

INITIATION A LA DIRECTION D'ORCHESTRE

Concours d'entrée 2020-2021

Dictée à trous et questions sur les instruments

Lundi 7 septembre 2020

1. Dictée à trous

Nb : le cor et le saxophone sont notés en sons réels

$\text{♩} = 54$

Flûte

Hautbois

Cor

Piano

Timbales

Violons

Saxophone

Violoncelle

Contrebasse

p

Sourd.

Sourd.

pizz.

10

Fl.

Htb.

C.

p°

Timb.

Vln.

Sax.

Vlc.

Cb.

15

20 Cédez

Mouv^t

$\text{♩} = 62$

pp

ppp

arco

ppp

Fl.

Htb.

C.

p°

Timb.

Vln.

Sax.

Vlc.

Cb.

25 30

Fl.

Htb.

C.

Vln.

Sax.

Vlc.

Cb

p très tendre

pp

pp

pp

pp

pp

35 40

Fl.

Htb.

C.

Vln.

Sax.

Vlc.

Cb

p

pp

2. Indiquez la nomenclature sur la partition et indiquez les instruments transpositeurs

The image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony or concert. The score is written for a large orchestra, with multiple staves for different instrument groups. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two main sections, separated by a double bar line. The first section is marked with 'a2' and 'a3' above the staves, indicating different parts or movements. The second section is marked with 'Schwungvoll.' (Schwungvoll.), indicating a change in tempo or mood. The score includes various dynamics such as 'ff' (fortissimo), 'f' (forte), 'p' (piano), and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). There are also performance instructions like 'Schalltr. auf.' (Schalltr. auf.), 'arco' (arco), 'pizz.' (pizzicato), and 'get.' (get.). The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4.

3. Réécrire ces trois mesures en sons réels
à la hauteur réelle, en utilisant si besoin les indications 8^{va} ou 8^b

The image shows a page from an orchestral score, specifically three measures of music. The score is written for a large orchestra, including woodwinds, brass, percussion, and strings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4. The music is in a major key, likely D major. The score includes various dynamics and articulations, such as *senza sord.* (without mutes), *ff* (fortissimo), *Soli* (solo), and *div. in 3* (divided in 3). The woodwinds and brass sections are playing a melodic line, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The percussion section includes timpani and tom-tom. The strings are divided into Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The woodwinds include Flute I & II, Oboe I & II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II (E-flat), Clarinet III (B-flat), Clarinet IV (B-flat), Bassoon I & II, and Contrabassoon. The brass section includes Horn I & II, Horn III & IV, Trumpet I, Trumpet II & III, Trombone I, Trombone II & III, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani and Tom-tom. The score is written for three measures, and the music is in a major key. The woodwinds and brass sections are playing a melodic line, while the strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The percussion section includes timpani and tom-tom. The strings are divided into Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The woodwinds include Flute I & II, Oboe I & II, Clarinet I, Clarinet II (E-flat), Clarinet III (B-flat), Clarinet IV (B-flat), Bassoon I & II, and Contrabassoon. The brass section includes Horn I & II, Horn III & IV, Trumpet I, Trumpet II & III, Trombone I, Trombone II & III, and Tuba. The percussion section includes Timpani and Tom-tom.

4. Questions (réponses à porter directement sur le questionnaire)

a. Que signifie un zéro au-dessus d'une note ?

b. Que signifie un rond au-dessus d'une note ?

c. Que signifie le signe + au-dessus d'une note ?

d. Définir le terme « scordatura » ;

e. Définir le terme « bisbigliando ».