

ČAJKOVSKY, SINFONIA n. 6 - II MOVIMENTO

8

VIOLONCELLO

II corde

Allegro con grazia

II

mf

gliss.

ff

mf

sempre mf

mf

più f

f

5

9

13

16

21

SYMPHONY No. 4

("Italian")

Allegro vivace

FELIX MENDELSSOHN, Op. 90

The first section of the score consists of five staves of music in bass clef. The first staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff also starts with *p*. The third staff shows a dynamic shift to mezzo-forte (*mf*), then forte (*f*), and finally fortissimo (*ff*). A crescendo (*cresc.*) marking is placed above the second and third staves. The fourth and fifth staves continue the fortissimo dynamics with various phrasing slurs.

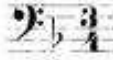
SALTARELLO

Presto

The Saltarello section is marked Presto and consists of seven staves of music in bass clef. It begins with fortissimo (*ff*) dynamics. The music is characterized by frequent triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) and various phrasing slurs. The dynamic remains fortissimo (*f*) throughout the section. The piece concludes with a final triplet figure.

Mozart — Symphony No. 41
VIOLONCELLO e BASSO.

ANDANTE
cantabile.



The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are dominated by a dense, rapid sixteenth-note passage, likely a tremolo or a similar effect, with various dynamics including *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *sf* (sforzando). The fourth staff features a more melodic line with dynamics *f* and *p*.

Beethoven — Symphony No. 9

Violoncello e Contrabasso

18

Allegro assai $\text{♩} = 80$

92

p

Musical notation for measures 92-101, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It features a series of eighth notes with slurs, moving in a generally ascending and then descending pattern.

102

cresc. *p* *cresc.*

Musical notation for measures 102-111. It continues the eighth-note pattern from the previous system. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), and *cresc.* (crescendo) again.

112

div. p *p*

Musical notation for measures 112-115. The notation is split across two staves. The upper staff has a *div. p* (divisi piano) marking, and the lower staff has a *p* (piano) marking. The eighth-note pattern continues.

Beethoven : Symphony No. 5, third movement, Beginning to 5 after letter A

The image shows a page of musical notation for the beginning of the third movement of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro" with a metronome marking of quarter note = 98. The dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *sf* (sforzando). The score includes various performance instructions such as "poco rit." (poco ritardando) and "a tempo".

Measure 1: *pp*, *unis.*, *Allegro* $\text{♩} = 98$. The first staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-4.

Measure 14: *poco rit.*, *a tempo*. The second staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 14-16, followed by a *f* (forte) dynamic and a rhythmic pattern for the *Corni* (Cornets).

Measure 27: *f*. The third staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 27-30.

Measure 42: *sf*, *dimin. pp*, *poco rit.*, *a tempo*, *pp*. The fourth staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 42-45.

Measure 54: *pp*, *cresc.*. The fifth staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 54-57.

Measure 68: *f*. The sixth staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 68-71.

Measure 82: *f*. The seventh staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 82-85.

Measure 98: *dimin. pp*. The eighth staff contains a melodic line with a slur over measures 98-101, marked with a box containing the letter "A". The instruments *Vello* (Violins) and *Cb.* (Cello) are indicated.

Wilhelm Tell

Gioacchino Rossini

Ouverture

Andante $\text{♩} = 54$

Solo

The musical score is written for a solo bassoon in 3/4 time, with a tempo of Andante (♩ = 54). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The score consists of seven staves of music, with measure numbers 8, 16, 22, 29, 35, and 43 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The first staff begins with the instruction *espr.* (espressivo). The second staff includes the instruction *2. Vcl.* (second violin) above the staff. The third staff includes the instruction *dolce* (dolce) above the staff. The fourth staff includes the instruction *pp* (pianissimo) at the end. The score features various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat slashes at the end of the seventh staff.