

Prueba Jazz – INSTRUMENTO

Esta prueba tiene el objetivo de medir la suficiencia técnica de cada aspirante en su instrumento. Los requisitos son:

Saxofón:

El aspirante debe interpretar uno de los dos estudios del método Ferling al tempo indicado al inicio de la partitura. (Partituras adjuntas al final de este documento)

Guitarra:

El aspirante debe interpretar el arreglo del tema Autumn in New York en versión de Barry Galbraith a tempo negra=50 (Partitura adjunta al final de este documento).

Piano:

El aspirante debe interpretar dos piezas. La primera es un estudio que puede ser escogido de la siguiente lista:

- Carl Czerny – Op. 299 # 4 - 6 - 7 - 11 - 12 - 18 – 20
- J. B. Cramer – # 1 - 2 – 5
- M Clementi – Gradus ad Parnasum 3 - 4 - 7- 8 ó 3.

La segunda obra es una pieza corta del período barroco que puede ser seleccionada entre:

- Invención a tres voces # 1 - 3 - 4 - 7 - 15 – J. S. Bach
- Clave Bien Temperado: Un Preludio y Fuga – J. S. Bach

Contrabajo:

El aspirante debe interpretar dos piezas. El estudio #2 en Fa mayor con arco a velocidad negra=112, y el Bajo caminante en Fa mayor en pizzicato en velocidad negra=140. Ambas partituras están adjuntas al final de este documento.

Batería:

El aspirante debe interpretar dos 2 estudios para redoblante del Método de Jacques Delecluse Estudio # 10 (Redobles) y Estudio # 12 (Flams).

AUTUMN IN NEW YORK

ARR. BARRY GALBRAITH

SLOW

GUITAR

3 6 2

4 2 2

7 2 2 3

11 3 2 3

15 1 2 3

17 2 5 2

20 3 3 2 1 2

AUTUMN IN NEW YORK

Musical notation for measures 23-25. Measure 23 starts with a double bar line and a fermata. Measure 24 contains a five-measure rest. The music features a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 26-28. Measure 26 begins with a circled '2' above the staff. A slur covers measures 26 and 27. Measure 28 has a circled '3' above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is primarily eighth notes, and the bass line provides a consistent accompaniment.

Musical notation for measures 29-31. Measure 29 starts with a circled '3' above the staff. The music continues with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth notes, and the bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Saxofón

ADAGIO CON ESPRESSIONE

TRACK 2

アダージョ・コン・エスプレッシオーネ

Franz Wilhelm Ferling

$\text{♩} = 76$
p *cresc.*
f *p*
p *cresc.*
p *f*
p *f*
p *cresc.* *f*
ad lib. *Rit.* *pp*

MODERATO RISOLUTO

TRACK 3

モデラート・リソルート

Franz Wilhelm Ferling

♩ = 112 / Play-Along ♩ = 96

f

3 *p*

5 *f*

7 *p* *cresc.* *f*

9

12

14

16

Contrabajo

Andante con moto. $\text{♩} = 112$.

2. *mf*

BLUES (I)

10

♩ = 108

f *tr* *sf* *p*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *tr*

sf *p* *tr* *sf*

p *tr* *p* *f*

p sub. *f* *p* *f*

p *f*

p *f* *tr*

Rit. *To* *f* *tr*

sf *p* *f*

p *f* *pp*

ff *pp*

ff *p sub.* *f*

The image displays a musical score for piano, consisting of 12 staves of notation. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a different part of the composition. The notation includes various rhythmic values, dynamic markings, and articulation symbols.

Key features of the score include:

- Tempo and Meter:** The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 192$. The meter is primarily 7/8, with some changes to 3/8 and 2/8.
- Dynamic Markings:** The score uses a wide range of dynamics, including *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f sub.* (subito forte), and *p sub.* (subito piano).
- Articulation:** Trills are indicated by the word "trun" above notes. Accents (>) are placed over many notes. Slurs are used to group notes, and some are marked with a "3" indicating a triplet.
- Performance Indications:** Slanted lines (hairpins) indicate crescendos and decrescendos. Some notes have a "3" above them, likely indicating a triplet.