

# Oboe 2019

**Prokofiev** – Symphony No. 1, Mvt. 2, 3 after letter H – 3 after letter J

**Brahms** – Symphony No. 2, mvt. 2, 3 after letter A – m. 27

**Mendelssohn** – Symphony No. 3, Mvt. 2, 5 before letter C to 13 after letter C

**Ravel** – Tombeau de Couperin, Mvt. 1, beginning to figure 9

## **Not required for first-year undergraduates:**

**Rossini** – La Scala de Seta Overture, pickup to m. 6 – m. 53 (oboe)

N.B. All students will be expected to play English horn in large ensembles before graduation. Auditioning on it is optional but strongly encouraged.

## **English Horn**

**Debussy** – Nocturnes: Fêtes, beginning – 6 before figure 4

**Dvorak** – Symphony No. 9, Mvt. 2 m. 7 – m. 18

# Prokofiev - Symphony No. 1 "Classical"

Oboe

Mvt. 2

3 after letter H to 3 after letter J

The image shows a musical score for the Oboe part of the second movement of Prokofiev's Symphony No. 1 "Classical". The score is written on four staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 2/4 time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a *pp* marking and features several accents. The second staff includes a first ending bracket labeled 'I' and a triplet of eighth notes. The third staff shows a dynamic shift from *p* to *mf*. The fourth staff contains a second ending bracket labeled 'J' and a triplet of eighth notes, ending with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a fermata. The overall texture is light and rhythmic, typical of the 'Classical' style.

Brahms — Symphony No. 2 in D Major  
Oboe I

Mvt. 2 - 3 after letter A to m. 27

Adagio non troppo

Vcl. *pp* *mf*

11 *p* *p* **A** *p*

Hr. *p* *dim.*

21 *dim.*

# Dritte Symphonie.

## OBOE I.

(Mvt. 2: 5 before letter C to 13  
after letter C)

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy, Op. 56.

**II.**  $\text{♩} = 126.$

Vivace non troppo.

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains measures 5 through 13. The music is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *sf* (sforzando), and *p* (piano). A common time signature 'C' is indicated at the end of the first staff. The second staff starts at measure 89 and continues the rhythmic pattern. The third staff starts at measure 96 and concludes the passage with a final melodic flourish.

Maurice Ravel  
Le Tombeau de Couperin

Mvt. 1  
beginning to figure 9

HAUTBOIS  
I. Prélude

(★) Vif. ♩ = 92

HAUTBOIS

pp

1

pp mp

p

2 7 3

HAUTB.

mf f ff

4 1<sup>a</sup>

f p

2<sup>a</sup> 5 5

pp

6 + 7 7

8 4

f pp

9 4

(★) Les petites notes, dans toute cette Suite, doivent être attaquées sur le temps.

pickup to m. 6 - m. 53

# Ouverture La Scala di Seta

The Silken Stairs

Oboe I

Gioacchino Rossini

Allegro vivace

3  
Andantino  
*ff >*  
*p dolce*

10  
*p*

17  
I *Allegro*

22  
15  
*p*  
2

49

49  
3

Debussy: Nocturnes, Fetes, beginning to 6 before 4 *Cor Anglais*

*No. II*  
*Fêtes*  
*Animé et très rythmé.*

The score is written for a woodwind ensemble and piano. It begins with a Flute part (No. II) marked *Fêtes* and *Animé et très rythmé.* The music features a series of triplet eighth notes. A Bassoon part (Bass) enters with a *pp* dynamic. An Oboe part (Oboe) is also present. A Cor Anglais part (Cor Anglais) is marked *pp* and includes a section with a *rit.* (ritardando) and a *3* (triple). The piano part (Piano) is marked *pp* and includes a section with a *3* (triple). The score concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) and a *3* (triple).

*Flûte*  
*Bass*  
*Oboe*  
*Cor Angl.*  
*Piano*

*Un peu plus animé.*

*Cor en Fa.*  
*Cor Angl.*

# Dvorak - Symphony No. 9

Mvt. 2 m. 7 to m. 18

Largo.  
Englisch Horn.(Corno inglese.)

The musical score is written on two staves in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first staff begins with a measure rest for 6 measures, followed by a 'Solo.' marking. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). The second staff starts at measure 13 and continues the melodic line, ending with a fermata and a '2' marking. The score is enclosed in a large bracket on the right side.