

Opera Australia Orchestra

Freelance Audition

Percussion

Percussion Excerpts

Snare Drum:

- Capriccio Espagnol
- Capriccio Espagnol
- Wozzeck

N.Rimsky-Korsakov
N.Rimsky-Korsakov
A.Berg

Xylophone:

- Colas Bruegnon
- Appalachian Spring

D.Kabalevsky
A.Copland

Glockenspiel:

- The Sorcerer's Apprentice
- Sleeping Beauty

P.Dukas
P.Tchaikovsky

Cymbals:

- Swan Lake
- Nutcracker
- La Forza del Destino

P.Tchaikovsky
P.Tchaikovsky
G.Verdi

Bass Drum:

- Billy Budd
- La Forza del Destino

B.Britten
G.Verdi

Triangle:

- Carmen
- Triangle study from Complimentary Percussion

G.Bizet
K.Aleo

Tambourine:

- Carnival-Overture, op. 92

A.Dvorak

Please direct any enquiries to:
orchestra.auditions@opera.org.au

OperaAustraliaOrchestra

FreelanceAudition

Percussion Excerpts

Capriccio Espagnol

Snare Drum

N. Rimsky-Korsakov

III. Alborada

Vivo e strepitoso

a) 

H

12



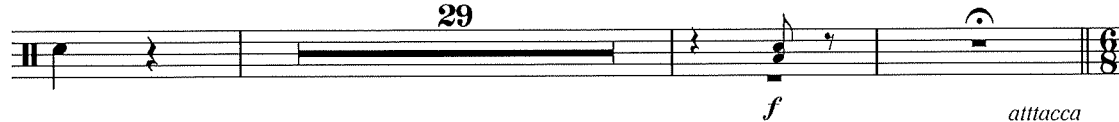
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K

Cassa Piatti

29



Capriccio Espagnol

N. Rimsky-Korsakov

IV. Scena e Canto gitano

b)

Tamburo Solo

f

quasi Cadenza (I) 4 Corni Solo

dim.

dim.

ppp

sempre ppp

Cadenza (II)
Violino

8^a

L a tempo

1-10

2

3

4

5

pp

6

7

8

9

10

Wozzeck Act 1

Alban Berg

Snare Drum: Stage Music, (Reh. #327)

(♩ = 125)

The musical score is written for a snare drum in 4/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and features a series of eighth-note patterns, with the first measure marked with a '1' above it. The second staff continues the pattern, also marked with a '1' above it, and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The fifth staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano), followed by a triplet of eighth notes, a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte), and a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) with a dashed line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, triplets, and dynamic markings.

Colas Bruegnon

Xylophone

Overture

Dmitry Kabalevsky

9	Presto
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10

a)

 f

cresc.

11

$$ff$$
 sf

36

b)

$$mf$$

57

8^{va}

c)

$$ff$$

58

(8^{va}).

59

$$(\delta^{va})^\neg$$

loco

 sf $\mathcal{Sff}$ 8^{va} -
$$fff$$
 $\mathcal{S}ff$

APPALACHIAN SPRING

Xylophone

Aaron Copland

(violins)

47 48 *f*

*) *secco ff*

49 *f*

50 *Tacet to the end*

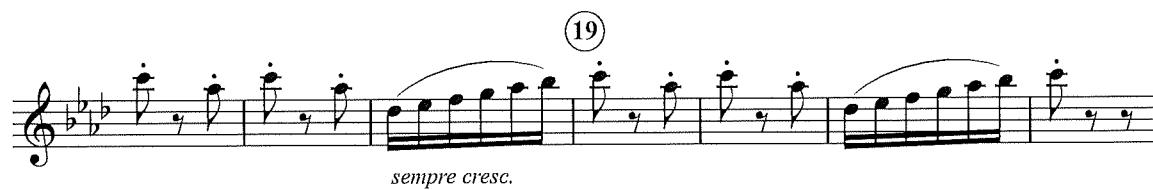
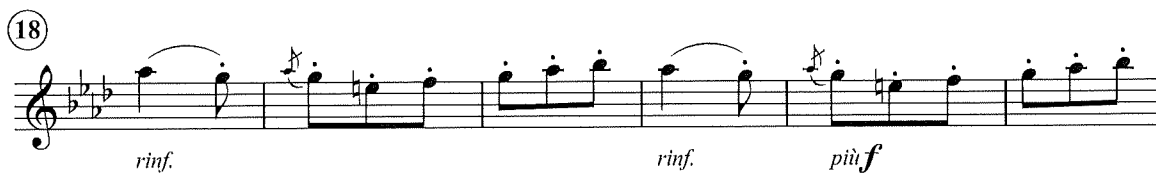
*) *secco* = dry, short.

The Sorcerer's Apprentice

Glockenspiel

Paul Dukas

Vif (♩. = 120)



Glockenspiel

Sleeping Beauty

No. 6 Valse

P.I. Tchaikovsky

Allegro (Tempo di Valse)

The musical score is written for a Glockenspiel in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of five staves of music. The tempo is marked "Allegro (Tempo di Valse)". The score includes measure numbers 150, 160, and 170. The music is characterized by a steady eighth-note rhythm with occasional rests and a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at the beginning.

Measure 150: *p*

Measure 160

Measure 170

Swan Lake

Cymbals

Act 3 finale

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

Allegro vivo (♩. = 120)

74 L'istesso tempo (♩ = 84)

ff

ff *ff*

75 (♩ = 100)

fff

Presto (♩ = 160)

rall.

Nutcracker

Cymbals

Danse des Mirlitons

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

B Moderato assai Fl.

C 1-8 2 3 4

D 5 6 7 8 1-9 2 3

E 9 7

p

f

La Forza del Destino

Cymbals

Overture

Giuseppe Verdi

Più animato (♩ = 168)

1

f

p *ff*

Bass Drum

Billy Budd

Act 3, Scene 4

39

Benjamin Britten

Slow & Solemn

pp (pp)

Bass Drum

La Forza del Destino

Overture

Giuseppe Verdi

Più animato (♩ = 168)

f p ff

Triangle

Carmen

Act 2, No. 11

Georges Bizet

Andantino quasi allegretto

ppp

sempre ppp

Triangle Study from Complementary Percussion, Bachovich Music Publications

Triangle:

Keith Aleo

Allegro con brio ($\text{♩} = 100$)

The musical score for Triangle is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of Allegro con brio ($\text{♩} = 100$). The score consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a *pp* dynamic and features several accented notes. The second staff continues with dynamics ranging from *p* to *pp* and *f*. The third staff shows a progression from *mf* to *f*. The fourth staff starts with a *p* dynamic and includes a *ff* marking. The fifth staff concludes the piece with a *poco a poco rit.* instruction and dynamics from *mf* to *ff*. The score includes various articulations such as accents and slurs, and dynamic markings like *pp*, *p*, *mp*, *mf*, *f*, and *ff*.

Antonin Dvorak
Carnival Overture, Op. 92

Tamburino.

Allegro.

1 2

f *f* *p*

A

3 B *ff*

C 33 4 Flauti. 2 2 D 16 E 20 *flaut.*

Tromb.

F *pp*

14 G 4 1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 4 H 4 1 2

3 4 5 6 7 8 7 J 26 16 K 9 *Corno ingl.*

Andantino con moto.

1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 10 2 L Tempo 1. Allegro.

ritard. 10 *pp*

1 1 1

8

This page of musical notation is a score for a symphony, likely by Beethoven, given the reference to 'Symphony No. 5' in the OCR. It consists of 14 staves of music. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key markings include 'pp' (pianissimo), 'f' (forte), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'poco più mosso' (a little more motion). There are also markings for 'Tromhaut.' (Trombone) and 'SVC.' (Soprano). The score is written in a single system, with the staves connected by a brace on the left. The music is in 4/4 time, as indicated by the time signature at the beginning of the first staff. The notation is in a standard musical font, with notes and rests clearly visible. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a printed musical score.