



# ConductIT Workbook

Part 1 in C



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## Part 1 in C

### 1. Overture from Romeo and Juliet

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

**Andante non tanto quasi moderato**

Musical score for the first movement of the Romeo and Juliet Overture. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins at measure 6, also with a dynamic **p**.

### 2. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

Felix Mendelssohn (1809–47)

**Andante con moto**

Musical score for the first movement of Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins at measure 7, also with a dynamic **p**. The third staff begins at measure 12, with dynamics **p**, **dim.**, and **pp**.

### 3. Overture from The Nutcracker

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

**Allegro giusto**

Musical score for the Overture from The Nutcracker. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **pp (f)**. The second staff begins at measure 5.

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## 4. Symphony No. 8, 1st movement

**Allegro con brio** ♩ = 138

Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

mf

5      3

p      pp

9

mf      pp

13

dim.

ppp

## 5. 'The Old Castle' from Pictures at an Exhibition

**Andante molto cantabile e con dolore**

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

p

6

11

16

Part 1 in C

## 6. 'Catching of Quails' from Danceries

**Vivace con vigoroso**  $\text{♩} = 90$

Kenneth Hesketh (b. 1968)

9

mf

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## 7. Symphony No. 2, 3rd movement

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

**Scherzo. Allegro**  $\text{♩} = 100$

6

p

fp

10

fp

## 8. Symphony No. 5, 3rd movement

Dmitry Shostakovich (1906–75)

**Largo**

6

pp

12

Part 1 in C

## 9. Prelude from L'Arlésienne Suite No. 1

Georges Bizet (1838–75)

**Allegro Deciso** ♩ = 104

Georges Bizet (1838–75)

## 10. Suite No. 1 in E♭, 3rd movement

**Tempo di Marcia**

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

## 11. 'The Brisk Young Sailor' from Lincolnshire Posy

**Sprightly** ♩ = c.92

Percy Grainger (1882–1961)

Percy Grainger (1882–1961)

## 12. Symphony No. 40, 3rd movement

**Allegretto**

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91)

Part 1 in C

## 13. Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott, 8th movement

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)

Musical notation for the 8th movement of 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott' by Johann Sebastian Bach. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

## 14. The Star Spangled Banner

**Stately**

John Stafford Smith (1750–1836)

Musical notation for 'The Star Spangled Banner' by John Stafford Smith. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

## 15. 'Catacombs' from Pictures at an Exhibition

**Largo**

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

Musical notation for 'Catacombs' from Pictures at an Exhibition by Modest Mussorgsky. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

## 16. Symphony No. 94, 'Surprise', 2nd movement

**Andante**

Joseph Haydn (1732–1809)

Musical notation for the 2nd movement of Symphony No. 94, 'Surprise' by Joseph Haydn. The music is in common time (indicated by '4') and consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

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## 17. Overture from The Magic Flute

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91)

**Allegro** 4

The musical score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by the number 4). The dynamics and articulations shown include: dynamic markings (p, f, sfp) and slurs. Measure numbers 4, 7, 11, and 15 are indicated above the staves.

## 18. Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1

Edward Elgar (1857–1934)

**Allegro, con molto fuoco**

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (indicated by the number 2). The dynamics and articulations shown include: dynamic markings (ff, sf) and slurs. Measure numbers 6 and 11 are indicated above the staves.

**(molto maestoso)**

The musical score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by the number 2). The dynamics and articulations shown include: dynamic markings (sf, ff) and slurs. Measure number 11 is indicated above the staves.

Part 1 in C

## 19. 'In the Hall of the Mountain King' from Peer Gynt Suite No. 1

**Alla Marcia e molto marcato**

Edvard Grieg (1843–1907)

The musical score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (C). Measure 1 starts with a dynamic of **pizz.** followed by **f cresc. e stretto poco a poco**. Measures 5 through 16 show a continuous pattern of eighth-note chords. Measure 17 begins with **Più vivo** and **ff**, followed by a dynamic of **arco**.

## 20. Suite No. 2 in F, 2nd movement, 'Song without words'

**Andante**

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

The musical score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument. The key signature is four flats (B-flat, A-flat, G-flat, F-flat). The time signature is 4/4. Measure 1 starts with **pp**. Measures 6 and 11 begin with dynamics of **p**. Measures 15 and 16 end with long, sustained notes.

Part 1 in C

## 21. Theme from Enigma Variations

**Andante**  $\text{♩} = 63$

Edward Elgar (1857–1934)

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p** and a marking *molto espress.*. It features eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes. The second staff begins with a dynamic **dim.**, followed by a section marked *ten.* with a melodic line involving sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. The score includes performance markings like '*< >*' and '*pp*'.

## 22. Waltz 2 from Jazz Suite No. 2

**Allegretto poco moderato**

Dmitry Shostakovich (1906–75)

The musical score consists of seven staves of music. Staff 10 begins with a dynamic **p** and a marking *espress.* Staff 18 shows a melodic line with a mix of quarter and eighth notes. Staff 25 features eighth-note patterns with slurs. Staff 31 shows eighth-note patterns with slurs. Staff 36 concludes the score with a dynamic **>**.

Part 1 in C

## 23. Symphony No. 1, 2nd movement

**Kräftig bewegt, doch nicht zu schnell**

Gustav Mahler (1860–1911)

Musical score for Gustav Mahler's Symphony No. 1, 2nd movement. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a rest followed by a dynamic *f*. The second staff begins with a eighth note followed by sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 6 and 11 are indicated above the staves.

## 24. 'Promenade I' from Pictures at an Exhibition

**Allegro giusto**

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

Musical score for Modest Mussorgsky's 'Promenade I' from Pictures at an Exhibition. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic *f*. The second staff begins with a eighth note followed by sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 4 and 7 are indicated above the staves.

## 25. 'Promenade II' from Pictures at an Exhibition

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

**Moderato commodo assai e con delicatezza**

Musical score for Modest Mussorgsky's 'Promenade II' from Pictures at an Exhibition. The score consists of two staves of music. Measures 5 and 10 begin with dynamics *p*. Measure 5 ends with a fermata over the last note.

Part 1 in C

## 26. 'Promenade III' from Pictures at an Exhibition

**Moderato non tanto, pesamente**

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

The musical score consists of three staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic *f*. Staff 2 begins at measure 3. Staff 3 begins at measure 6, with the instruction "dim. e rit."

## 27. 'My Lady's Rest' from Danceries

Kenneth Hesketh (b. 1968)

**Andantino con sentimento** ♩ = 110–14

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic *p*. Staff 2 begins at measure 9. Staff 3 begins at measure 13. Staff 4 begins at measure 17.

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Part 1 in C

## 28. Slava!

$\text{♩} = 168$

**f**

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90)

## 29. Symphony No. 6, 2nd movement

**Allegro con grazia** ( $\text{♩} = 144$ )

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

**mf**

**più f**

**3**

**3**

**3**

## 30. Suite No. 2 in F, 3rd movement, ‘Song of the Blacksmith’

**Moderato e maestoso** ( $\text{♩} = 92$ )

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

**ff**

**f**

Part 1 in C

Musical score for Part 1 in C, measures 8 to 15. The score consists of two staves. Measure 8 starts in 3/4 time, changes to 4/4, then 3/4, then 4/4. Measure 11 starts in 4/4 time. Measure 15 starts in 3/4 time, changes to 4/4, then 3/4, then 4/4. Dynamics include *mf*, *f*, and *mf*.

### 31. 'America' from West Side Story

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90)

**Tempo di Huapango (fast)**

Musical score for 'America' from West Side Story, measures 5 to 26. The score consists of six staves. Measure 5 starts in 6/8 time. Measure 10 starts with a dynamic *dim.* Measure 16 includes dynamics *sub.f* and *sub.p*. Measure 21 includes dynamics *ff* and *mp*. Measure 26 ends with a dynamic *f*.

Part 1 in C

32. Mocktet

**Lento** ♩ = 76

*sfp sub.*

**A**

7

**B**

13

**C**

19

28

**D**

34

**Allegro moderato** ♩ = 104

*p sub.*      *f molto secco*

44

Part 1 in C

### 33. Overture from The Barber of Seville

Gioachino Rossini (1792–1868)

**Andante sostenuto**

Musical score for the overture from The Barber of Seville, movement 33. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (ff) and a bass clef, followed by a piano dynamic (pp). The second staff begins with a forte dynamic (f) and a piano dynamic (pp). Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

### 34. Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune

Claude Debussy (1862–1918)

**Assez lent**

Musical score for the prelude to "L'après-midi d'un faune", movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Continuation of the musical score for movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Continuation of the musical score for movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Continuation of the musical score for movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

Continuation of the musical score for movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The second staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. The third staff begins with a piano dynamic (p) and a "doux et expressif" instruction. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs.

## Part 1 in C

### 35. 'Lord Melbourne' from Lincolnshire Posy

**Heavy, fierce**

Percy Grainger (1882–1961)

## 36. Accents and Augurs

**Tempo giusto**  $\text{♩} = 56$

2

*f*

9

15

*ff*

This musical score consists of three staves of music for a solo instrument, likely cello or bassoon. The key signature is three flats. The tempo is marked as 'Tempo giusto' with a quarter note equal to 56. The dynamics include 'f' (fortissimo) at the beginning of the first staff, and 'ff' (double forte) at the end of the third staff. Measure numbers 2, 9, and 15 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note heads, stems, and slurs, with fermatas placed under several notes.

## 37. Finlandia

**Allegro** ♩ = 104      Jean Sibelius (1865–1957)

The musical score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a forte dynamic (fz) followed by a piano dynamic (p) with a crescendo instruction (cresc. molto). The second staff begins with another forte dynamic (fz), followed by a fortissimo dynamic (ff) and another fortissimo dynamic (ff).

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Part 1 in C

38. Hungarian Dance No. 5

**Allegro**

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

1

9

15

22

28

33

39

44

Part 1 in C

## 39. Symphony No. 1, 4th movement

**Adagio** ♩ = 63

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

ff p

5

10

Allegro molto e vivace ♩ = 88

10

## 40. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

**Allegro con brio**

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

f

10

16

23

29

35

p cresc.

cresc.

p

ff

Part 1 in C

Musical score for Part 1 in C, featuring ten staves of music. The score includes the following dynamics and markings:

- Measure 39: *sf*
- Measure 46: *sf*
- Measure 52: *sf*, *ff*, *p*
- Measure 58: *cresc.*
- Measure 63: *f*
- Measure 67: None
- Measure 70: None
- Measure 74: None
- Measure 77: None
- Measure 80: *ff*

Part 1 in C

## 41. Symphony No. 5, 1st movement

**Allegro con brio** ♩ = 108

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Musical score for the beginning of Symphony No. 5, 1st movement. The score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a dynamic ***ff***. The second staff begins with a dynamic ***p***.

Continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 5. The score shows a series of eighth-note patterns.

Further continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 5. Dynamics include **cresc.**, ***f***, and ***ff***.

## 42. Symphony No. 9, 1st movement

**Adagio** ♩ = 126

Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

Musical score for the beginning of Symphony No. 9, 1st movement. The score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a dynamic ***p***. The second staff starts with a dynamic ***sfz*** followed by **dim.** and ***p***.

Continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 9. The score shows a series of eighth-note patterns.

Further continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 9. Dynamics include ***p*** and ***f***.

Continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 9. The score shows a series of eighth-note patterns.

Final continuation of the musical score for the 1st movement of Symphony No. 9. Dynamics include ***sf***, ***fpp***, and ***pp***.

Part 1 in C

## 43. The Blue Danube

Johann Strauss II (1825–99)

**Tempo di Valse**

The sheet music consists of eleven staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 3/4 throughout. The music begins with a dynamic **p**, followed by a crescendo (cresc.). Measures 6 and 12 begin with fz and p dynamics respectively. Measure 17 ends with a repeat sign and a measure of pp. Measure 36 ends with a dynamic **f**. Measure 48 ends with a dynamic **ff**.

## 44. Overture from La Forza del Destino

Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)

**Allegro**

12

21 **A**

30

36 **Tempo I**

43 **B Andantino**

52

59 **C Andante mosso**

66

## Part 1 in C

## 71 D Presto coma prima

99 **G** Allegro brillante

A musical score for piano in G major (three sharps) and common time. The key signature is indicated by three sharp signs on the treble clef staff. The tempo is marked as 'Moderato' (M). The dynamic is 'p' (pianissimo). The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a melodic line starting with a half note followed by eighth notes. The bottom staff shows harmonic bass notes. Measure 11 ends with a fermata over the final eighth note. Measure 12 begins with a bass note, followed by a series of eighth notes. The score is annotated with various performance markings, including slurs, grace notes, and dynamic changes.

109

H

molto cresc.

112

*ff*

Part 1 in C

122 **J**

125

128

130 **K**

135 rit. grandioso

139 **L**

143

145

147 **f**

Part 1 in C

149 **M**

*f* > >

*ff*

153 **N**

*pp*

155

*mf cresc.*

157

159 **Più animato**

*ff*

163

*mf* ————— *ff*

166

168

—————

Part 1 in C

45b. Symphony No. 1, 4th movement

**Adagio**

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

Musical score for Brahms' Symphony No. 1, 4th movement, Adagio section. The score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a dynamic of *< fp*, followed by a crescendo line ( $\swarrow \searrow$ ) leading to *dim.* (diminuendo). The second staff begins with *pizz.* (pizzicato) and a dynamic of *p*. The key signature is C minor (one flat), and the time signature is common time.

7 **string. poco a poco** - - - - -

Continuation of the musical score. The dynamic changes to *f* (fortissimo) indicated by  $\swarrow \searrow$ , followed by *< >* (staccato) markings. The key signature remains C minor (one flat).

11 **a tempo**

Continuation of the musical score. The dynamic is *ff* (fortississimo) indicated by a horizontal line. The key signature changes to C major (no sharps or flats). The dynamic then shifts to *p* (pianissimo) indicated by *arco* (bowing) and *< fp* (fortissimo) indicated by  $\swarrow \searrow$ . The dynamic then shifts to *dim.* (diminuendo) indicated by a horizontal line.

16 **pizz.**

**string. molto**

Continuation of the musical score. The dynamic is *p* (pianissimo) indicated by a horizontal line. The dynamic then shifts to *cresc. molto* (crescendo molto) indicated by a horizontal line. The dynamic then shifts to *ff* (fortississimo) (indicated by a horizontal line).

20 **a tempo**

2

A

**arco**

*p* *cresc. poco a poco*

Continuation of the musical score. The dynamic is *p* (pianissimo) indicated by a horizontal line. The dynamic then shifts to *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco) indicated by a horizontal line.

Continuation of the musical score. The dynamic is *f* (fortissimo) indicated by a horizontal line. The dynamic then shifts to *dim.* (diminuendo) indicated by a horizontal line.

Part 1 in C

25

*p*

*f*

*dim.*

26

*p*

27

*p cresc.*

*sf*

*sf*

*sf*

**B** Più Andante

30

*pp*

*sf*

*sf*

34

*pp*

38

*pp*

42

*dim.*

*sf*

45

**C**

pizz.

**4**

*pizz.*

*sf*

Part 1 in C

52 arco  
*pp*      *cresc.*

56 *f*      *dim.*

59 *pp*

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

68 *poco f*

68 *sff*

74 *tr*      *pizz.*  
*p*

80

86 *sf*      *cresc.*

92 *arco*      **D** *animato*  
*f*      *ff*      *sf*      *sf*      *sf*

Part 1 in C

97

sf      sf      sf

102

f

107

111 **E**

111

113      fp

116

animato

p dolce

116

120

cresc.

124

p

128 **F**

p cresc.

f

131

p dolce

p

Part 1 in C

46b. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

**Allegro con brio**

2

*f* *passionato*

6

*cresc.*

10

*f*

13

A

*sf*

*p*

< >

17

*cresc.*

*f*

20

B

*sf*

*sf*

*fp*

Part 1 in C

25

*dolce*

28

31

**9**

36

**4**

*p*

*pp*

42

**C** pizz.

*p*

45

*arco*

*mp espress.*

48

*dim.*

*pp*

Part 1 in C

## 48. L'histoire du Brahms

$J = 112$

**f**

8

12

**mf**

16

**mp**      **sffz**      **f**

21

## 49. Symphony No. 1, 1st movement

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

**Un poco sostenuto**

**f** *espress. e legato*

5

tr

8

**f**