

EXERCISES FOR WOODWIND SCORING

1. Score for the woodwind section.

Lento

The musical score is written for piano and woodwind. The piano part is in treble and bass clefs, key of D major (two sharps), and common time (C). The tempo is marked *Lento*. The piano part features a melody in the right hand with a slur over the first two measures, a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) in the second measure, and a crescendo hairpin in the third measure. The bass line consists of sustained octaves in the first two measures, followed by a single note in the third measure. The woodwind part is represented by a single staff with a treble clef, key of D major, and common time. It contains a single note in the third measure, which is marked with a crescendo hairpin and a line pointing to the piano part's crescendo.

Fl I
Fl II

Ob.

E. Hn.

B \flat Cl. I
B \flat Cl. II

B. Cl.

Bn.

A set of empty staves for the woodwind section, including Flute I and II, Oboe, English Horn, B-flat Clarinet I and II, Bass Clarinet, and Bassoon. Each instrument has two staves, and the section is organized into three measures.

2. Score for the instruments requested, providing key signature and clef for each.

A musical score for woodwinds in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the treble clef starts on G4, moves to A4, B4, and then has a quarter rest. The bass clef accompaniment starts on G3, moves to A3, B3, and then has a quarter rest. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.

E. Hn.

B♭ Cl.

B. Cl.

C. Bn.

Saxophones

A musical score for saxophones in treble and bass clefs. The key signature is three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and the time signature is common time (C). The melody in the treble clef starts on Bb4, moves to C5, D5, and then has a quarter rest. The bass clef accompaniment starts on Bb3, moves to C4, D4, and then has a quarter rest.

Soprano

Alto

Tenor

Baritone

3. Circle the answer that best describes the two statements:

- A Only the first statement is true.
B Only the second statement is true.
Both Both statements are true.
Neither Neither statement is true.

- a. The bass clarinet part is written in the treble clef.
The baritone saxophone part is written in the treble clef.
A B Both Neither
- b. In its highest range the bassoon part is written in the tenor clef.
The English horn sounds a perfect fifth lower than written.
A B Both Neither
- c. The piccolo sounds an octave higher than written.
The bassoon sounds an octave lower than written.
A B Both Neither
- d. The woodwinds will tongue each note, unless a slur is indicated.
The notation "a2" is used over a staff with two similar instruments
playing different notes.
A B Both Neither
- e. If a single line is written for clarinets sharing a staff, either 1. or 2.
must be used.
An alternative to this indication is placing rests above or below.
A B Both Neither
- f. Triple-tonguing might sound like the syllables "tu-tu-ku."
Flutter tonguing can be produced only by the flutes; no other wood-
wind has the capacity.
A B Both Neither
- g. The flute and clarinet both have a conical bore.
The lowest written note for the B^b clarinet is the lowest sounding note
for an English horn.
A B Both Neither

4. List the orchestral woodwinds in the order they would appear in a score.
Place an "X" beside the instruments that would not typically occur in
pairs.

- _____ 1. _____
- _____ 2. _____
- _____ 3. _____
- _____ 4. _____
- _____ 5. _____
- _____ 6. _____
- _____ 7. _____
- _____ 8. _____