

01.11.2022

ERSO akadeemia

Viiul:

Lk.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. R. Strauss. Don Juan, 1.viiul | 4 |
| 2. H. Eller. Koit. Taktid 45-76 (ülemine divisi) 1.viiul | 5 |
| 3. F. Mendelssohn. Sümfoonia nr.4. 3.osa, taktid 1-101. 2.viiul | 7 |
| 4. B. Bartok. Orkestrikontsert. Taktid 51-135. 1.viiul ülemine divisi | 8 |

Vioola:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Mozart. Sümfoonia nr.35. Finaal. Taktid 135-181 | 10 |
| 2. Brahms. Sümfoonia nr.3. Fragmendid 1.osast | 11 |
| 3. R. Strauss. Don Juan | 12 |
| 4. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.6, 1.osa ülemine divisi. Taktid 1-62 | 13 |

Tšello:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.5. 2. osa - taktid 1-10, 49-59, 98-106, 114-123 | 15 |
| 2. P. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr. 6. 2. osa - taktid 1-25 | 16 |
| 3. R. Strauss "Don Juan" - algus kuni 4 takti enne D, 3 takti enne G kuni 7 takti pärast G, R kuni S. | 17 |

Kontrabass:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. W.A. Mozart. Avamäng ooperile „Figaro pulm“. 5 takti peale C kuni D ning alates F kuni lõpuni | 20 |
| 2. L. van Beethoven. 5.sümfoonia. 3.osa. Taktid 1-18, taktid 44-75 ja taktid 141 (eeltaktiga) kuni 218 | 21 |
| 3. J. Brahms. Sümfoonia nr.2. 4.osa. Taktid 1-32 ja taktid 244-279 | 23 |
| 4. B. Bartok. Orkestrikontsert. Introduzione algus kuni takt 58 | 24 |

Flööt:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Brahms. Sümfoonia nr. 4. 4.osa taktid 89-105 | 25 |
| 2. Šostakovitš Sümfoonia nr. 15. 1.osa taktid 1-41 | 26 |
| 3. Stravinski Kaardimäng | 27 |
| 4. Debussy Fauni pärastlõuna | 28 |

Oboe:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. F. Mendelssohn. Sümfoonia nr.3. 2.osa, taktid 33-100, 1.oboe | 29 |
| 2. J. Brahms. Haydn Variationen. Taktid 1-33 koos kordusega. 2.oboe | 29 |

- | | |
|---|----|
| 3. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.4, 2.osa. Taktid 1-21, 1.oboe | 30 |
| 4. Rossini. Avamäng La Scala di seta. Taktid 1-53, 1.oboe | 30 |

Klarnet:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.6 F.duur Op.68. 1.osa, taktid 470-493 ja 2.osa, taktid 68-77 | 31 |
| 2. F. Mendelssohn. A Midsummer Night's Dream. Scherzo, taktid 1-48 (kuni B) | 32 |
| 3. Respighi. Pini di Roma. 3.osa, 1 takt enne number 13 kuni 16 takti peale number 13 | 32 |
| 4. Prokofjev. Petja ja hunt. Taktid 229-242 | 33 |

Es klarnet (vabatahtlik):

- | | |
|---------------|----|
| Ravel, Boléro | 34 |
|---------------|----|

Bass klarnet (vabatahtlik):

- | | |
|---|----|
| R. Strauss, Don Quixote. Nr.14 kuni 15 ja nr.16 kuni 5 takti peale 16 | 35 |
|---|----|

Fagott:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.4. Lõik 4.osast | 36 |
| 2. M. Ravel. Bolero | 37 |
| 3. D. Šostakovitš. Sümfoonia nr.9. Lõigud 4.osast | 38 |
| 4. P. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.6. Lõik 1.osast | 38 |

Metsasarv:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. W.A. Mozart. Metsasarvekontsert nr.3 Es-duur. 1.osa koos kadentsiga | 39 |
| 2. R. Strauss. Metsasarvekontsert nr.1 Es-duur op.11. 1.osa | 41 |
| 3. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.5. 2.osa metsasarve soolo | 43 |
| 4. Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.6. Metsasarve soolod 3. ja 5.osast | 44 |
| 5. Šostakovitš. Sümfoonia nr.5 | 45 |

Trompet:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. I.Stravinski. Pulcinella süit. 5.osa Toccata | 46 |
| 2. L.van Beethoven. Avamäng „Leonore“ nr.3 | 47 |
| 3. G. Bizet. Carmen. Lõik prelüüdist | 47 |
| 4. R. Wagner. Parsifal. Lõik prelüüdist | 48 |

Tuuba:

F-tuuba:

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. H. Berlioz. Fantastiline sümfoonia. 4.osa. 2 takti enne F kuni 6 takti pärast N | 49 |
|--|----|

- | | |
|---|----|
| 2. R. Wagner. Avamäng oop. „Nürnbergi meisterlauljad“. Algas kuni nr 2;
Nr 11 kuni 1 takt enne nr 12 | 50 |
|---|----|

C-tuuba:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 3. G. Mahler. Sümfoonia nr.2. 5.osa, Koraal | 51 |
| 4. S. Prokofjev. Sümfoonia nr.5. 1.osa. nr 3 kuni 7 takti pärast nr 5 | 52 |

Löökpillid:

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Kellamäng - Mozart. Kellamängu soolo ooperist "Võluflööt"
Soolo + klaveriga variant | 53 |
| 2. Väike trumm - Rimski-Korsakov. Šeherezade IV osa, kuni P | 57 |
| 3. Ksülofon – Stravinski. Tulilind | 58 |
| 4. Tamburiin – Norberg. Tambourine etude | 59 |
| 5. A2 taldrikud - Rahmaninov. Klaverikontsert nr.2 +
Tšaikovski sümfoonia nr.4 | 60 |

VIIUL

R. STRAUSS *Don Juan*, Op. 20

EXCERPT 1: Allegro molto con brio, until 13 bars after C

Allegro molto con brio.

ff *mf* *pp* *p* *cresc.* *ff*

tranquillo *molto vivo*

p flebile

ob2

1 *2* *3* *4* *5* *6* *7* *8* *9* *10* *11* *12* *13* *14* *15* *16* *17* *18* *19* *20* *21* *22* *23* *24* *25* *26* *27* *28* *29* *30* *31* *32* *33* *34* *35* *36* *37* *38* *39* *40* *41* *42* *43* *44* *45* *46* *47* *48* *49* *50* *51* *52* *53* *54* *55* *56* *57* *58* *59* *60* *61* *62* *63* *64* *65* *66* *67* *68* *69* *70* *71* *72* *73* *74* *75* *76* *77* *78* *79* *80* *81* *82* *83* *84* *85* *86* *87* *88* *89* *90* *91* *92* *93* *94* *95* *96* *97* *98* *99* *100*

Eller. Koit. Taktid 45-76

Animato **molto espr. e largo**

43 *mf* *cresc.* *f*

46 *f* *p* **Tempo I**

49 *mf*

51 *f* *p*

53 *cresc.* *f*

55 *pp* *sim.*

57 *poco a poco cresc. e string.*

59

61

tempo!

7

Maestoso

div.

ff

64

unis.

mf

cresc.

3

69

larg.

8

f

sf

74

poco rit.

Animato

div.

p

ff

sf

F. Mendelssohn. Sümfoonia nr.4. 3.osa, taktid 1-101. 2.viiul

Con moto moderato

1

6

13

21

26

32

38

45

52

3

61 *p*

67

73 *p* pizz. 12 Cor. I *p*

93 *mf* arco *mf* Fg., Cor., Trb.

98 *cresc.*

B. Bartok. Orkestrikonsert. Taktid 51-135. 1.viül ülemine divisi

ff

48 Vla. *f* 3 div. senza sord. 51 $\text{♩} = 73$

53 3 3

57 *ff* unis. 3 3

61 Sul G poco a poco accel. 11

2

75 $\text{♩} = 76$ **76** **Allegro vivace** $\text{♩} = 88$ Violin I

f *f* *molto rit.* *a tempo*

84

94 (G.P.) *f*

106 *mf* *div.* *unis.*

117

129 *f* *mf*

VIOOLA

Mozart. Sümfoonია nr.35. Finaal. Taktid 135-181

Mozart — Symphony No. 35

6

Viola

134

p

141

150

159

167

176

E.

The image shows a musical score for the Viola part of Mozart's Symphony No. 35, Final. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. It consists of six staves of music, numbered 134 to 181. The first staff (134) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff (141) continues the melodic line. The third staff (150) shows a more rhythmic pattern with eighth notes. The fourth staff (159) continues the rhythmic pattern. The fifth staff (167) shows a melodic line with eighth notes. The sixth staff (176) ends with a fermata and a final note marked with a bold 'E.'.

Sinfonie Nr. 3
F- Dur / F major

15

1. Satz

Johannes Brahms
op.90

Allegro con brio [♩. = 52- 56]

The musical score is written for a single staff in F major (one flat) and 4/4 time. It begins with a key signature change from one flat to two sharps (F# and C#) for the first system, then returns to one flat. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio' with a metronome indication of quarter note = 52-56. The score includes various dynamics and articulations: *f* *agitato*, *ben marc.*, *pizz.*, *arco*, *marc.*, *f*, *cresc.*, *piu f*, *sf*, and *rf*. There are also performance markings such as *tr* (trill) and *acc.* (accents). The score is divided into systems with measure numbers 80, 83, 166, 187, 189, 191, 193, 196, and 199. Some measures are marked with circled letters: (E) at measure 1, (K) at measure 166, (L) at measure 187, and (M) at measure 199. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

R. Strauss. Don Juan

This page of musical notation contains several staves of music. The notation is complex, featuring many triplets, sixteenth notes, and dynamic markings. Key markings include *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *espress.* (espressivo), *sfpp* (sforzando piano), and *rapidamente*. The music is written in a key with three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, bar lines, and dynamic markings.

Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.6, 1.osa ülemine divisi. Taktid 1-62

Tchaikovsky
Symphony no.6, I Mvt.

Adagio

div. Fag.I.

mp sf p 3 mp sf

12 p mf 1 mf p mf mf pp mf pp

Allegro non troppo

19 p p p p

23 3 3 p 1

30 A pp pp

34 *p* *mp*

37 *cresc.* *f* *mf* *p* *pp* *saltando*

43 *unis.* *p*

47 *p*

50 *B* *mp*

53 *pp*

56 *pp* *p* *p* *mp*

59 *mp*

61

TŠELLO

L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.5. 2. osa - taktid 1-10, 49-59, 98-106, 114-123

Ludwig van Beethoven
(1779-1827)

2. Mouv.: Andante con moto ♩ = 92

+ vla.
p dolce

7 *f sub. p* 49 *+ vla. p dolce*

53 *f (sub) p cresc. f p*

98 *p dolce*

102 *pp (sub.)*

106 *arco + kb.* 114 *pizz. dont play this note f*

117

120 *pp* 180 *pp*

VIOLONCELLO

II

Allegro con grazia

Violoncello part II, measures 1-25. The music is in 5/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is *Allegro con grazia*. The part begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first staff (measures 1-5) starts with a *mf* dynamic, followed by a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The second staff (measures 6-8) features a *ff* dynamic and a *gliss.* marking. The third staff (measures 9-12) starts with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff (measures 13-15) includes a *sempre mf* dynamic and a first ending bracket. The fifth staff (measures 16-18) starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *pù f* dynamic. The sixth staff (measures 19-25) starts with a *mf* dynamic and a *f* dynamic. The music is characterized by triplet patterns and slurs.

R. Strauss "Don Juan" - algus kuni 4 takti enne D, 3 takti enne G kuni 7 takti pärast G, R kuni S.

DON JUAN

Richard Strauss, 1864 – 1949

Op. 20

Allegro molto con brio

Handwritten musical score for Don Juan, Op. 20 by Richard Strauss. The score is written for a single melodic line in D major, 3/4 time. It includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. Handwritten annotations in blue ink include 'IN2' and 'IN4' circled, and 'IN9' written above the staff. The score is divided into systems, with measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, and 17 marked at the beginning of each system. The tempo is 'Allegro molto con brio'. The score includes dynamic markings like *ff*, *p*, and *pp*, and articulation markings like *pizz.* and *arco*. The piece ends with a *sal ponticello* instruction and a *ptranquillo* marking.

First system of musical notation. The piano part (bottom) features a series of triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *f*, *p*, *espr*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The violin and cello parts (top) also feature triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *f*, *p*, and *rapidamente*. The system concludes with a *sfz* (sforzando) marking.

Second system of musical notation. The piano part (bottom) features a series of triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *mp*, *cresc.*, *a tempo molto vivace*, and *ff*. The violin and cello parts (top) also feature triplets and sixteenth notes, with dynamics *mp*, *cresc.*, *a tempo molto vivace*, and *ff*. The system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking.

6

Violoncello

pizz. R arco

mf *cresc.* *ff* *ff* *Vivo.* *ff*

A musical score for a cello, consisting of two staves. The top staff begins with a measure of rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff contains a continuous line of eighth and sixteenth notes, also beamed together. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. Various musical markings are present, including 'pizz.' (pizzicato), 'arco' (arco), 'mf' (mezzo-forte), 'cresc.' (crescendo), 'ff' (fortissimo), and 'Vivo.' (Vivo). There are also dynamic markings like 'V' and 'S' and some handwritten-style annotations.

KONTRABASS

W.A. Mozart. Avamäng ooperile „Figaro pulm“. 5 takti peale C kuni D ning alates F kuni lõpuni

3

Basso.

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It consists of two systems of staves. The first system has four staves, and the second system has five staves. The music features various dynamics (pp, ff, p, f), articulation (trills, slurs), and fingerings (1-6). The score ends with a double bar line.

11 12 1 2 3 4 [F]

2 3 4 5 6

L. van Beethoven. 5.sümfoonia. 3.osa. Taktid 1-18, taktid 44-75 ja taktid 141 (eeltaktiga) kuni 218

Allegro *pp* *poco ritardando a tempo*

13 *sf* *un poco ritard. a tempo* *f*

38 *sf* *poco ritard. a tempo* *dimin. pp*

51 *pp*

63 *cresc.* *f*

74

131 *ff* *p* *cresc.* *f*

141

150

159 1. 2. *f*

166 *mf* *f*

175 1-6 2 3 4

186 5 6

195 B *f* *dimin.* *p*

203

211 *sempre più piano* 7 8

Allegro con spirito

p sotto voce

8 *pp*

16 *dim.*

A

23 *f sf sf*

28 *sf*

in tempo

244 *pp*

L

251 *pp sempre*

258

264 *f sempre più f f*

270

275 *sf sf sf sf* **M** *largamente* *poco f*

B. Bartok. Orkestrikonsert. Introduzione agus kuni takt 58

Contrabass

First Performance on December 1st 1944 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Serge Koussevitzky

CONCERTO FOR ORCHESTRA

I

BÉLA BARTÓK

(Introduzione)

Andante non troppo ♩ = 73

The musical score for the Contrabass part of the first movement of Bartok's Concerto for Orchestra is presented on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Andante non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 73 beats per minute. The score begins with a *p legato* marking. Measure numbers 12, 23, 33, 41, 47, 51, 53, and 58 are indicated at the start of their respective lines. At measure 23, the tempo changes to 'Tempo 1' (♩ = 64) with the instruction 'stringendo' and 'tornando al ...'. A box around measure 30 contains the text 'Tempo 1 (♩ = 64)'. The score includes various dynamic markings: *pp* at measure 33, *f* at measure 51, and *piu f* at measure 58. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' at the end of the line starting at measure 53. The movement concludes with the instruction 'poco a poco accel.'.

12

23 *stringendo* *tornando al ...* **30** Tempo 1 (♩ = 64)

33 *pp*

41

47 **51** ♩ = 73 *f*

53 *piu f*

58 *poco a poco accel.*

FLÖÖT

Brahms. Sümfoonia nr. 4. 4.osa taktid 89-105

Symphony No. 4

J. Brahms
op. 98

4th movement
Allegro energico e passionato [♩ 66-80]

(40) 89 *p dolce* *pp* *dim.*

97 (♩=♩) *espressivo* *poco cresc.*

100

103

UE 36 419

58

Symphony No. 15

D. Shostakovich
op. 141

1st movement
Allegretto $\text{♩} = 120$

(131) 1

p

10

17

24

31

37

(132) — Allegretto $\text{♩} = 120$

Stravinski Kaardimäng

Jeu de Cartes

The image shows a musical score for a solo section of Stravinsky's 'Jeu de Cartes'. The score is written on five staves in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo/mood is marked 'scherzando'. The first staff begins with a 'Solo' instruction and a dynamic marking of 'mf'. The score includes measure numbers 76, 77, and 78. Measure 78 is marked 'ben marcato'. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various rests.

Debussy Fauni pärastlõuna

2 1^o SOLO

p léger et expressif

1^o

p

f

3

p

OBOE

F. Mendelssohn. Sümfoonia nr.3. 2.osa, taktid 33-100, 1.oboe

Vivace non troppo.

1 20 Clar. A

34 44 57 66 79 95 11

f *mf* *cresc.* *ff* *p* *pp*

J. Brahms. Haydn Variationen. Taktid 1-30 koos kordusega. 2.oboe

Johannes Brahms
Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Op. 56a

Oboe II

Chorale St. Antoni
Andante *ten. ten.*

7 16 23 1.

p *f* *pp* *dim. smorz.*

Var. I
Poco più animato
Viol. I

30 4 Fl. I

mf

Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.4, 2.osa. Taktid 1-21, 1.oboe

II

Andantino in modo di canzona

Solo

p semplice, ma grazioso

Rossini. Avamäng La Scala di seta. Taktid 1-53, 1.oboe

Ouverture La Scala di Seta
The Silken Stairs
Oboe I

Gioacchino Rossini

Allegro vivace

Andantino

ff *p dolce*

KLARNET

L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.6 F.duur Op.68. 1.osa, taktid 470-493 ja
2.osa, taktid 68-77

The image displays a musical score for the Clarinet (KLARNET) part of Ludwig van Beethoven's Symphony No. 6, Op. 68. The score is divided into two systems, each containing three staves. The first system covers measures 470 to 493, and the second system covers measures 68 to 77. The key signature is one sharp (F major), and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *sf* (sforzando), *dim.* (diminuendo), *dolce* (dolce), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The first system features a key signature change to one flat (F minor) at measure 482. The second system includes a section marked 'Solo' for the Clarinet in measure 69. The score is written for a single Clarinet part, with the instrument name 'KLARNET' at the top and 'Fl. I' (Flute I) indicated in the first system. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

F. Mendelssohn. A Midsummer Night's Dream. Scherzo, taktid 1-48 (kuni B)

4 In B.
Scherzo.
Allegro vivace.

CLARINETTO I.

Nº 1.

p

cresc.

dim.

tr

p

f

1 2 1

A 2

B 9

Respighi. Pini di Roma. 3. osa, 1 takt enne number 13 kuni 16 takti peale number 13

Lento
in La

13

p espress. e dolciss. (come in sogno)

pp

14

2

un poco animando

Peter und der Wolf

Sergej Prokofieff
op.67

229 (20) Nervoso $\text{♩} = 96$
in A

Flink kletterte die
Katze auf den Baum.

f

233 *accel.* *ten.*

236 *f precipitato* *f*

239 *p* *rit.*

Es- KLARNET

Ravel. Bolero

PETITE CLARINETTE en Mi $\flat$

Tempo di Bolero
modérato assai

20 1 18 2 15 Bcn

3 1 Solo p

4

Le reste TACET

The musical score for the Petite Clarinette part of Ravel's Bolero is written on a single staff in E major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. The tempo is 'Tempo di Bolero modérato assai'. The score is divided into measures, with some measures grouped by brackets and numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4. The first measure is marked '20', the second '1', the third '18', and the fourth '2'. The fifth measure is marked '15'. The sixth measure is marked 'Bcn'. The seventh measure is marked '3'. The eighth measure is marked '1'. The ninth measure is marked 'Solo p'. The tenth measure is marked '4'. The score ends with a double bar line and the instruction 'Le reste TACET'.

BASSKLARNET

R. Strauss, Don Quixote. Nr.14 kuni 15 ja nr.16 kuni 5 takti peale 16

Don Quixote, der Ritter von der traurigen Gestalt.

The musical score is written for Bass Clarinet in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with the tempo marking 'Mässig.' and measure number 13. It contains a half rest followed by a quarter rest, then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff is marked 'Maggiore. (Sancho Panza.)' and starts with measure 14. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern. The third staff continues the eighth-note pattern and includes measure 15. The fourth staff starts with measure 16 and includes dynamic markings 'mf', 'dim.', and 'pp', as well as the instruction 'poco ritard.' above the final measure. The score concludes with a double bar line.

FAGOTT

L. van Beethoven. Sümfoonia nr.4. Lõigud 4.osast

a)



b)



M. Ravel. Bolero

Solo

1 *mp*

p

3

3

3

D. Šostakovič. Sümfoonia nr.9. Lõigud 4.osast

a)

Cadenza Solo

f espress.

f *mf dim.* *p*

b)

Cad.

p *f* *p cresc.* *f* *p*

morendo *p* *pp* *pp* *attacca*

Allegretto

p

9

19

P. Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.6. Lõik 1.osast

Solo

Kb. *pp* *p* *mp* *sf* *p* *pp*

8

p *mp* *sf* *p*

METSASARV

W.A. Mozart. Metsasarvekontsert nr.3 Es-duur. 1.osa koos kadentsiga

Corno principale in Fa/F

Concerto

KV 447

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Allegro

Viol. I *8va*

1 17

27 *8va* Clar. I, II

Clar. I

Solo

32 [tr]

3

40

46 *tr*

52 3

59 1

66 *tr* Tutti 14 *8va* Clar. I, II

85 Solo

91 2

103

108 Tutti 8

120 Solo

127 [♩] 3

138 3

147 1

155 tr 1 3 3 3

162 3 3 tr

167 Tutti 3 tr 7 Clar. I, II 8va

HORNKONZERT

Horn-Solostimme in F.

Richard Strauss, Op. 11

Allegro. M. M. ♩ = 112.

Solo.
f energico

Tutti 21

Solo, con espressione
pp *p*

pp *pp*

p

Tutti 11

Solo
ff energico

p dolce

pp

p

mf

p

f

p

cresc.

ff

Tutti

30

calando

Detailed description: This musical score is written for a single melodic line in 3/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and features numerous triplet markings. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include piano (*p*), forte (*f*), piano (*p*), crescendo (*cresc.*), fortissimo (*ff*), and calando. A *Tutti* marking appears above the staff. A rehearsal mark with the number 30 is placed below the staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to two flats.

Symphony No. 5

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

II Andante cantabile, con alcuna licenza (♩ = 54)

1. in F

dolce con molto espressione

animando

riten. sostenuto

mf p

animando sostenuto

mf p

Con moto ♩ = 60

p dolce animando

Sostenuto ♩ = 50

Symphony No. 6, "Pastoral"

171

Ludwig van Beethoven

III Allegro (♩ = 108)

1. in F

cresc. *p* *dolce* *cresc.* *dolce* *cresc.* *f*

V Allegretto (♩ = 60)

1. in F

p *cresc.* *sf* *p* *p* *cresc.* *cresc.* *pp con sord.* *ff*

Symphony No. 5

Dimitri Shostakovich

I $\text{♩} = 92$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$
in F

f

poco animando

$\text{♩} = 104$

mp

f

ff

Più mosso $\text{♩} = 84$

1. in F

p

* If the hornist cannot play the top "B" piano, then the lower octave should be played as indicated.

II Allegretto $\text{♩} = 138$

$\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{4}$
in F

ff

TROMPET

I.Stravinski. Pulcinella süit. 5.osa Toccata

Pulcinella
Suite

Nr. 5 Toccata
Allegro [♩ ca. 116]
Trp. in C
Solo
Igor Stravinsky

mf

66

67

68

69

70

71

72

cresc. - - - - - *f*

L.van Beethoven. Avamäng „Leonore“ nr.3

Ouverture zu Leonore Nr. 3

L. van Beethoven
op. 138

Allegro

Trp. in B
colla parte

f (auf dem Theater)

VI.

Fl.

Tempo I
12

cresc.

f

colla parte

[Dieses Signal wird auch in der Oper „Fidelio“ gespielt.]

X 1 1

G. Bizet. Carmen. Lõik prelüüdist

in A.

Andante moderato. (♩ = 58.)

f

dim.

ff

p

meno p

cresc. molto

ff

attacca

R. Wagner. Parsifal. Lõik prelüüdist

1 *Molto lento*
Sehr langsam in F

5 Hr. 2 *pp zart dolce*

dim. *p* *più p* 4

2 5 Hr. 2 *p sehr zart dolceiss.* *sf* *dim.*

pp 4 3 *no cresc.* *cresc.*

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a piano prelude from Wagner's Parsifal. It consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time, marked 'Molto lento' and 'Sehr langsam'. The key signature is one flat (F major or D minor). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to one flat. It features a series of descending and ascending eighth and sixteenth notes, with a fermata over the final measure. The second staff continues the melodic line, marked with 'dim.' and 'p'. The third staff starts with a second measure number '2' and continues the melodic development, marked with 'p sehr zart dolceiss.' and 'sf'. The fourth staff concludes the prelude, marked with 'pp' and 'cresc.', and includes a final fermata over the last measure.

TUUBA

H. Berlioz. Fantastiline sümfoonia. 4.osa. 2 takti enne F kuni 6 takti pärast N

Symphonie fantastique

4. Satz: Marche au supplice
Der Gang zum Richtplatz
Allegretto non troppo (♩ = 72)

Hector Berlioz
op. 14

Tb. I. solo *p* *cresc.* *f*

64

69 105 *f* *ff* *f* *ff* 5

114 (L) *mf* *cresc.*

120 *f* *ff* (M) *ff*

126 *dim.* *p* *pp* (N) *ff* *ff*

133 154 *f*

Edition Peters

31820

R. Wagner. Avamäng oop. „Nürnbergi meisterlauljad“. Algu kuni nr 2, Nr 11 kuni 1 takt enne nr 12

Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg

Vorspiel

Sehr mäßig bewegt (♩ = 112)

Richard Wagner

ben tenuto

f

5 (1)

f

(2) 8 1 4

poco rall.

(11) Solo

mf marc. assai

cresc. poco a poco

tr

(12) *molto legato*

f

sempre f

più f

G. Mahler. Sümfoonია nr.2. 5.osa, Koraal

15 p pp 18 7 9

9 Ziemlich bewegt. Wieder zurückhaltend. (1.2. u. 3. Pos.) Choralmässig. 2 10 ($\text{♩} = \text{wie früher } d$) 6. P. pp

Etwas ener-

gischer im Tempo. p f $cresc.$ ff p f ff p 11 Wieder breit. 1

40

S.Prokofjev. Sümfoonia nr.5. 1.osa. nr 3 kuni 7 takti pärast nr 5

Handwritten musical score for S. Prokofiev's Symphony No. 5, First Movement, measures 3 to 7. The score is written for three staves (Violin I, Violin II, and Cello/Double Bass) in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked *ff* (fortissimo) at the beginning.

Measure 3: *mp* (mezzo-piano) for Violin I, *p* (piano) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass. The Cello/Double Bass part is marked *espress.* (espressivo).

Measure 4: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Violin I, *f* (forte) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass.

Measure 5: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Violin I, *f* (forte) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass. The Cello/Double Bass part is marked *pesante* (heavy).

Measure 6: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Violin I, *f* (forte) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass. The Cello/Double Bass part is marked *slower* (ritardando).

Measure 7: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Violin I, *f* (forte) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass. The Cello/Double Bass part is marked *Poco più mosso* (a little more motion).

Measure 8: *mf* (mezzo-forte) for Violin I, *f* (forte) for Violin II, *f* (forte) for Cello/Double Bass. The Cello/Double Bass part is marked *ff* (fortissimo).

LÖÖKPILLID

KELLAMÄNG: Mozart - kellamängu soolo ooperist "Võluflööt" (klaveriga)

Glockenspiel

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

Allegro

The musical score is written for a Glockenspiel in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first measure contains a whole rest, followed by a quarter rest, and then a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking 'p' (piano) is placed below the first measure. The score consists of seven staves of music, ending with a double bar line and a final measure containing a triplet of eighth notes. The notation includes various note values, rests, and a final triplet ending.

Allegro (From W. A. Mozart: The Magic Flute, finale of Act I)

Bent Lylloff

Glockenspiel

The musical score is written for Glockenspiel and Piano. The Glockenspiel part is on a single staff in treble clef, key of D major, and 2/4 time. It begins with a series of rests, followed by a single eighth note G5 in the fifth measure, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The Piano accompaniment consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) in the same key and time. The right hand plays a series of chords, while the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The first system covers measures 1 through 5. The second system covers measures 6 through 10. The third system covers measures 11 through 15. The score is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic at the beginning of the piano part in the first system.





VÄIKE TRUMM: Rimski-Korsakov - Šeherezade IV osa, kuni P

4. Satz

Vivo ♩ = ♩ = 88

The musical score for the Small Drum (Väike Trumm) is written on six staves. The tempo is marked 'Vivo' with a quarter note equal to 88 beats per minute. The time signature is 2/8. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*mf*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *sf*, *pp*), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (trills, tremolos, and specific rhythmic patterns labeled 1, 2, 3, 4). Circled letters C, E, N, and P are placed above certain measures. The score is divided into sections, with measures 5-17 and 18 indicated. The final measure (18) is marked with a circled 'P' and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

Meno mosso ♩ = 54 1909

47

48

Danse de la Suite de Kastchei Enchantée par l'Oiseau de Feu

Allegro ♩ = 152

127

126

129

130

131

132

133 Allegro feroce

TAMBURIIN: Norberg - Tambourine etude

Tambourine etude

Tambourine

DANIEL NORBERG

4/4
♩ = 144

tr ~~~~~ *Thumb tr* ~~~~~

ff *sfz* *pp*

ff

tr ~~~~~

p *tr* ~~~~~

18 *ff* *pp* *Thumb tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~

poco a poco rit. ff

tr ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~

27 *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~

25 *♩ = 100* *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~

30 *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~ *tr* ~~~~~

35 *pp* *f accel. ...*

40

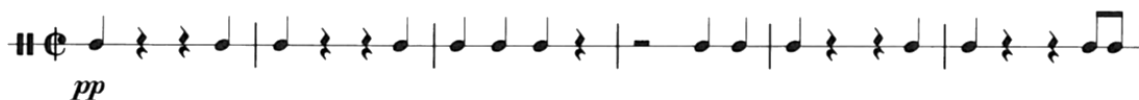
45 *pp*

50 *ff*

A2 TALDRIKUD: Rahmaninov. Klaverikontsert nr.2. 3.osa ja Tšaikovski. Sümfoonia nr.4.
4.osa

Rahmaninov - Piano concerto no. 2 - III mov

$\text{♩} = 48$



7

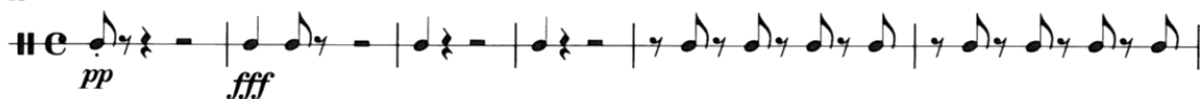
ritard



Tchaikovsky - Symphony no. 4 - IV mov

Allegro con fuoco

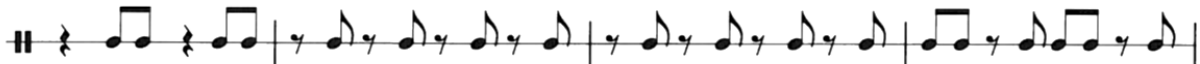
13



19



24



28



32

