

## OBOE

### Performance Notes for 2021-22 All-State Band Auditions

by

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#### **Junior**

- The marking “cantabile” means singing – so imagine you are singing when you play the solo.
- Pay attention to dynamics and articulations. Be sure *mf* is louder than *mp*, and *f* is the loudest of them all.
- Follow the ups and downs of the melody to make an interesting musical line.
- The E-flat in mm. 11 is a non-harmonic note in G major. That makes it especially interesting, so emphasize it with sound and vibrato.
- The staccato quarter notes should be longer than the staccato eighth notes.

#### **Clinic**

- The marking “cantabile” means singing – so imagine you are singing when playing the solo.
- Pay particular attention to rhythm and subdivision of the beat; be sure you feel clearly the difference between the 8th, triplet and 16<sup>th</sup> notes. Practice with a metronome!
- The 6/8 section that starts in m. 9 should sound sprightly and light.
- Use vibrato and a slight lengthening of the notes to bring out the tenuto markings in measures 4, 32 and 33.
- You will need to use either the forked or left F (if your oboe has that key) in a number of places: measures 3, 10, 34 (ending a), and 36 (ending b).

#### **Senior**

- Start piano, and follow the contour of the line for melodic shape; in other words, get a little louder as the line goes up and softer as it goes down.
- Accelerate noticeably in measure 9, and keep the dynamic strong through measures 11 and 12.
- *Giocoso* means playful, so play with that in mind starting in measure 14. Pay lots of attention to the dynamic changes and accents.
- In the b ending, the eighth note value stays the same throughout. Start the 5/8 section in exactly the same tempo, and then get faster.