be a tendency to play this section too softly. The focus should be on relaxation, almost reservation, in the feeling of the music rather than an absolute pianissimo.

III-18: The rhythmic distinction between triplets and duplets must be clear in playing this passage.

Allegretto $\text{♩} = 128-132$

I. Solo in Bb

con Sord.

p

(poco rit.)

dim.

I.

SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 5: Movements I & IV

Suggested Equipment: Bb or C Trumpet

Character: **Bombastic**

Special Notes: Staccatos should be dry. The fourth movement, sections #108 and #109, should be broad and firmly tongued but with a feel of two to the bar. At #110 there is an a-tempo but now with a quarter-note feel. Be sure to crescendo through the triplets, creating something of a wave effect through the section. The accelerando approaching #111 should not be too extreme since the change is only from $\text{♩} = 164$ to $\text{♩} = 184$.

I.

27 Poco sostenuto ($\text{♩} = 126$)

The musical score is written for three parts: I. in Bb, II. in Bb, and III. in Bb. The tempo is 'Poco sostenuto' with a quarter note equal to 126 beats. The dynamics are marked 'ff' (fortissimo). The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including triplets and staccato notes. A red bracket highlights the first measure of the first part, and a red arrow points to the end of the third part in the final measure.

SHOSTAKOVICH: Symphony No. 5 - cont.

Allegro non troppo

97

(♩ = 120-132)

I. in Bb

II. in Bb

III. in Bb

f < *fff* *ff* *marc.*

accel. poco a poco

98

IV.

108 Piu mosso (♩ = 84)

Solo

I. in Bb

II. in Bb

III. in Bb

f

109

(II. in Bb)

V.S.

V.S.

V.S.

R. STRAUSS: Don Juan

Suggested Equipment: C Trumpet

Character: **Opening & "Vivo": Bold, Cavalier** / **"Weich": Gentle, Expressive**

Special Notes: The "weich" excerpt should be as smooth and flowing as possible yet not slacking the tempo at all. At the end of the second line, note the stringendo. There is a slight ritard just before the final sustained ties.

The figures before and after letter I all have an ascending direction; a crescendo through each figure adds energy to the line. The rapid triplet figures must be memorized to be played with confidence.

In the "Vivo" passage, a slight crescendo from the first to second notes helps launch the accent and adds to the character of the music. Do this with each occurrence. Note the dynamic and tempo changes after the 2-bar rest.

Allegro molto con brio

in E $\text{♩} = 84-92$

in E *marcato* *ff* *cresc.* *ff*

in E *f* *cresc.* *B*

I. in E *Solo* ($\text{♩} = 92-96$) *espress.* *p* *weich*

molto appassionato e sempre un poco string. *cresc.* *3*

un poco piu lento *(cresc. poco a poco)* *(rit.)* *fff* *p* *pp*

R. STRAUSS: Don Juan - cont.

molto vivace $\text{♩} = 84-88$

in E

mf *f*

f

mf *f*

in F

ff *mf* *ffp* *ff*

Giocoso

Solo

con sord.

Vivo $\text{♩} = 98-102$

Solo

ff

T

f

f *dim.* *mp* *mf*

poco piu agitato

f *cresc.* *(piu accel.)* **U** *sempre molto agitato* *fff*

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben

Suggested Equipment: C or Bb Trumpet - Straight Mute; C, Bb or Eb for Parts in Eb

Character: **Bold, Heroic & Aggressive** (fanfare excerpts) / **Lyrical & Romantic** (sec. 80-82)

Special Notes: In the trio ("sword fight/battle") sections, it's important to lift off the ends of ties so tempo is not lost. Note the slight tempo changes from one excerpt to the next. Just before #62, the mute must come out and the high C at #62 should be right in time. Be sure to distinguish accented from unaccented notes and dotted-eighth-sixteenths from triplets in all these passages.

The lyrical themes (Sec. 80-82) are similar in character to the one in "Don Juan." Be certain to maintain a steady tempo throughout. Note the dynamic of each passage; do not let the loud passages become shrill or harsh.

42 Lebhaft (♩ = 124-130)

(hinter der Szene)

I. in Bb

II. in Bb

III. in Bb

43

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

Sehr lebhaft $\text{♩} = 132-138$

(I. in Eb) *ff* *molto marcato* *sempre ff*

50

I. in Bb *p*

II. in Bb *p*

III. in Bb *p*

51

zu 2. *ff*

mf

mf

mf

(I. & II. in Eb)

R.STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

52

f *dim.* *p*

53

(I. in Eb) 54

f

(I. in Eb) 56

f *I. in Bb* *II. in Bb* *III. in Bb* *ff* *dim.*

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

58 $\text{♩} = 132-138$ Solo
II, in Eb

59 (II. in Eb)

58 $\text{♩} = 132-138$ Solo II, in Eb

mf

mit Dämpfer 3

ff

dim.

p

ff

dim.

p

ff

dim.

p

ff

60 (II. in Eb)

ff

ff

ff

ff

cresc.

cresc.

cresc.

61 (II. in Eb) (+I.) zu 2. *p cresc.*

fp

Dämpfer weg

fff

fff

fff

62 zu 2. *ff*

f

f

ff

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

I & II in Eb $\text{♩} = 138-144$ mit Dämpfer 74

I. in Bb mit Dämpfer

II. in Bb mit Dämpfer *ff*

III. in Bb mit Dämpfer *ff*

Dämpfer weg 75 **zu 2.** *ff*

dim. *ff*

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

1. only

First system of the musical score, measures 75-76. It features a piano (p) part with four staves and a violin (v) part. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measure 76 has a first ending bracket labeled "1." and a second ending bracket labeled "2.".

Second system of the musical score, measures 76-77. It continues the piano and violin parts. Dynamics include *mf* and *ff* (fortissimo). Measure 77 has a first ending bracket labeled "1. only".

Third system of the musical score, measures 77-78. It continues the piano and violin parts. Dynamics include *ff*, *marc.* (marcato), *sfz* (sforzando), and *mf*. Measure 78 has a first ending bracket labeled "1. only marc." and a second ending bracket labeled "2.".

Fourth system of the musical score, measure 78. It features a piano (p) part with four staves and a violin (v) part. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *espr.* (espressivo). The tempo is marked *(cresc.)* (crescendo). Measure 78 has a first ending bracket labeled "I. in Eb" and a second ending bracket labeled "5".

Fifth system of the musical score, measures 78-79. It continues the piano and violin parts. Dynamics include *ff*, *mf*, and *dim.* (diminuendo). Measure 79 has a first ending bracket labeled "79 (a tempo)" and a second ending bracket labeled "5".

R. STRAUSS: Ein Heldenleben - cont.

80 ($\text{♩} = 116-120$)

I. in Bb *p*

(I. in E) 81 hervortretend (prominently) *mf*

dim. *ppp*

dim. 3

82

f hervortretend (I. in Bb) *fp* *fp*

83

Eine Alpensinfonie

Richard Strauss
op. 64

Schnell

I. II. Trp. in B

Auf dem Gletscher
festes, sehr lebhaftes
Zeitmaß [ca. 20]

ff *f* *(un poco maestoso)* *mf*

f *p*

fp *f* *f*

ff *f* *dim.* *p*

fp *fp* *fp* *fp*

pp *mf*

mf *f*

mf *f*

f *mf*

Sinfonia Domestica

Richard Strauss
op. 53

Bewegt
Solo
I. Trp. in F

f *flustig*

②

⑥9 I. Trp. in E
mf espr. *weich* *f* *weich* *fp* *allmählich fließender*

⑧9 III. Trp. in C ohne Dämpfer
f marcato *mf* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

⑨0

I. Trp. in F
II. Trp. in F

Abdruck mit Genehmigung von Bote & Bock, Berlin

Der Bürger als Edelmann

Richard Strauss
op. 60

Nr. 3 Der Fechtmeister

Ziemlich lebhaft (animato assai) [♩. ca 72]

in B

f *colla parte*

③6 8 ③7 2

dim. *p*

Mit Genehmigung von F. E. C. Leuckart, München

R. STRAUSS: Also Sprach Zarathustra: Opening & Sections 18 & 50

Suggested Equipment: D or C Trumpet

Character: **Broad & Majestic**

Special Notes: In the opening passage, keep the dynamic level even on the first three notes, then make the sudden dynamic shift at the sixteenth note. Do the same in the second phrase. The decrescendo-crescendo changes on the sustained notes have beat numbers written in as a guide for pacing them.

The third excerpt (sec. 18) is supported at first with only light, quiet, twirling flutes, so it must be very solid and confident.

Sehr breit (♩ = 54-60)
Feierlich

1. in C

immer breiter
cresc.
ff
 (1 2 3 4)

(♩ = 50-52)
 (1. in C)

18 *Solo* 3 *f* *dim. pp* 19 3 *dim. pp*

20 3 *f* *dim. p* *dim. pp* 3 *f* *dim. pp*

(♩ = 180-195, ♩ = 63-65) *sehr schnell*
 (1. in C)

fff 3 *sf* *mf*

51 *f* *mf* 52 *ff*

R. STRAUSS: Don Quixote: Sections 3, 37 & 67

Suggested Equipment: C or D Trumpet

Character: Sec. 3: **Fanfare** Sec. 37: **Lyrical, Tender, Expressive**

Sec. 67: **Aggressive, Angry**

Special Notes: Observe all markings on the page. In the first passage, be sure the accents stand out. In section 68, there have been versions with a *molto ritard* in the first two beats, then an *a-tempo* on beat three. Generally this *ritard* is not used, but it is possible you might be asked to play it that way.

3 Etwas lebhafter ($\text{♩} = 94-98$)

I. in D *f* mit Dämpfer

II. in D *f* mit Dämpfer

III. in D *f* mit Dämpfer

etwas zurückhaltend ($\text{♩} = 90$)

früheres Zeitmaß

ff *dim. pp* *p*

ff *dim. pp* *p*

ff *dim. pp* *p*

37

I. in D ($\text{♩} = 52$) *sehr zart* *mp* *cresc.* *immer sehr weich*

(poco meno mosso) *mf* *dim.* *p*

Le Chant du Rossignol

Igor Strawinsky

Marche chinoise [ca. 76]

senza sord. *p*

mp

poco più mosso *rall. a tempo*

Fag. *mf* senza sord.

poco accell. *Solo* *f* *Tempo giusto*

Vivace Fl. *f* *ben marcato* *Solo con sord.*

larghetto [ca. 66] *Solo senza sord.* *pp espr.*

molto più p

molto ritmico [ca. 144] *Solo* *mf (sord.)*

f *3 con sord.*

Tranquillo *Solo* *pp senza sord.*

più p

Pulcinella

Suite

Nr. 5 Toccata

Allegro [♩ ca. 116]

Trp. in C

Solo

Igor Stravinsky

mf

66

tr

67

1

p

mf

68

1

1

4

69

4

Vln. I

70

4

Solo

71

mf

72

cresc.

f

Nr. 10 Finale

Allegro assai [♩ ca. 132-138]

in C

simile

102

ff

mf

103

sf

sf

sf

104

8

STRAVINSKY: Petrouchka (1947): Part 3 (Ballerina Dance, Waltz) & Part 4 (Concl.)

Suggested Equipment: Part 3: C or Bb Trumpet Part 4: Bb Piccolo or D Trumpet

Character: **Part 3: Ballerina Dance - Light, Agile, Bouncy** **Waltz: Lyrical, Light Crisp**
Part 4: Marked, Biting, Fanfare

Special Notes: All staccatos should be dry (crisp, short). In the Ballerina Dance, carefully observe the dynamic shifts and articulation markings. It is musically interesting to make some dynamic shadings in the slurred phrases.

In the Waltz, a little stress on downbeats adds a nice musical touch. Be sure to NOT ritard the ends of sections 142 and 150. If the material from 143 to 147 is called for, count the rests carefully.

One additional note about the Ballerina Dance should be given. The normal audition request does not include the bar before #134. However, it may be asked for in some auditions, so it is good to prepare the music both ways. In either case, you should imagine the snare solo at #134 leading up to the trumpet melody. Many of the recordings surveyed used a tempo less than ♩ = 116, but prepare the range indicated should you be asked to play at 116.

The material from the end of #142 continues without interruption through the end of #150. For the final excerpt at #265, in most auditions, the player plays both the first and second parts as one. A muted piccolo trumpet seems to present the most convincing sound for this passage. Play it very loudly and biting.

Pist. in Bb

(♩ = 46)

I Solo

134 Allegro (♩ = 110-118)

(staccatissimo)

mf

mp

139

STRAVINSKY: Petrouchka - cont.

Lento cantabile ($\text{♩} = 70-80$)

Solo
mf ben cant.

141

142

G.P.

143 **Allegretto** ($\text{♩} = 64-72$) **Solo**

144

f *pp*

come sopra

145

come sopra

146

come sopra

147

148 **Con furore**, $\text{♩} = 138$

Lento **rall.**

149 **Lento cantabile** (tempo di Valse) ($\text{♩} = 70-80$)

mf ben cant.

150

sim.

Solo ($\text{♩} = 55-58$) **con sord.**

265

ff

(II.)

266 **I. only**

ff

267 **a tempo**

rit. fine

fff

TCHAIKOVSKY: Capriccio Italien: Opening Fanfare & Cornet Solo

Suggested Equipment: Opening: C Trumpet

Cornet Solo: Bb or Eb Cornet/Trumpet or C Trumpet

Character: **Opening: Sustained Fanfare** **Cornet Solo: Spirited but Elegant** **Duet: Lyrically**

Special Notes: Rhythmically, think the eighth note in the opening fanfare. The breath marks need not be breaths, but may be slight detachments. Otherwise, play in with a very sustained style.

In the solo, it's important to separate the first pickup eighth note from the note which follows in each phrase. The music should have a bravura quality. The dynamic shading of the next-to-the-last bar is added, but it is a most interesting element if it is done.

Andante un poco rubato (♩ = 54)



Allegro moderato (♩ = 132)

Solo

Piston in A



I. (& II.) in A (♩ = 114-120)

(dolce) mf



TCHAIKOVSKY: Swan Lake: Neapolitan Dance

Suggested Equipment: C Trumpet or Bb Cornet/Trumpet

Character: **Dance-like, Elegant, Light**

Special Notes: Play as marked. At the "Molto Piu Mosso" a slight lift off the ends of slurs is appropriate styling. Observe the dynamic shifts throughout. The second half is often done "poco a poco accelerando" as indicated.

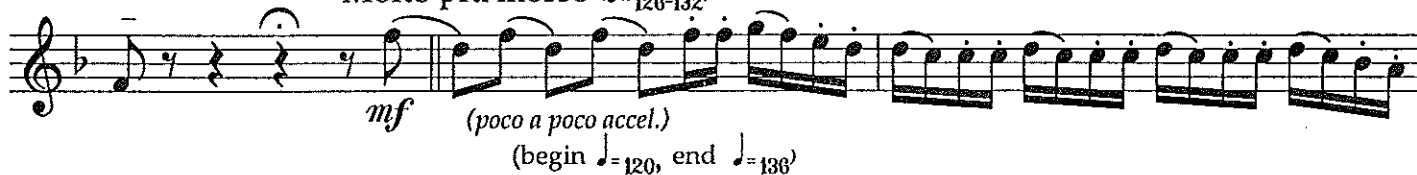
Neapolitan Dance

Allegro moderato (♩=80-90)

Pist. in A



Molto piu mosso (♩=120-132)



TCHAIKOVSKY: Nutcracker Suite: March, Danse des Mirlitons, & Chocolate

Suggested Equipment: Bb or C Trumpet (Eb perhaps for "Chocolate")

Character: **March: Light, Joyful** **Mirlitons: Rhythmic & Intense**

Chocolate: Joyful, Brilliante

Special Notes: The March should be light with as consistent a note length as possible. Stretch and diminish the half notes.

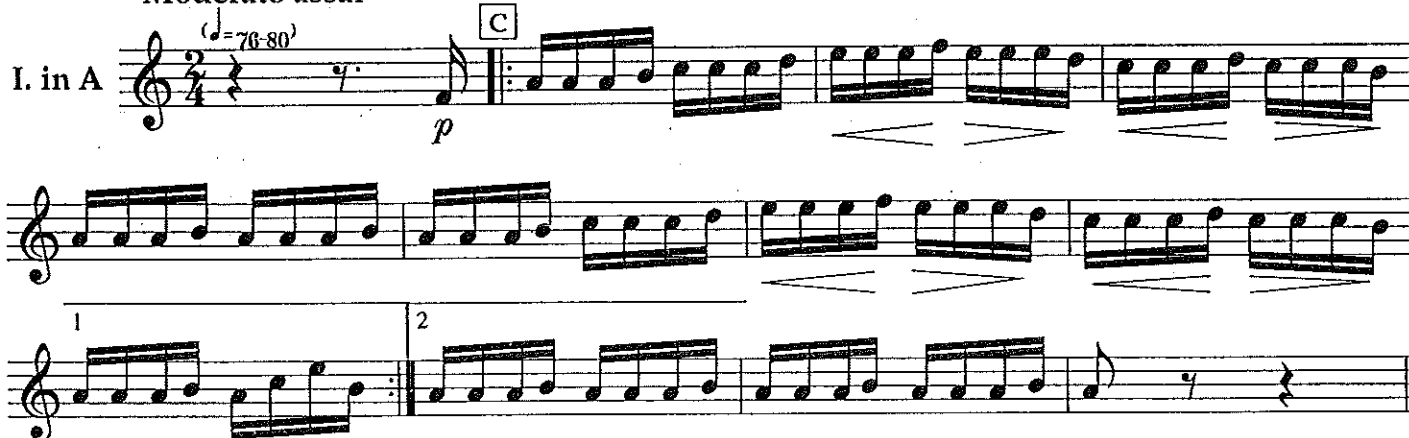
In Mirlitons, the tonguing should be lightly staccato and distinct. The dynamic shadings should be evident. The entire passage should be played in one breath, but should the need for a breath occur, the best place is just before the last sixteenth note of the first ending.

"Chocolate" is the second piece of Act II. It must have, as the tempo indicates, "brilliance". The triplet ascending line is tongued, but one Russian recording surveyed is slurred instead. Take care not to play too loudly. The feeling should be buoyant while mezzo forte.

Tempo di Marche vive **March**



Moderato assai **Danse des Mirlitons**



Allegro brillante (♩ = 66-69) **Chocolate**



Der Troubadour

1. Akt

1. Szene

Andante assai sostenuto
I. II. Trp. in E

Giuseppe Verdi

6 *ff*

9 *ppp*

5. Szene

Allegro assai mosso | $\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 152$

(44) I. Trp. in Es Solo

(44) *sf*

(45) *sf*

2. Akt

Un poco meno

(36) *f*

(37)

Ein Maskenball

3. Akt

Nr. 13 Terzett und Quartett (Verschwörungsszene)

Allegro assai sostenuto

Giuseppe Verdi

Meno mosso
I. Trp. in Es (Solo)

mf

f *ff*

Tempo I [♩ = ca. 84] 16 1

Solo
I. in E

pp

crescendo

Die Macht des Schicksals

Vorspiel

Giuseppe Verdi

C Andante mosso 12 I. Trp. in E

p espress.

Presto come prima

f

Allegro brillante [♩ = ca. 80]

I. Trp. in E

mf

II. Trp. in E

mf

p *f* *p*

p *f* *p*

L

3. Akt

10. Szene

Allegro assai vivo [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 92$]

I. Trp. in E₃

f *cresc.* *ff*

14. Szene

Tarantella [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 152$]

I. Trp. in E Solo

f *ff* *a2* *I. Solo* *a2*

Rataplan

[$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 126$]

I. und II. Trp. in C

ff *squillante*

Don Carlos

3. Akt

2. Szene

Allegro agitato [$\text{♩} = 132$]

Un poco più animato

Giuseppe Verdi

1 **F** I. Kornett in As

f *f*

Verwandlung 1. Szene

Assai moderato [♩ = 60]

I. Kornett in A

II. Kornett in A

p espressivo cantabile

Aida

1. Akt 1. Szene

Romanze des Radames

Allegro vivo [♩ = 126]

Giuseppe Verdi

I. und II. Trp. in C

2. Akt Finale

Ballettmusik

I. Trp. in Es Solo

3. Akt
Nr. 13 Duett (Szene und 3. Finale)

Allegro giusto [$\text{♩} = \text{ca. } 104$]

I. Trp. in C

legg. e stacc.

II. Trp. in C



Othello

1. Akt 2. Szene

Allegro con brio [♩ = 120]

Giuseppe Verdi

Lu. II. Kornett in A *ff*

Lu. II. Trompete in E

(Der Kampf dauert fort)

2. Akt 5. Szene

Allegro sostenuto

Lu. II. Kornett in A

ff (Othello packt Jago an der Gurgel und wirft ihn zu Boden)

Lu. II. Trp. in E

WAGNER: Parsifal: Prelude

Suggested Equipment: C or Eb Trumpet

Character: **Longingly, Religiously, Expressive**

Special Notes: Play to the eighth note while maintaining a very smooth and expressive line. The excerpt is in unison with the violins, so rhythmic alignment and pitch are important. Dynamically phrase with the line, taking as little time as possible for breaths.

Molto Lento (♩ = 68-70, ♩ = 34-35)
Sehr Langsam

in F

pp (play mp-mf) *f*

dim. *p*

sehr zart
p dolciss. *ff* *dim.*

pp