

# **Zoom**

**For Flute, Tuba in F, Grand Piano and Cello**

**By Mia Windsor (2020)**

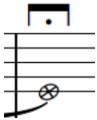
## Performance Instructions

The pianist may pre-thread horse hair around each single string for the notes G#2 and C4.

The pianist may pre-thread a pipe cleaner around each single string for the notes C1 and C6.

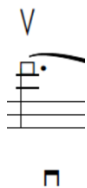
The pianist will also need a couple of guitar plectrums.

The cellist must detune their lowest string as low is as safe and comfortable for them.



A long fermata should be interpreted as until the sound has faded entirely.

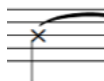
## Flute



Whistle while inhaling.



Exhale (when inhale is not instructed prior).



White Noise.

W.T.



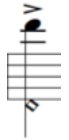
Whistle tone.



Make instructed formant when creating the sound (international phonetic alphabet).



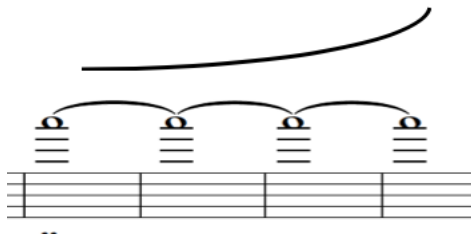
Tongue ram.



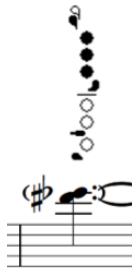
Sung multiphonic (sing the diamond note head).



Move into a scream (at any pitch) while playing the note indicated.

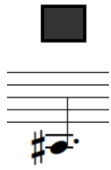


Turn the flute outwards at a fixed rate while playing a note.

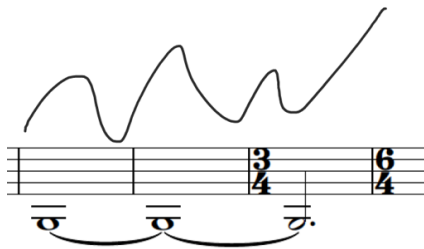


Timbral trill with alternative fingering indicated.

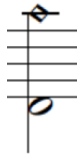
## Tuba



Overtightened embouchure.



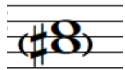
Overly relaxed embouchure to create a fragmented buzz and split tones.



Sung multiphonic (sing the diamond notehead).



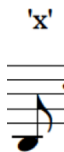
Sung multiphonic where sung pitch is brought in and out.



Buzzed multiphonic or 'split tone'.



Timbral trill.



Make instructed formant when creating the sound (international phonetic alphabet).



Attempt to play a note with the top valve slide removed.

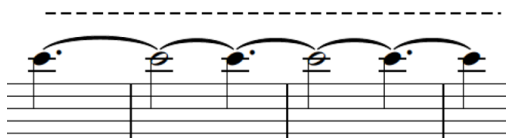
## Piano

arco.

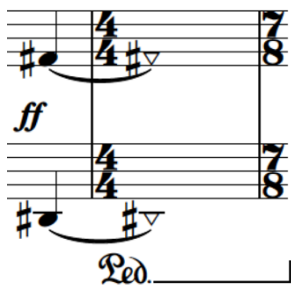


Bow the note with horse hair.

arco.



Bow the note with a pipe cleaner (to create granulation).



Push pedal down after the note has 'finished' sounding to capture remaining resonances.



Pluck the note with a guitar plectrum.



Tap the top of the string with finger.



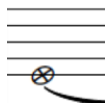
Play the note with the key while muting the strings with hand.



Play a three note chromatic cluster with written note as the root.



Play a four note chromatic cluster with written note as the root.

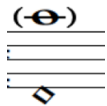


Hit approximately around the note indicated with the heel of your hand.



## Cello

sul A.



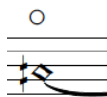
Natural harmonic: top instruction specifies string, diamond note head indicates finger position, bracketed note indicates sounding note.

sul A.



Artificial Harmonic: top instruction specifies string, normal note head indicates position of held down finger, diamond note head indicates position of finger holding the harmonic and bracketed note head indicates sounding pitch.

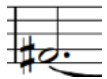
sul G



Multiphonics, string specified above, approximate position specified by the note.

sul A

+ 33c  
○



More precise position specified in cents when the position is not close to a quarter tone.



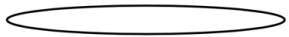
sul A.



Heavy bow pressure (in this case on a natural harmonic, to allow the fundamental and harmonic to sound).



Heavy bow pressure with slow bow speed to create granulation (in this case the bow pressure gradually increases).



Wide circular bowing (with fluctuations in speed).

pizz.



Twist the tuning peg from the slack detuned string position to allow resonance to enter fully.

♩ = 60

As if 'zoomed out'. Play distantly as if you are hiding something from the listener.

As if magnified. Play with strength, allow sounds to granulate, and bring focus and emphasis to granulation.

Flute

Tuba in F

Piano

Cello

mp

mf

mp

pp

f

arco.

pizz.

arco.

sul A.

sul A.

mf

f

W.T.

ff

mp

mf

mp

pp

f

arco.

pizz.

arco.

sul A.

sul A.

mf

f

W.T.

ff

Fl. <sup>6</sup>

$\text{♩} = 220$   
'k'

*ff*

*flz.*

Tba.

*tr*

*fff*

Allow granulation.

*mf*  $\longrightarrow$  *pp*

Pno.

*p*

*mf*

*ff*

*arco.*

*Ped.*

Vc.

*sul A.*

*fff*

The musical score is for four instruments: Flute (Fl.), Trombone (Tba.), Piano (Pno.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The Flute part starts with a measure number 6 and a tempo marking of 220 beats per minute. It features a series of notes in 7/8 time, followed by a measure with a 'k' marking and a forte (ff) dynamic. The Trombone part includes a trill (tr) and a forte (fff) dynamic. The Piano part has a piano (p) dynamic and a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The Violoncello part includes a sul A. marking and a forte (fff) dynamic. There are also some graphical elements like a black square and a blue hatched rectangle.

As if 'zoomed out'.

Fl. 14 *mf* *p* *mf*

Tba. *mf* *ff* *mf*

Pno. *mf* *mp*

Vc. *mp* *mf* *ff* pizz.

The score is for four instruments: Flute (Fl.), Trombone (Tba.), Piano (Pno.), and Violoncello (Vc.). The music is in 7/8 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Flute part begins at measure 14 with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic section, and then returns to *mf*. The Trombone part has a *mf* dynamic, a crescendo to *ff* marked with a wedge, and then returns to *mf*. The Piano part features a *mf* dynamic section followed by a *mp* dynamic section. The Violoncello part includes glissando markings (*gliss.*) and a *mp* dynamic, followed by a *mf* dynamic section, and then a *ff* dynamic section with a pizzicato (*pizz.*) marking.

19 **accel.**

Fl.

Tba.

Pno.

Vc.

*ppp*

*mp*

*pp*

*arco.*  
*tonlos.*

*mf*

Allow granulation

4/4

As if magnified.

Loosen control and allow any unstable sounds to take over your instrument.

24 ♩ = 80

Fl.

*fff*

Tba.

*f* *ff*

Pno.

*f* *fff*

arco.

Vc.

*ff* *mf*

sul G

34

Fl. *ff*

Tba. *mf* *mf*


Pno. *fff*

Ped.

Vc. *mp* *gliss.*

Detailed description: This musical score page contains four staves. The Flute staff (Fl.) begins at measure 34 with a forte fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic, featuring a series of sixteenth-note triplets in the first four measures, followed by rests. A long, sweeping slur is positioned above the staff, starting from the first triplet and extending past the end of the page. The Trombone staff (Tba.) starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic, playing a low octave (marked '8') in the first measure, followed by rests. The Piano staff (Pno.) is mostly silent, with a fortissimo (*fff*) dynamic marking in measures 35-37, accompanied by a sustained pedal point indicated by a line with an 'x' in a circle. The Violoncello staff (Vc.) begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, playing a melodic line in measures 34-37, then a glissando (*gliss.*) in measures 38-39, and ending with a final chord in measure 40.



 = 180

As if magnified.

45 As if magnified.

Fl.

Tba.

Pno.

Vc.

*mf*

*mf*

*f*

*f*

*ff*

*f*

*mf*

sul ponticello.

pizz.

arco.

As if 'zoomed out'.

53

Fl.

*ff*

*fff*

*flz.*

*mp*

W.T.

Tba.

*fff*

*mf*

*tr*

Pno.

*mp*

*ff*

arco.

Vc.

54

55

56

57

58

[illegible]

Allow instability.

69

Fl.

*p*

'k' 't' 't'

Tba.

*p*

'x' 'x'

*p* *mf*

8<sup>vb</sup>

arco.

Pno.

*p*

Vc.

79

Fl.

Tba.

Pno.

Vc.

*mf*

*flz.*

*mf*

*mp*

*arco.*

*mp*

*gliss.*

*f*

*mp*

*gliss.*

*gliss.*

*gliss.*

(8).....

As if magnified.

 $\text{♩} = 100$ 

89

Fl.

Tba.

Pno.

Vc.

*mf*

*mf*

*ff*

*ff*

*f*

*flz.*

*flz.*







*Ped.*

*p*

*ff*

*f*

*sul A + 33c* *sul A + 33c*



$\text{♩} = 120$   
'k'

98

Fl.

*f*

Tba.

*pp*  $\longleftarrow$  *fff*

8vb

Pno.

*fff*

Vc.

*pp*  $\longleftarrow$  *fff*

Detailed description: The score is for measures 98 to 102. Measure 98: Flute (Fl.) has a whole note chord of six notes (F4, C5, E5, G5, Bb5, D6) marked with a forte (f) dynamic. Trombone (Tba.) and Piano (Pno.) have whole notes. Violoncello (Vc.) has a half note. Measure 99: Flute (Fl.) has a whole rest. Trombone (Tba.) and Piano (Pno.) have whole notes. Violoncello (Vc.) has a half note. Measure 100: Flute (Fl.) has a whole rest. Trombone (Tba.) and Piano (Pno.) have whole notes. Violoncello (Vc.) has a half note. Measure 101: Flute (Fl.) has a whole rest. Trombone (Tba.) and Piano (Pno.) have whole notes. Violoncello (Vc.) has a half note. Measure 102: Flute (Fl.) has a whole rest. Trombone (Tba.) and Piano (Pno.) have whole notes. Violoncello (Vc.) has a half note. Dynamics: Flute (Fl.) starts at f in measure 98. Trombone (Tba.) and Violoncello (Vc.) start at pp in measure 98 and crescendo to fff by measure 100. Piano (Pno.) starts at fff in measure 100. A piano (pp) to fortissimo (fff) dynamic change is indicated for Tba. and Vc. across measures 100-102.