

## **Part 2 in C**

## 45b. Symphony No. 1, 4th movement

## Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

## Adagio

**string. poco a poco**

A musical score in G major, 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. It features slurs over groups of notes and dynamic markings: a crescendo (gradually increasing volume) followed by a forte dynamic (f), indicated by a large 'f' between two arrows. The score ends with a decrescendo (gradually decreasing volume) indicated by a greater than symbol (>).

## a tempo

11

ff

p < fp arco dim.

16 pizz.

## **string. molto**

Musical score for orchestra, page 10, measures 11-12. The score consists of five staves. Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (**p**) and a treble clef. Measure 12 begins with a crescendo marking (*cresc. molto*). The dynamic changes to ***ff*** at the end of measure 12.

20 a tempo

2

A

arco

**p** cresc. poco a poco

A musical score for piano, page 23. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a common time signature. It features a continuous melodic line with several grace notes indicated by small dots before the main notes. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. It also contains a melodic line with grace notes. Both staves include slurs and dynamic markings such as forte (f) and piano (p). The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

24

*f*

*dim.*

25

*p*

*f*

*dim.*

26

*p*

27

*p* *cresc.*

*f*

*sf*

**B** Più Andante

30

*pp*

34

38

*pp*

42

*dim.*

45

*pizz.*

**4**

52 arco

56 *pp*

59 *f*

*cresc.*

*dim.*

(61) **Allegro non troppo, ma con brio**

68 *poco f*

73 *sf* >

*tr*

78 pizz.  
*p*

84

88 *sf*

90 *arco*  
**D**

*cresc.*

*f*

*ff*

95 *sf*

*sf*

*sf*

99

103

108

111 E

113

115

118 *animato*

123

127 F

131