



ConductIT Workbook

Part 3 in F

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Part 3 in F

1. Overture from Romeo and Juliet

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

Andante non tanto quasi moderato

6

2. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

Andante con moto

Felix Mendelssohn (1809–47)

The musical score consists of three staves of music for piano, numbered 7, 12, and 13 from top to bottom. Staff 7 starts in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns with dynamic markings **p**, **p**, and **sf**. Staff 12 begins with a dotted half note followed by eighth-note pairs. The dynamic **p** is indicated at the start, and **dim.** appears near the end. Staff 13 continues the eighth-note pattern, with **pp** marking the final notes.

3. Overture from The Nutcracker

Allegro giusto

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

Allegro giusto

pp (f)

5

Part 3 in F

4. Symphony No. 8, 1st movement

Allegro con brio $\text{♩} = 138$

Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

Musical score for Symphony No. 8, 1st movement, Part 3 in F, Allegro con brio. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins at measure 6, with dynamics **p**, **pp**, **mf**, and **pp**. The third staff begins at measure 12, with a dynamic **dim.** followed by **ppp**.

Continuation of the musical score for Symphony No. 8, 1st movement. The score shows measures 6 through 12. Measure 6 starts with a dynamic **p**. Measure 7 starts with **pp**. Measures 8 and 9 start with **mf**. Measure 10 starts with **pp**.

Final part of the musical score for Symphony No. 8, 1st movement. The score shows measures 12 through 14. Measure 12 starts with **dim.** followed by **ppp**. Measure 13 starts with **ppp**. Measure 14 starts with **ppp**.

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

Andante molto cantabile e con dolore

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

Musical score for 'The Old Castle' from Pictures at an Exhibition. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins at measure 8. The third staff begins at measure 14.

Continuation of the musical score for 'The Old Castle'. The score shows measures 8 through 13. Measure 8 starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 9 and 10 start with **p**. Measures 11 and 12 start with **p**. Measure 13 starts with **p**.

Final part of the musical score for 'The Old Castle'. The score shows measures 14 through 17. Measure 14 starts with a dynamic **p**. Measures 15 and 16 start with **p**. Measure 17 starts with **p**.

Part 3 in F

6. 'Catching of Quails' from Danceries

Vivace con vigoroso $\text{♩} = 90$

Kenneth Hesketh (b. 1968)

A musical score for 'Catching of Quails' from Danceries by Kenneth Hesketh. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 90$. The second staff begins at measure 9 with a dynamic 'mf'. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

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7. Symphony No. 2, 3rd movement

Scherzo. Allegro $\text{♩} = 100$

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

A musical score for the Scherzo of Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 2. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'p' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 100$. The second staff begins at measure 7 with a dynamic 'fp'. Both staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

8. Symphony No. 5, 3rd movement

Largo

Dmitry Shostakovich (1906–75)

A musical score for the Largo of Dmitry Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'pp' and a tempo of $\text{♩} = 100$. The second staff begins at measure 7. The third staff begins at measure 12. All staves feature eighth-note patterns with various slurs and grace notes.

Part 3 in F

9. Prelude from L'Arlésienne Suite No. 1

Allegro Deciso $\text{♩} = 104$

Georges Bizet (1838–75)

Musical score for the Prelude from L'Arlésienne Suite No. 1. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note. Measure numbers 1 and 5 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics include **p** (piano) and **f** (forte).

10. Suite No. 1 in E_b, 3rd movement

Tempo di Marcia

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

Musical score for the 3rd movement of Suite No. 1 in E_b. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note. Measure numbers 1 and 6 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics include **p** (piano) and **f** (forte).

11. 'The Brisk Young Sailor' from Lincolnshire Posy

Sprightly $\text{♩} = c.92$

Percy Grainger (1882–1961)

Musical score for 'The Brisk Young Sailor'. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note. Measure numbers 1 and 6 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics include **p** (piano) and **mp** (mezzo-forte).

12. Symphony No. 40, 3rd movement

Allegretto

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91)

Musical score for the 3rd movement of Symphony No. 40. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes. The second staff begins with a half note. Measure numbers 1 and 6 are indicated above the staves. Dynamics include **f** (forte) and **#** (sharp sign).

Part 3 in F

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

Johann Sebastian Bach (1685–1750)

Musical score for the 8th movement of 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott' by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score is in 4/4 time, key of F major (4 sharps). It consists of two staves of music.

Continuation of the musical score for the 8th movement of 'Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott' by Johann Sebastian Bach. The score continues from the previous page, showing measures 5 and beyond.

14. The Star Spangled Banner

Stately

John Stafford Smith (1750–1836)

Musical score for 'The Star Spangled Banner' by John Stafford Smith. The score is in 3/4 time, key of G major (1 sharp). It features dynamic markings 'ff' (fortissimo) and 'p' (pianissimo).

Continuation of the musical score for 'The Star Spangled Banner' by John Stafford Smith. The score continues from the previous page, showing measures 5 and beyond.

15. 'Catacombs' from Pictures at an Exhibition

Largo

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

Musical score for 'Catacombs' from Pictures at an Exhibition by Modest Mussorgsky. The score is in 3/4 time, key of A major (2 sharps). It includes dynamic markings 'ff', 'p', 'poco', 'a', 'poco', 'cresc.', and 'dim.'

Continuation of the musical score for 'Catacombs' from Pictures at an Exhibition by Modest Mussorgsky. The score continues from the previous page, showing measures 11 and beyond.

Part 3 in F

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

Andante

Joseph Haydn (1732–1809)

Musical score for Symphony No. 94, 'Surprise', 2nd movement, Andante. The score consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a dynamic of **pp**. The second staff ends with a dynamic of **ff**.

17. Overture from The Magic Flute

Allegro

11

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–91)

Musical score for Overture from The Magic Flute, Allegro, measure 11. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a dynamic of **p**. The second staff has dynamics of **f** and **p**.

Musical score for Overture from The Magic Flute, Allegro, measure 13. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has dynamics of **p** and **f**. The second staff has dynamics of **p**, **f**, **p**, and **f**.

Musical score for Overture from The Magic Flute, Allegro, measure 16. The score consists of two staves. The first staff has a dynamic of **p**. The second staff ends with a fermata.

18. Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1

Allegro, con molto fuoco

Edward Elgar (1857–1934)

Musical score for Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1, Allegro, con molto fuoco. The score consists of two staves. The first staff ends with a dynamic of **ff**.

Musical score for Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1, poco allargando. The score consists of two staves. The first staff ends with a dynamic of **sf**.

Musical score for Pomp and Circumstance March No. 1, (molto maestoso). The score consists of two staves. The first staff ends with a dynamic of **ff**.

Part 3 in F

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

Alla Marcia e molto marcato

Edvard Grieg (1843–1907)

Musical score for 'In the Hall of the Mountain King' by Edvard Grieg. The score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The key signature is F major (one sharp). The tempo is marked 'Alla Marcia e molto marcato'. The dynamics include *f*, *cresc.*, *e stretto poco a poco*, *p*, *ff*, and *Più vivo*. Measure numbers 5, 8, 11, 14, 16, and 18 are indicated. The score features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note and sixteenth-note figures, with some notes having diagonal strokes and others having vertical strokes.

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

Andante

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

Musical score for 'Song without words' by Gustav Holst. The score consists of five staves of music for a single instrument, likely a piano or harp. The key signature is F major (one sharp). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The dynamics include *pp*. Measure numbers 8 and 13 are indicated. The score features simple harmonic patterns with sustained notes and occasional grace notes.

Part 3 in F

21. Theme from Enigma Variations

Andante ♩ = 63

Edward Elgar (1857-1934)

Musical score for the theme from Enigma Variations, measures 5-6. The score is in 4/4 time, key signature is F major (one sharp). Measure 5 starts with a forte dynamic (p) followed by eighth-note pairs. The dynamic changes to piano (sim.) at the end of the measure. Measure 6 begins with a piano dynamic (dim.) and continues with eighth-note pairs. The dynamic changes to forte (pp) at the end of the measure. Measure 7 starts with a piano dynamic (pp) and ends with a crescendo (cresc.). Measure 8 concludes with a tenuto dynamic (ten.). Measure 9 begins with a piano dynamic (pp) and ends with a piano dynamic (pp).

22. Waltz 2 from Jazz Suite No. 2

Allegretto poco moderato

Dmitry Shostakovich (1906-75)

Musical score for Waltz 2 from Jazz Suite No. 2, measures 7-21. The score is in 3/4 time, key signature is F major (one sharp). Measure 7 consists of eighth-note pairs. Measure 8 begins with a piano dynamic (mf) and ends with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 9-13 are identical, each consisting of eighth-note pairs. Measure 14 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a piano dynamic (p). Measures 15-19 are identical, each consisting of eighth-note pairs. Measure 20 begins with a piano dynamic (p) and ends with a piano dynamic (p). Measure 21 begins with a piano dynamic (espress.) and ends with a piano dynamic (p).

Musical score for Waltz 2 from Jazz Suite No. 2, measures 29-35. The score is in 3/4 time, key signature is F major (one sharp). Measures 29-35 consist of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for Waltz 2 from Jazz Suite No. 2, measures 35-36. The score is in 3/4 time, key signature is F major (one sharp). Measures 35-36 consist of eighth-note pairs.

Part 3 in F

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, Part 3 in F. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **f**. The second staff begins at measure 6. The third staff begins at measure 10, starting with a dynamic **f**.

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 two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **f**. The second staff begins at measure 5.

25. 'Promenade II' from Pictures at an Exhibition

Moderato commodo assai e con delicatezza

Modest Mussorgsky (1839–81)

Musical score for Modest Mussorgsky's 'Promenade II' from Pictures at an Exhibition. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins at measure 5.

Part 3 in F

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 6 with a dynamic *dim. e rit.*. Staff 3 continues from measure 6. Measure numbers 4, 5, and 6 are indicated above the staves.

27. 'My Lady's Rest' from Danceries

Kenneth Hesketh (b. 1968)

Andantino con sentimento ♩ = 110–14

The musical score consists of six staves of music. Measure numbers 4, 6, 11, and 16 are indicated above the staves. Measure 4 includes grace notes and trills. Measures 6, 11, and 16 show melodic lines with various note heads and stems.

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Part 3 in F

28. Slava!

$\text{♩} = 168$

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90)

Musical score for 'Slava!' by Leonard Bernstein, Part 3 in F. The score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'f'. Measures 4 and 7 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

29. Symphony No. 6, 2nd movement

Allegro con grazia ($\text{♩} = 144$)

Pyotr Il'yich Tchaikovsky (1840–93)

Musical score for 'Allegro con grazia' from Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, 2nd movement. The score consists of three staves of music for a single instrument. Measure 4 shows a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. Measures 7 and 8 show a rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a repeat sign and two endings labeled '1.' and '2.'

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

Moderato e maestoso ($\text{♩} = 92$)

Gustav Holst (1874–1934)

Musical score for 'Song of the Blacksmith' from Gustav Holst's Suite No. 2 in F, 3rd movement. The score consists of two staves of music for a single instrument. The first staff starts with a dynamic 'ff'. The second staff starts with a dynamic 'dim.'. Measures 4 and 7 show eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

Part 3 in F

A musical score consisting of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic **p**. The second staff starts with a dynamic **mf**. The third staff has a fermata over the first note. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic **#**. The fifth staff has a dynamic **dim.**. The sixth staff ends with a dynamic **f**.

31. 'America' from West Side Story

Tempo di Huapango (fast)

Leonard Bernstein (1918–90)

A musical score consisting of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic **p**. The second staff begins with a dynamic **f**. The third staff begins with a dynamic **dim.**. The fourth staff begins with a dynamic **ff**. The fifth staff begins with a dynamic **mp**. The sixth staff begins with a dynamic **sub.f**. The seventh staff begins with a dynamic **sub.p**. The eighth staff ends with a dynamic **f**.

Part 3 in F

32. Mocktet

Lento ♩ = 76

5 **A**

12 **B**

18 **C**

24

29

33 **D**

37 **tr~~~**

38 **p sub.**

39 **f molto secco**

44

Allegro moderato ♩ = 104

Part 3 in F

33. Overture from The Barber of Seville

Andante sostenuto

Gioachino Rossini (1792–1868)

Musical score for the Overture from The Barber of Seville, movement 33. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of ***ff***, followed by a section of eighth-note pairs at ***pp***. The second staff begins with a dynamic of ***f***, followed by a section of eighth-note pairs at ***pp***. The key signature is **F major (4 sharps)**.

34. Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune

Assez lent

Claude Debussy (1862–1918)

Musical score for the Prélude à l'après-midi d'un faune, movement 34. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of ***p***, followed by a section of eighth-note pairs at ***pp***. The second staff begins with a dynamic of ***pp***. The third staff begins with a dynamic of ***p***, followed by a section of eighth-note pairs at ***pp***. The key signature is **F major (4 sharps)**.

35. 'Lord Melbourne' from Lincolnshire Posy

Heavy, fierce

Percy Grainger (1882–1961)

Musical score for 'Lord Melbourne' from Lincolnshire Posy, movement 35. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic of ***f*** and a performance instruction ***fairly clingingly***. The second staff continues the musical line. The key signature is **G major (1 sharp)**.

36. Accents and Augurs

Tempo giusto $\text{♩} = 56$

Musical score for measure 1 in 2/4 time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is indicated as **Tempo giusto** with $\text{♩} = 56$. The dynamic is **f**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Each measure contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, both with vertical accents pointing downwards.

Musical score for measure 6 in 2/4 time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is **Tempo giusto** with $\text{♩} = 56$. The dynamic is **f**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Each measure contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, both with vertical accents pointing downwards.

Musical score for measure 11 in 2/4 time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is **Tempo giusto** with $\text{♩} = 56$. The dynamic is **f**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Each measure contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, both with vertical accents pointing downwards.

Musical score for measure 16 in 2/4 time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is **Tempo giusto** with $\text{♩} = 56$. The dynamic is **ff**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Each measure contains a eighth note followed by a sixteenth note, both with vertical accents pointing downwards. The dynamic **ff** is indicated at the end of the measure.

37. Finlandia

Allegro $\text{♩} = 104$

Jean Sibelius (1865–1957)

Musical score for measure 1 in common time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is **Allegro** with $\text{♩} = 104$. The dynamic is **f**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Measures 1-4 feature eighth-note patterns with vertical accents. Measures 5-6 show eighth notes followed by sixteenth notes. Dynamics **fz**, **p cresc. molto**, and **fz** are marked.

Musical score for measure 5 in common time, key of F major (one sharp). The tempo is **Allegro** with $\text{♩} = 104$. The dynamic is **fz**. The score consists of a single staff with six measures. Measures 1-4 feature eighth-note patterns with vertical accents. Measures 5-6 show eighth notes followed by sixteenth notes. The dynamic **ff** is marked at the beginning of measure 6.

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Part 3 in F

38. Hungarian Dance No. 5

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

Allegro

Musical score for measures 1-7. The key signature is one flat (F major). The time signature is 2/4. The tempo is Allegro. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 2-7 show a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for measures 8-14. Measure 8 begins with a dynamic of f. Measure 9 shows a dynamic change to p. Measures 10-14 continue the eighth-note pattern.

Musical score for measures 15-21. Measure 15 features a dynamic sf followed by f. Measures 16-21 show the eighth-note pattern again.

Musical score for measures 22-28. Measures 22-27 show the eighth-note pattern. Measure 28 concludes with a dynamic f.

Musical score for measures 29-35. Measures 29-34 show the eighth-note pattern. Measure 35 concludes with a dynamic <sf>.

Musical score for measures 36-42. Measures 36-41 show the eighth-note pattern. Measure 42 concludes with a dynamic f.

Musical score for measures 43-49. Measures 43-48 show the eighth-note pattern. Measure 49 concludes with a dynamic p.

Musical score for measures 50-56. Measures 50-55 show the eighth-note pattern. Measure 56 concludes with a dynamic f.

Part 3 in F

39. Symphony No. 1, 4th movement

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Adagio ♩ = 63

Allegro molto e vivace ♫ = 88

Musical score for Beethoven's Symphony No. 1, 4th movement. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic ***ff***. The second staff begins at measure 10 with a dynamic ***p***. Measure 10 shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 11 shows sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 12 shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 13 shows sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 14 shows eighth-note patterns. Measure 15 shows sixteenth-note patterns.

40. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

Allegro con brio

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Musical score for Beethoven's Symphony No. 3, 1st movement. The score consists of four staves of music. Staff 1 starts with a dynamic ***f***, followed by ***p***, then **cresc.**. Staff 2 starts with ***sf***, followed by ***p***, then **cresc.**. Staff 3 starts with ***p***. Staff 4 starts with ***fp***, followed by ***sf***, ***sf***, ***sf***, ***fp***. Measures 22-28 show eighth-note patterns with dynamics ***sf*** and ***sf***. Measure 34 shows sixteenth-note patterns with dynamics ***sf*** and **cresc.**.

Part 3 in F

37

44

47

51

55

61

66

71

75

79

Part 3 in F

41. Symphony No. 5, 1st movement

Allegro con brio ♩ = 108

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

Musical score for Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, 1st movement, featuring two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic ***ff***. The second staff begins at measure 9, with dynamics ***p*** and **cresc.**. Measures 17 through 20 show a crescendo leading to a dynamic ***ff***.

42. Symphony No. 9, 1st movement

Adagio ♩ = 126

Antonín Dvořák (1841–1904)

Musical score for Dvořák's Symphony No. 9, 1st movement, featuring three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dynamic ***pp***. The second staff begins at measure 6 with dynamics ***p***, ***sfp***, ***dim. p***, and ***ff***. The third staff begins at measure 12 with dynamics ***fp***, ***pp***, ***p***, and ***f***. Measure 32 concludes the section. Measures 17 through 20 show a crescendo from ***p*** to ***fz***.

Allegro molto ♩ = 136

Musical score for Dvořák's Symphony No. 9, 1st movement, concluding with three staves of music. The first staff begins at measure 22 with a dynamic ***sf***. The second staff begins with a dynamic ***mf***. The third staff begins with a dynamic ***f***.

Part 3 in F

43. The Blue Danube

Tempo di Valse

Johann Strauss II (1825–99)

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in 3/4 time, major key signature of three sharps, and F as the performance key. The score includes dynamic markings such as *p*, *cresc.*, *fz*, *p*, *pp*, *p*, *f*, and *ff*. Measure numbers 1 through 48 are indicated above the staves. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Measures 1-6 show a simple eighth-note pattern. Measures 7-12 introduce sixteenth-note patterns and a dynamic change to *fz*. Measures 13-18 show sustained notes with a dynamic change to *pp*. Measures 19-24 show eighth-note patterns with a dynamic change to *p*. Measures 25-30 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 31-36 show eighth-note patterns with a dynamic change to *f*. Measures 37-42 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 43-48 show eighth-note patterns.

Part 3 in F

44. Overture from La Forza del Destino

Giuseppe Verdi (1813–1901)

Allegro

Musical score for measures 1-8. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: **f**. Measure 1: Two measures of eighth-note pairs. Measure 2: Two measures of eighth-note pairs. Measure 3: Two measures of eighth-note pairs. Measure 4: Two measures of eighth-note pairs.

9 **Allegro agitato e presto**

Musical score for measures 9-13. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 3/8. Dynamics: **pp**. Measure 9: Measures 9-10. Measure 10: Measures 11-12. Measure 11: Measures 12-13. Measure 12: Measures 13-14. Measure 13: Measures 14-15.

Musical score for measures 14-18. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 3/8. Dynamics: **p**. Measure 14: Measures 14-15. Measure 15: Measures 16-17. Measure 16: Measures 17-18.

Musical score for measures 19-23. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 3/8. Dynamics: **p**. Measure 19: Measures 19-20. Measure 20: Measures 21-22. Measure 21: Measures 22-23.

25 **A**

Musical score for measures 25-29. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: **p**. Measure 25: Measures 25-26. Measure 26: Measures 27-28. Measure 27: Measures 28-29.

Musical score for measures 33-37. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: **f**. Measure 33: Measures 33-34. Measure 34: Measures 35-36. Measure 35: Measures 36-37.

39 **Tempo I**

Musical score for measures 39-43. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: 2/4. Dynamics: **f**. Measure 39: Measures 39-40. Measure 40: Measures 41-42. Measure 41: Measures 42-43.

Part 3 in F

B Andantino

47

52

58

C Andante mosso

64

D Presto coma prima

71

77

E

83

F Andante come prima

poco allarg.

92

Part 3 in F

99 **G Allegro brillante**

99 **G Allegro brillante**

102

102

105

105

111 **H**

111 **H**

molto cresc. **ff**

115 **I**

115 **I**

mf

120 **J**

120 **J**

f **p**

123

123

126

126

cresc.

130 **K**

130 **K**

f

2

Part 3 in F

136 **rit. grandioso**

ff

142 **L**

pp

145

148 **M**

ff

151 **N**

ff *pp*

155

mf cresc.

159 **Più animato**

ff

163

mf *ff*

167

Part 3 in F

45b. Symphony No. 1, 4th movement

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

Adagio

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

a tempo

ff *p < fp* dim.

13

14

15

16

string. molto

cresc. molto

17

18

19

a tempo

ff *p*

20

21

p

Part 3 in F

A

22

p cresc. poco a poco

24

f *dim.* **p** **f** *dim.* **p**

27

p cresc. **f** **sf** *dim.*

30

B Più Andante

pp

34

38

pp

42

dim.

45

C

4

Part 3 in F

57

dim.

pp

58

1-2

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

Musical score for the right hand, page 10, measures 11-12. The key signature is one sharp. The music consists of two measures. Measure 11 starts with a half note followed by a eighth-note triplet (two eighth notes tied together). Measure 12 starts with a half note followed by a eighth-note triplet.

Musical score for string bass, page 10, system 68. The key signature is one sharp (F# major). The measure begins with a half note, followed by a quarter note, a eighth note, and a sixteenth note. A fermata is placed over the next note. The measure continues with a dotted half note, a half note, a dotted half note, and a half note. The dynamic *sf* (sforzando) is indicated at the end of the measure.

p

Musical score for piano, page 10, system 1. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes. The bass line provides harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note pairs.

Musical score for orchestra, page 87, measures 1-10. The score consists of ten staves. Measures 1-3 show eighth-note patterns in the strings. Measure 4 shows eighth-note patterns in the woodwinds. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note patterns in the brass. Measure 7 starts with a forte dynamic (*sf*) and eighth-note patterns in the strings. Measures 8-10 show eighth-note patterns in the woodwinds and brass, with a crescendo indicated.

92

D

f

ff

sf

sf

sf

Part 3 in F

97

102

107

111 E

117 *animato*

123 F

129

132 *f p dolce*

Part 3 in F

46b. Symphony No. 3, 1st movement

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

Allegro con brio

2

f

5

cresc.

8

cresc.

11

f

sf

15 **A**

p

cresc.

19

f

22 **B**

fp

Part 3 in F

This image shows a page of sheet music for piano, featuring six staves of musical notation. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Measure 26 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a tempo marking of *dolce*. Measures 27 and 28 continue in the same key signature. Measure 29 begins with a key signature of one sharp. Measures 30 and 31 follow, with measure 31 concluding with a key signature of four sharps and a time signature of $\frac{9}{4}$. Measures 32 and 33 show a return to a key signature of one sharp. Measures 34 and 35 continue in this key. Measure 36 starts with a key signature of four sharps and a time signature of $\frac{9}{4}$, with dynamic markings *p* and *pp*. Measures 37 and 38 follow. Measure 39 begins with a dynamic of *p grazioso* and a tempo marking of *mezza voce*. Measures 40 and 41 follow. Measure 42 starts with a dynamic of *p* and a tempo marking of *grazioso*. Measures 43 and 44 follow. Measure 45 begins with a dynamic of *p* and a tempo marking of *grazioso*. Measures 46 and 47 follow. Measure 48 concludes the page.

Part 3 in F

48. L'histoire du Brahms

$\text{♩} = 112$

The musical score consists of five staves of music. Measure 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f) in 2/4 time. Measures 2-6 show a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. Measures 7-12 continue this pattern with changes in time signature between 3/8 and 4/4. Measures 13-18 show more complex rhythms, including sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measure 19 concludes the section.

49. Symphony No. 1, 1st movement

Un poco sostenuto

Johannes Brahms (1833–97)

The musical score starts with a dynamic of **f** and a tempo marking of *espress. e legato*. The music is in 6/8 time, featuring a mix of eighth and sixteenth-note patterns. The bassoon line is prominent, providing harmonic support.

The score continues with a dynamic of **f**. The bassoon line remains the primary focus, with the strings providing harmonic support. The instrumentation includes bassoon, strings, and possibly other brass or woodwind instruments.