

UCLA Large Ensemble Audition Repertoire

Percussion and Timpani Repertoire for Majors
Fall, 2026

A. Solos:

- a. Delécluse, "Etude No. 6" from *Douze Études pour Caisse-Claire*, beginning to line 8, bar 3.
- b. J. S. Bach, any two-mallet movement from J. S. Bach's *Sonatas and Partitas for Solo Violin* or *Six Suites for Solo Cello*. No repeats.

B. Orchestral Excerpts:

1. Xylophone

- a. Gershwin, *Porgy and Bess Overture*, opening
- b. Stravinsky, *The Firebird* (complete 1910), reh #127 to #133

2. Glockenspiel

- a. Dukas, *The Sorcerer's Apprentice*, 2 after 17 to 4 after 19, 22 to 24

3. Snare Drum

- a. Prokofiev, Suite from *Lt. Kije*, mvt. 1, 1 to 2
- b. Rimsky-Korsakov, *Scheherazade*, movement IV, P to R

3. Tambourine

- a. Dvorak, *Carnival Overture*, beginning to 3 before C

4. Piatti

- a. Tchaikovsky, *Romeo and Juliet Overture*, 2 before O to 12 after O

5. Timpani

- a. Bartok, *Concerto for Orchestra*, mvt. IV, bars 42-51
- b. Beethoven, *Symphony No. 5*, mvt. III, C to mvt. IV, 3 before A (observe cut)

Snare Drum

Delécluse – Douze Etudes

- No. 6

$\text{♩} = 80$

p

trn

cresc.

poco

a

poco

f

p sub.

f

p

mf

dim.

p

f

ff

p sub.

mf

p

ff

f

p sub.

p < f

Gershwin – Porgy and Bess Overture

- Beg. - m 18

Introduction

Allegro con brio ♩ = 112 [♩ = 126]

George Gershwin
1935

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, key of F# major (three sharps), and 4/4 time. It begins with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a double bar line and a '2' indicating a second ending. The melody starts in measure 2 with a half note F#4, followed by eighth notes G#4, A4, B4, and C5, each with an accent (>). This pattern repeats for the first four measures. In measure 5, the tempo changes to 126 bpm, indicated by a bracketed note equal sign. The melody continues with eighth notes D5, E5, F#5, G5, and A5, each with an accent. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) appears above measure 5. In measure 6, there is a key signature change to D major (two sharps), indicated by a double bar line and a sharp sign (#). The melody continues with eighth notes B4, C5, D5, E5, and F#5, each with an accent. A measure rest of 8 measures is indicated by a dotted line above measures 7 through 14. The melody resumes in measure 15 with eighth notes G4, A4, B4, and C5, each with an accent. In measure 16, there is another key signature change to D major, indicated by a double bar line and a sharp sign (#). The melody continues with eighth notes D5, E5, F#5, G5, and A5, each with an accent. The score ends in measure 18 with a double bar line and repeat signs (//).

Stravinsky – The Firebird (complete, 1910)

- [127] - [133]

127 *Allegro*

837

843

848 129 *mf*

853 130 *f*

857

861 131 *f*

866 *en harm.*

871 132 *f possibile*

876

880

133 *Allegro feroce*

The image displays a page of musical notation for Igor Stravinsky's 'The Firebird'. It contains nine staves of music, each beginning with a measure number. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff, starting at measure 127, is marked 'Allegro' and includes dynamic markings 'p' and 'mp'. The subsequent staves continue the melodic and rhythmic development, with measure numbers 837, 843, 848, 853, 857, 861, 866, 871, 876, and 880. Measures 129, 130, 131, and 132 are circled. Dynamic markings include 'mf', 'f', and 'f possibile'. An 'en harm.' (enharmonically) marking appears above measure 866. The final staff, starting at measure 133, is marked 'Allegro feroce' and shows a change in time signature to 3/4.

L APPRENTI SORCIER

Scherzo

(D'après une ballade de Goethe)

PAUL DUKAS

GLOCKENSPIEL

Assez lent 6 1 7 3 2 1 2 3 3 16

Vif 9 4 4 5 5 silence 6 Vif 30 7 27 8 18

9 12 10 12 11 12 12 9 13 9 14 9 15 6

16 12 17 Altos Soli 2 3 GLUCK. p détaché

18 cresc. ring. f

ring. più f sempre cresc.

19 20 21 6 Poco animato Più animando

22 Au. Mouvt. GLUCK. ff

GLOCKENSPIEL

3

23

24

25 Poco string. A tempo 14 6 20 vous

26 Scherzando GLOCK. p

27 14 28 String. A tempo 6 12 29 24

30 3 vous GLOCK. f

31 2 8 2 2

32 2 15 33 18 34 9 35 12 36 12

37 24 38 Plus animé 7 pres vous

GLOCK.

39 7

Prokofiev – Suite from *Lt. Kijé*

- Mvt. I: [1] - [2]

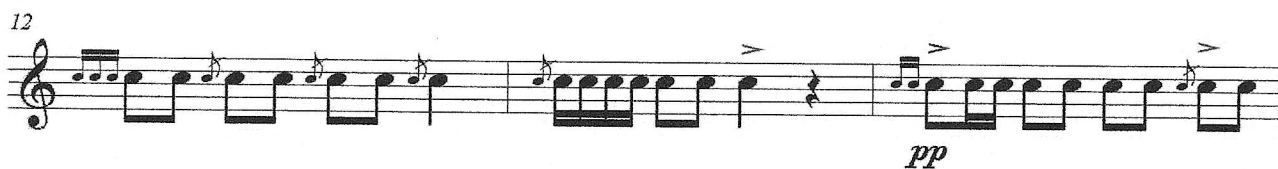
S. Prokofiev

Andante assai

1

Doppio movimento

solo Tamb. mil.



Rimsky-Korsakov – Scheherazade

Mvt. III: [D] - [E]

• Mvt. IV: [P] - [U]

(R)

III.

pocchiss. più mosso

p *dim.*

ppp *pocchiss. cresc.*

IV.

0 16 [P]

15

1

1 1 1 Q

mf

R

15 S

f *p*

3 T 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5

mf *dim.* *pp*

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 U 16 V 28

- Beg. - 3 m bef. [C]

KARNEVAL
CARNIVAL • CARNAVAL

Antonín Dvořák, op. 92
(1841 - 1904)

Allegro

f

1. 2.

f $\rightarrow$ *p*

A

f $\rightarrow$ *p*

3 **B** *tr*

tr *tr*

ff

tr *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

3 **C**

- 2 m bef. [O] - 12 m after [O]

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
Romeo and Juliet, Fantasy Overture

A musical score for a three-part setting of 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on three staves. The top staff is for the Soprano voice, the middle for the Alto voice, and the bottom for the Bass voice. The music is in 3/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *p* (piano). There are also measure numbers 4, 21, and 24 indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

bartók Concerto for Orchestra
Timpani

IV. Intermezzo interrotto
excerpt 1 Calmo

Calmo
TIMP. 43

mf

51 1 1 1 1 1 2 1

196 **B** 39 7 1 8 1 66 *poco rit. a tempo* *poco rit. a tempo* **C**

Fag.Vcl. Viol. I *pp*

330 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 *sempre pp*

345 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23

359 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 *cresc. - - - attacca*

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 84$)

374 *ff*

383

391 3 A 2 1