

Die Zauberflöte

Ouvertüre
Allegro [♩ = 88]

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
KV 620

Musical score for the Overture of Die Zauberflöte, measures 27-60. The score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The tempo is marked Allegro with a metronome marking of quarter note = 88. The score consists of seven staves of music. Measure numbers 27, 31, 36, 41, 46, 50, and 60 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. Dynamics include piano (p), forte (f), piano fortissimo (sf), and fortissimo (ff). There are several trill ornaments (V V) above notes in measures 29, 33, 39, and 43. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 60.

Sinfonie Nr.5

c-Moll / C minor

2. Satz

Ludwig van Beethoven
op. 67

Andante con moto ♩ = 92

p dolce

f > p *f > p* *p* *segue*

pp *ff* *sempre ff*

segue *sf* *f*

Ein Sommernachtstraum

1. Satz : Scherzo

Allegro vivace [♩. = 69]

Felix Mendelssohn Bartholdy
op. 61

70 *pp* *v*

78

86 *p*

93 135 *p* *cresc.*

235 *pp*

243

251 *sf*

284 *sf sf p* *v tr tr tr*

293 *p*

302 *p*

310

317 *cresc.* *sf f*

Detailed description: This is a page of a musical score for the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. The score is written for a single melodic line in 3/8 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is 'Allegro vivace' with a quarter note equal to 69 beats per minute. The page contains measures 70 through 317. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and dynamic contrasts. Key markings include *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), *sf* (sforzando), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Performance instructions include accents, slurs, and trills. A red bracket highlights a section of the score between measures 135 and 150, and another red bracket highlights the final measure (317).

Sinfonie Nr. 4

c - Moll / C minor

„Die Tragische“

Franz Schubert

4. Satz

Allegro [$\text{♩} = 132$]

The image shows a page of musical notation for the 4th movement of Franz Schubert's Symphony No. 4 in C minor. The score is written for a piano and consists of six staves of music. The key signature is C minor (three flats) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of quarter note = 132. The first staff begins at measure 85 and includes the instruction 'pp stacc.'. The second staff starts at measure 90, the third at 95, the fourth at 100, the fifth at 105, and the sixth at 110. The sixth staff ends with a red double bar line and the dynamic marking 'mf'. The music is characterized by a driving, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Brahms — Symphony No. 2 in D Major — I Mov.

Bratsche

4

302 *p dolce* **I** *espr.*

311 *mp* **2**

320 *p e dolce sempre*

334 *dim. pp dim.* **6** **K** *Pk. Hr. cant.*

351

362

372 *pizz.*

382 *div. cresc. quasi riten. f sf ben marc.*

389

395 *f marc.*

401 *ff poco f ben marc.*

405 **1 2 3 4**

Brahms — Symphony No. 2 in D Major — IV Mov.

Bratsche

216

220 **K** *Sempre più tranquillo*
p

226

238 *sempre pp*
pp

244 *pp*
pp
in tempo
in tempo

251 **L**
pp sempre
pp sempre

257

262 *f sempre più*
f
f

268

273 *sf*
sf
sf
sf

Don Juan

Richard Strauss
op. 20

Allegro molto con brio $\text{♩} = 84$ [$\text{♩} = 72 - 88$]

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The first staff contains a series of eighth notes with slurs and triplets. The second staff continues with triplets and a *ff* dynamic. The third staff features a circled 'A' above a note and a *ff* dynamic. The fourth staff has multiple triplets and a *ff* dynamic. The fifth staff shows a change in dynamics with *f* and *ff* markings. The sixth staff starts with a *fff* dynamic and includes triplets. The seventh staff continues with triplets and a *f* dynamic. The eighth staff begins with a *f* dynamic and includes a *molto vivo* marking. The ninth staff has a *p* dynamic and triplets. The tenth staff concludes with a *p* dynamic and triplets, ending with a red double bar line.

Viola

Solo **Tutti** *poco a poco più vivente*

Tutti *pp* *pespr.* *cresc.* *f* *espr.* *dim.* *p espr.* *Tutti 3*

cresc. *f* *div.* *mf* *sempre un poco*

string. *f cresc.* *un poco più lento*

ff molto espr. cresc. *ff* *a tempo, Vivo*

G poco sostenuto *calando* *dim.* *Tempo vivo* *poco string.*

a tempo, molto virace *f* *cresc.* *ff* *ff* *ff*

mf *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *ff*

mf *cresc.* *f* *cresc.* *ff* *ff*

6 *3* *pizz.* *1*

p

Viola.

1. Tromp. in D.

1 mit Dämpfern.

6

appassionato

ff

ruhig

molto dim.

1 2

3 7 4 5

sempre p

6 7 8

sempre p

9 10 11

cresc.

12 8

ff

Dämpfer weg

1 *mf (hervertretend)*

mit Dämpfern.

ff

9

10

dim.

pp

11

accel.

cresc.

Viola.

ff fff fff fff ritard. Dämpfer weg.

Mässig. Don Quixote, der Ritter von der traurigen Gestalt.

4 13 13 14 Maggiore. (Sancho Panza.)

Bass-Clar.

Solo-Bratsche.

mf (lebhaft) pp

Solo. Tutti. pizz. Despress.

Solo. 16

mf p

poco ritard. Var. I. Gemächlich. Voello.

poco ritard. pp Var. I. Gemächlich. Voello.

Bass Clar. Solo Bratsche.

Bass Clar. mf Solo Bratsche. p

17 1 1 1 cresc.

17 1 1 1 cresc.

18 3 Alle mit Dämpfern 19 dim.

18 3 Alle mit Dämpfern pp 19 dim.

20 7 Senza Sordino.

20 7 Senza Sordino.

Sinfonie Nr.10

1.Satz: Adagio

Gustav Mahler

Andante [♩ = ca. 60]

pp

Musical notation for measures 1-6 in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of D major. The music features a slow, melodic line with various articulations and dynamics.

7

Musical notation for measure 7 in bass clef, continuing the melodic line from the previous measures.

14

Adagio

f *morendo* *f*

Musical notation for measures 14-13 in bass clef. Measure 14 is followed by a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notation includes a crescendo leading to a fortissimo dynamic, followed by a decrescendo (morendo) and a final fortissimo dynamic.

105

Andante come prima

rit. [-

p [*f*]

Musical notation for measures 105-108 in bass clef. The tempo is marked 'Andante come prima'. The music includes a ritardando (rit.) and dynamic markings from piano (p) to fortissimo (f).

109

mf *sf* *sf* [*p*]

pizz.

Musical notation for measures 109-112 in bass clef. The music features a series of chords with dynamic markings from mezzo-forte (mf) to fortissimo (sf), ending with a piano (p) dynamic and a pizzicato (pizz.) instruction. A red bracket highlights the final measure.

Sinfonie No. 5

D. Szostakowicz

14 3 *inls.* *molto dim.* 5 15 1

p *cresc.* *ff* *dim.* *ppp* *P* *espres*

16 17 12

SAISON

Detailed description: This image shows a page of musical notation for the fifth symphony by Dmitri Shostakovich. It features three staves of music. The top staff is in bass clef and contains measures 14 through 17. Measure 14 is marked with a '3' and 'inls.'. The dynamic markings are *p*, *cresc.*, *ff*, *dim.*, and *ppp*. A *molto dim.* marking is above measure 15. Measure 15 is circled in red and has a '5' above it. Measure 16 is marked with a '16' and a '1' above it. The bottom two staves are in treble clef. The first staff of the bottom two contains measures 16 and 17. Measure 17 is marked with a '17' and a '12' to its right. A red bracket is drawn around measures 15 and 17. The word 'SAISON' is printed below the bottom staff.