

2026

Escuela de Música Vicente Ascone (EMVA)

Prueba de acceso al 3º curso del Programa AVANZADO

ATENCIÓN:

Los primeros días del mes de febrero 2026 recibirá al email con el cual se inscribió información sobre un encuentro informativo, a realizarse por ZOOM, abierto a los/las interesados/as con el fin de evacuar dudas sobre la modalidad y los contenidos de las admisiones de percusión.

II. IX - PRUEBA DE ACCESO AL PROGRAMA AVANZADO

3. - ACCESO A 3º CURSO

Estructura de la prueba:

A) Ejercicio de lenguaje Musical y Piano Complementario: El contenido de estos ejercicios será el establecido en las Programaciones Didácticas de las asignaturas correspondientes.

B) Prueba de instrumento:

- Los aspirantes interpretarán al menos un estudio o movimiento de cada uno de los siguientes ítems:

- Tambor

“Etude in 6/8” (pág. 48 y 49) del libro: Morris Goldenberg:
Modern School for Snare Drum.

- Teclados de percusión (vibráfono/pedal)

“Ritournelle” (pág. 6) del libro: Emmanuel Séjourné: *19 Études Musicales de Vibraphone.*

- Percusión múltiple

Estudio “2” (pág. 4 y 5) del libro: Laszlo Zempleni:
Messages - 7 Sms Studies.

- Timbal (3 timbales)

“Variations” (pág. 138) del libro: Raynor Carroll: *Exercises etudes and solos for the timpani.*

- Lectura a primera vista en Tambor y Teclados de Percusión (en un nivel de dificultad inferior al de la lectura propuesta en los materiales sugeridos de esta prueba).

- Ejercicios técnicos de Tambor:

- “Stick Control” (pág. 19 y 27) del libro M. Peters: *Elementary Snare Drum Studies.*

- “Study #34” (pág. 33) del libro M. Peters: *Elementary Snare Drum Studies*.
- “Single Paradiddles y Variations” (pág. 50) del libro M. Peters: *Elementary Snare Drum Studies*.
- “Roll Control Exercises” (pág. 66) del libro M. Peters: *Elementary Snare Drum Studies*.

- Ejercicios técnicos de Teclados de Percusión:
 - Escalas mayores (en tresillos de corchea a negra = 60 BPM).
 - Arpeggios mayores con sus inversiones (en tresillos de corchea a negra = 60 BPM).

- Interpretación de la parte 1 de la obra J. Tenney: *Crystal Canon (Three pieces for Drum Quartet)*.

Nota: La prueba equivale a dos cursos anuales del Ensamble Académico de Percusión.

March tempo ♩. = 100

Musical score for "The Little Boat" (Op. 10, No. 1) by Robert Schumann. The score is in 6/8 time and consists of 16 measures. It features a piano (p) and forte (f) dynamic range. The score includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature of 6/8. The melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef. The score is divided into three sections: A (measures 1-4), B (measures 5-8), and C (measures 9-16). Section A starts with a piano (p) dynamic and ends with a forte (f) dynamic. Section B starts with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a piano (p) dynamic. Section C starts with a forte (f) dynamic and ends with a forte (f) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets.

Musical score for a piano piece, page 49. The score consists of eight staves of music. It features various dynamic markings (*p*, *sfz*, *f*, *ff*), articulation (accents, slurs), and technical markings (trills, triplets, and boxed letters D, E, F). The music is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

The score is divided into sections by boxed letters:

- Section D:** Starts on the first staff, marked *p*, followed by a crescendo to *sfz* and then *f*. It includes triplets and a trill.
- Section E:** Starts on the fifth staff, marked *p*, followed by a crescendo to *f*. It includes triplets and a trill.
- Section F:** Starts on the seventh staff, marked *sfz*, followed by a crescendo to *p*. It includes triplets and a trill.

The score concludes with a final staff marked *ff*, followed by a crescendo to *ff*.

5. RITOURNELLE

VIBRAPHONE SOLO

Faites attention aux nuances qui peuvent être différentes
à la main gauche et à la main droite.

Pay attention to the dynamics which may be different in
the left and right hands.

♩ = 132 *sautillant*

Durée : 50 sec.

The musical score for the Vibraphone Solo, Ritournelle, is written on five staves in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 132 *sautillant*. The piece is divided into five sections, labeled A through E, and ends with a double bar line and the word "FIN".

Section A: Starts with a *mf* dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes.

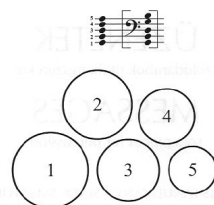
Section B: Starts with a *f* dynamic. The melody continues in the right hand, with the left hand accompaniment. The melody includes some chords and rests.

Section C: Starts with a *p* dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The melody includes some chords and rests.

Section D: Starts with a *mf* dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The melody includes some chords and rests.

Section E: Starts with a *f* dynamic. The melody is in the right hand, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The melody includes some chords and rests.

2
(287 – 1030)



$\bullet = 156 - 180$

f (2a volta *p*)

7

14

f (2a volta *p*)

20

27

f

33

40

p (2a volta *f*)

47

The musical score is written for a percussion instrument, likely a maraca, in 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of $\bullet = 156 - 180$. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The score is divided into two systems, each containing four staves. The first system starts at measure 1 and ends at measure 33, while the second system starts at measure 33 and ends at measure 47. The score is marked with repeat signs and first/second endings (2a volta). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4.

53 *p*

59

66 *p* *sempre marcato*

71

75

80

85 *sf*

90 *pp* *sf*

-138-

Material compilado con fines académicos

Stick Control

1) 

2) 

3) 

4) 

5) 

6) 

7) 

8) 

9) 

10) 

Stick Control

1) R _____ R L R L R L R L R L R L

2) L _____ L R L R L R L R L R L R

3) R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

4) L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R

5) R L R L R L R R L L R L L R R L L

6) L R L R L R L L R R L L R R L L R R

7) R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

8) L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R

9) R L R L R L R R L L R L L R R L

10) L R L R L R L L R R L R R L L R

11) R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

12) L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R

13) R L R L R L R L L R R L R R L L

14) L R L R L R L R R L L R L L R R

15) R L R L R L R L R L R R L R L L

16) L R L R L R L R L R L L R L R L R R

Study #34 - Accent Exercise

1) Alternate starting RH 2) Alternate starting LH

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in bass clef. The first staff begins with a C-clef and a common time signature. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 2: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 3: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 4: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 5: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 6: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 7: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 8: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 9: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note.
- Staff 10: Four measures of eighth-note patterns. Measures 1 and 3 start with an accent on the first eighth note. Measures 2 and 4 start with an accent on the second eighth note. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

Single Paradiddle and Variations

Practice individually and in sequence.

1) > > > > 2) > > > >

a) R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L
b) L etc.

3) > > > > 4) > > > >

R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L

5) > > > > 6) > > > >

R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L

7) > > > > 8) > > > >

R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L

9) > > > > 10) > > > >

R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L R L R R L R L L

Roll Control Exercises

1) *p* *f*

2) *p* *f*

3) *p* *f*

4) *p* *f*

5) *f* *p*

6) *f* *p*

7) *f* *p*

8) *f* *p*

Do the above patterns with different rolling backgrounds.

James Tenney

Three Pieces for Drum Quartet

1. "WAKE for Charles Ives" for Tenor Drums
2. "HOCKET for Henry Cowell" for Bass Drums
3. "CRYSTAL CANON for Edgard Varèse" for Snare Drums

e.c. kerby ltd., toronto
music publishers

WAKE for Charles Ives is a kind of "round" involving the cyclic repetition of two-bar rhythmic phrases occurring in several of Ives' works. After several repetitions, a new "voice" is added, playing the same phrase displaced by a 32nd-note earlier than the corresponding notes in the first voice. As more voices are introduced in this way, the original figure is gradually substituted in a continuous series of 32nd-note pulses – its own, ever-widening "wake" sound. The piece was originally conceived for a mechanical drum, designed and built by sound-sculptor Stephan Von Huene, and currently on permanent display at the Exploratorium in San Francisco.

HOCKET for Henry Cowell explores certain parallels between pitch-intervals and time-intervals first suggested by Cowell. In addition, various devices including the medieval "hocket" – are used to create an illusion of movement.

CRYSTAL CANON for Edgard Varèse is based on the snare drum "crystal" from that composer's *Ionisation*. Beginning with an initial fragment of a complete figure is built up gradually in all four canonic voices. The texture evolves by a process analogous to crystal growth – a process often compared to his own music. In the middle section, the retrograde of the *Ionisation* figure is used, with snares "off." In the last section, the initial figure returns, with snares again "on." At each of several repetitions of the figure, the delay-time between successive entries of the canonic voices is reduced until finally the "theme" is heard in rhythmic unison in all four voices.

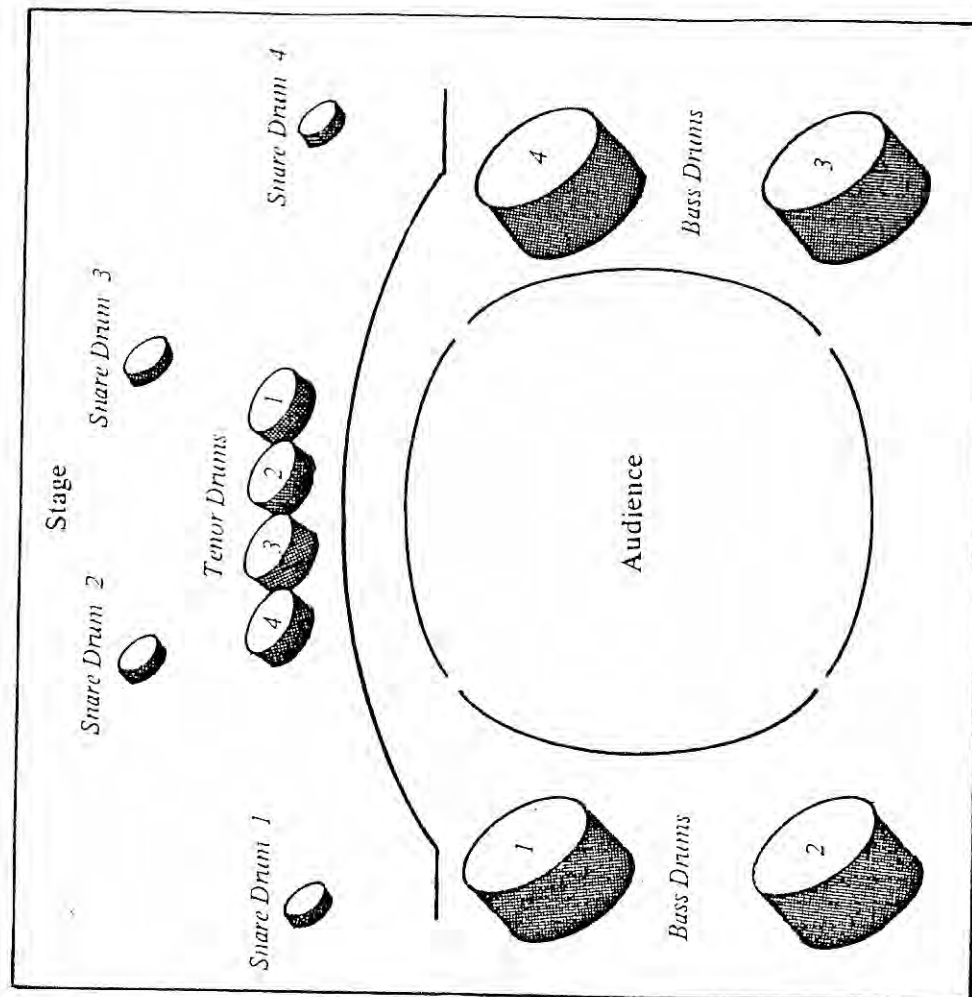
The four drums in each quartet should be as similar as possible in pitch, timbre and intensity.

The suggested placement of the drums is:

Wake for Charles Ives — in front of the audience, as close together as is practical, with Player 1 on the right;

Hocket for Henry Cowell — in the four corners of the hall, surrounding the audience, with Player 1 at front left, Player 4 at front right;

Crystal Canon for Edgard Varèse — in front of the audience, but spread out as much as possible, with Player 1 at far left.



3. CRYSTAL CANON

FOR EDGARD VARÈSE

for Snare Drums

Duration: 3'30"

$\text{♩} = 69$

1. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

2. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

4. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

5. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

10. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

1. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

2. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

4. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

1. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

2. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

3. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

4. $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$

mf *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *f*

15

Four staves of music. Staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 15-18. Staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 15-18. Staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 15-18. Staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 15-18. Dynamics: *f* in measure 15, *f* in measure 16, *f* in measure 17, *f* in measure 18. Articulation: accents in measures 15, 16, 17, 18. Phrasing: slurs in measures 15, 16, 17, 18.

Four staves of music. Staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 19-22. Staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 19-22. Staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 19-22. Staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 19-22. Dynamics: *mp* in measure 19, *ff* in measure 20, *mp* in measure 21, *pp* in measure 22. Articulation: accents in measures 19, 20, 21, 22. Phrasing: slurs in measures 19, 20, 21, 22. Text: "snare off" above measure 19, "snare off" above measure 20, "snare off" above measure 21, "snare off" above measure 22.

20

Four staves of music. Staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 23-26. Staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 23-26. Staff 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 23-26. Staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 23-26. Dynamics: *pp* in measure 23, *pp* in measure 24, *pp* in measure 25, *pp* in measure 26. Articulation: accents in measures 23, 24, 25, 26. Phrasing: slurs in measures 23, 24, 25, 26. Text: "play these accented notes in measures 20 through 33 as high-pitched rim shots, *mf*." below the staves.

The image displays four staves of musical notation, numbered 1 through 4, representing different parts of a song. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef. The music consists of a series of notes, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. There are several triplets indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. Some notes are marked with an asterisk (*). The staves are arranged vertically, with staff 1 at the top and staff 4 at the bottom. The notation is clear and legible, with a focus on the rhythmic and melodic structure of the piece.

30

1. *F* *major*

2. *D* *minor*

3. *F* *major*

4. *D* *minor*

1. *mf* *snare on*

2. *mf*

3. *mf*

4. *mf*

35

1. *mp*

2. *mp* *snare on*

3. *mp*

4. *mp*

40

1. *mf* *snare on*

2. *mf*

3. *mf*

4. *mf*

1. *f* *>* *3*

2. *3* *f* *3*

3. *3* *2* *3* *snare on* *f* *3*

4. *f* *3*

1. *3* *mp* *ff* *3* *f* *3*

2. *3* *3* *f* *3* *(f)* *3*

3. *3* *3* *3* *(f)* *3*

4. *3* *3* *(f)* *3*

1. *3* *mp* *ff* *3* *f* *3*

2. *3* *3* *mp* *3* *3* *3*

3. *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

4. *3* *3* *3* *3* *3* *3*

50

1. *f*

2. *f*

3. *mp* $\leq$ *f*

4. *f*

1. *ff*

2. *ff*

3. *p*

4. *mp* *ff*