

**2010-2011
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
AUDITION MATERIALS
(March 10-12, 2010)**

VIOLA

Attached you will find:

- Scoring rubric that will be used during the audition
 - IMEA Scale sheet
 - “Fast” Etude
 - “Slow” Etude
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- ✓ Scales should be performed at a *minimum* of quarter note equals 120. Upon entering the audition, you will be asked for your preferred metronome marking and will perform the scales **to a metronome click** at that tempo. They should be performed with legato bowing, both ascending and descending. You may pause between scales.

 - ✓ Each etude should be performed at the proper *marked* tempo. . Learn what those terms mean- you will be asked for their meaning when you enter for your audition.

Points-->	1-4	5-8	9-13	14-16	19-20	Score
Note Accuracy (Is the student playing the right notes?)	Fundamental errors. It is possible that the student cannot read the notes quickly enough, does not know the necessary fingerings, does not observe the key, or has not prepared sufficiently to perform the piece.	Many wrong notes (or elude is only partially prepared), suggesting a lack of sufficient preparation or work in note reading, key signatures, or fingerings.	Several incorrect notes, usually a result of lapse in key signature/accidental knowledge. Student has good knowledge of note reading and fingerings though tempo may not be at the prescribed tempo.	Some incorrect notes perhaps due to nerves, lapse in focus or repeated accidentals, but student has clearly prepared and there are no issues regarding the ability to identify notes or their associated fingerings at the prescribed tempo.	Nearly mistake free (max. score for no errors at correct tempo). A high level of preparation and attention to detail is manifested.	
Rhythmic Accuracy (Is the student playing the right rhythms?)	Fundamental rhythmic misconceptions and/or insufficient preparation. Lack of ability to process rhythms impacts pulse control and/or using the prescribed tempo.	Many incorrect rhythms (or elude is only partially prepared), due to either lack of preparation or less than careful analysis. Rhythmic notations still impacting pulse control and/or prescribed tempo.	Fundamental rhythm concepts are evident. Pulse control has been slightly adjusted from the prescribed tempo. Usually "in tune." When intonation problems arise (+/- 10 cents) the student may or may not adjust, demonstrating that perhaps there is not yet enough command/knowledge of pitch tendencies. Tuning problems are still a distraction to the performance.	Minimal instances of incorrect rhythms. With few exceptions, tempo/pulse is unaffected by rhythmic issues and is very close to the prescribed tempo marking.	Nearly mistake free (max. score for no rhythmic errors at correct tempo). A high level of preparation and attention to detail is manifested. Pulse/tempo is unaffected by rhythmic issues and meets the prescribed tempo marking.	
Intonation (Is the student playing "in tune?")	Performance demonstrates minimal command of intonation issues, due to lack of attention, hand position, or lack of regular practice. Intonation is determined by whatever the fingers happen to fall.	Often "out of tune" (+/- 20 cents) with some sustained moments of acceptable intonation. Student needs to be more aware of pitch tendencies and technical solutions, especially in extreme registers.	Tone is more full when passages are "easy", but thin/harsh in extreme registers/dynamics or when student becomes too focused on other technical issues such as tempo. Vibrato may be intermittent or uncontrolled.	There are some breakdowns in intonation (+/- 5 cents) but adjustments are quickly made. Student is learning to anticipate passages that will challenge tuning integrity and be "in charge" of intonation rather than leaving it to chance.	Student has clearly learned to anticipate technical challenges that might affect intonation and makes appropriate adjustments ahead of time, resulting in a performance that is unmarred by intonation issues. Elude is "Performance Ready" in this category.	
Bowing Technique/Tone	Tone is not characteristic for a student at this level, due to a combination of problems, i.e. hardware, bow speed/pressure and perhaps lack of the regular practice needed to maintain a good sound. Descriptors: Airy, thin, harsh, closed.	Tone is characteristic at times, though student needs to make a more concerted effort to produce a characteristic sound throughout all registers and especially dynamic levels. Vibrato is absent or forced. Tension/poor posture & bow technique is impacting tone and it is clear that tone is not yet a priority while performing.	Student knows fingerings for the entire piece, though production in the extended ranges is strained/slow/flat at times. Coordination of mechanics is still problematic at times, resulting in a lack of clarity. There are better fingering choices that could be made. There are several breakdowns in pulse control due to these issues or pulse control is steady but execution is sloppy.	Tone is mostly rich/warm throughout the range of the instrument, though tone still suffers when challenging technical demands present themselves. Vibrato is moderately developed/not always used appropriately.	Consistently excellent tone quality throughout range of instrument and all dynamic levels. Vibrato is well developed, natural, and is properly employed according to the style of the music. Descriptors: Warm, rich, resonant, beautiful.	
Technical Facility (finger/bow coordination, fluidly, hand position)	Student seems unsure of fingerings throughout significant parts of the instrumental range. Hand/fing position may also prevent facility through extended ranges and tempo. Coordination of bow and fingers is often not aligned. Student needs to spend more consistent time with the instrument in order to develop and maintain facility.	Student knows the common fingerings, but lacks some facility/knowledge in the extreme registers/tempo. Incorrect pressure on left hand inhibits fluid fingerings. Coordination of bow and fingers becomes problematic at faster tempo and/or extended ranges, often resulting in a performance that is under tempo. Varies in tempo, or lacks clarity.	Many markings are observed, but not always performed to maximum effectiveness. Although there is evidence of preparation, performance lacks conviction and careful attention to more subtle interpretive requirements. Phrasing often takes a back seat to bowing however convenient and many articulations remain omitted.	Student has strong command of the fingerings across the entire range of the instrument. Coordination of mechanics is very good though there are some occasional issues that still impact pulse/tempo/dynamics. Better fingering choices provides for a more fluid performance.	Student has full command of the mechanics across the entire range of the instrument and at the marked tempo. Extended ranges are as fluid as the common register. Coordination of mechanics is excellent throughout various styles, tempo, ranges and dynamics, resulting in a performance that sounds "effortless." Elude is "Performance Ready" in this category.	
Style (ALL musical markings, including tempo, articulation, phrasing dynamics, interpretation)	Markings are largely unobserved. Performance is almost entirely focused on achieving the notes and rhythms and student has not yet reached a level of competence in those areas to allow for attention to be given to style.	Some obvious markings observed, however much more attention to detail is needed. Articulations are "approximated" or altered for convenience. Some grace notes, dynamics, or other markings are omitted or performed incorrectly. Phrasing not really a consideration. Tempo is determined more by technical demands than by the requested markings.	Most markings are observed, though not always executed to maximum effect. Phrasing is appropriate and not subject to convenience. Student is beginning to utilize markings as a way to make the performance more expressive. Still, elude is not quite "Performance Ready" as it requires more contrast, conviction and ownership.	Markings are not only observed completely, but music is interpreted in such a way as to more fully realize the composer's intent and provide a convincing and authoritative performance. Elude is "Performance Ready" and a pleasure to hear because of the overall attention to detail.		
Rehearsal Ethic and Contribution	Student is usually "off-task," initiates discussion and/or distracts other students, even while being expected to play. Little evidence that the student is "others oriented" or in concerned with the purpose of ensemble music. Is not receptive to criticism regarding musical and/or behavioral issues, therefore the same problems persist. Improvement happens exclusively in rehearsal.	Student is usually "off-task," when not required to play. Student fails to see the reason for remaining engaged in the rehearsal if he/she is not required to play at the given moment. Student can be a productive force but only when it is of personal interest to do so. Improvement happens almost entirely in rehearsal. Is somewhat receptive to musical/behavioral criticism but is more likely to insist that off-task behavior is acceptable.	Student is sometimes "off-task," but engages after reminder/reprimand. Tends to need reminders regarding behavioral/musical issues. Student is showing some signs of maturing towards the level of being concerned about his/her own musical contribution but not showing evidence that the overall success of the rehearsal and ensemble is important.	Student is nearly always "on-task." Accepts criticism in a mature manner. Shows immediate improvement and does not need to be reminded continuously (marks music, prepares for next rehearsal, etc.). Demonstrates that the overall musical product and success of the ensemble matters.	Student is always "on-task." Student displays strong leadership skills through preparedness and concern for both the success of his/her section and the ensemble at large. Not only accepts criticism but desires such input as a means for helping the ensemble to be the best it can be.	

IMEIA SCALES VIOLA

The image displays a musical score for the 'IMEIA SCALES' for Viola. It consists of 11 staves of music, each representing a different scale. The scales are arranged in two groups: the first seven staves are ascending scales, and the last four staves are descending scales. The keys and clefs for the scales are as follows:

- Staff 1: C major, Bass clef
- Staff 2: D major, Bass clef
- Staff 3: E major, Bass clef
- Staff 4: F# major, Bass clef
- Staff 5: G major, Bass clef
- Staff 6: A major, Bass clef
- Staff 7: B major, Bass clef
- Staff 8: Bb major, Bass clef
- Staff 9: Ab major, Bass clef
- Staff 10: Gb major, Bass clef
- Staff 11: F major, Treble clef

Each scale is written in a single line of music, starting with a common time signature (C) and ending with a double bar line. The notes are written in a sequence that allows for both ascending and descending performance. The notation includes stems, flags, and beams to indicate the specific intervals and fingerings for each scale.

To be performed both ascending & descending Minimum tempo : Quarter note = 120 Detached bowing

VIOLA

Detached Notes

a) b) c) At the point

Allegro non troppo.

5. *mp*

segue 1 2

4

4 0

2 2

4 1 0 2 b 2 b 2 b 2
 II

2 b 2 b b b b b 2 b 2

VIOLA

Romance

Andante grazioso.

18. *p espressivo* II - - - - - (2) (4)

The musical score for the Viola part of the Romance, starting at measure 18. The piece is in 6/8 time and has a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is marked 'Andante grazioso'. The score begins with a dynamic marking of *p espressivo* and a second ending bracket. The music features various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4), slurs, and trills. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *p*. The score concludes with a first ending bracket and a final measure marked with a fermata.