

Bartók
Concerto for Orchestra, IV & V Mvts.



a)

Musical score for section a), consisting of five staves. The first staff is a single melodic line starting at measure 43, marked *f cantabile*. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff starts at measure 51 and includes a *trill* marking. The fourth staff starts at measure 59 and is marked *mf*. The fifth staff is a short, isolated line.

b)

Musical score for section b), consisting of three systems. The first system shows a violin part starting at measure 300, marked *f* and *arco*, with a *(div.) (pizz.)* marking. It includes *gliss.* markings and a triplet. The second system is a piano accompaniment starting at measure 309, marked *mf*, featuring triplets. The third system continues the piano accompaniment starting at measure 317.



Mendelssohn
A Midsummer Night's Dream

The main musical score consists of four staves of music in 3/8 time, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves are in bass clef. The fourth staff is in treble clef. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several dynamic markings: *pp* (pianissimo) in the first staff, *p* (piano) in the third staff, and *D* (fortissimo) in the fourth staff. There are also some articulation marks like accents and slurs. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.



Shostakovich
Symphony no.5, I Mvt.

A musical score for the first movement of Shostakovich's Symphony No. 5. The score is written on two staves. The top staff is in bass clef and the bottom staff is in treble clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 3/4. The music features a melodic line in the top staff and a more rhythmic, descending line in the bottom staff. The tempo marking 'p espress.' is written below the first staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

R. Strauss
Don Juan

A page of musical notation for the piece 'Don Juan' by Richard Strauss. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It features multiple staves with various musical notations including triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into sections labeled 'A' and 'C'. Section 'C' is marked 'Halbe Lage.' and includes performance instructions such as 'p', 'cresc.', 'espress.', and 'rapidamente'. The piece concludes with a 'ff' dynamic marking and a 'fpp' (fortississimo) marking at the end of the final staff.

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

C Halbe Lage.

p

p

cresc. *espress.* *espress.*

rapidamente

ff

fpp



Tchaikovsky
Symphony no.6, I Mvt.

Adagio

div. Fag.I.

mf *sf* *p* *mp* *sf* *p* *mp* *sf*

p *mf* *mf* *p* *mf* *mf* *mf* *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Allegro non troppo

p *p* *p* *p*

p *p* *p*

pp *pp*

12
19
23
30

ritenuto

A

cont.



Tchaikovsky
(continued)

34 *p* *mp* *V*

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

43 *unis.* *V* *p*

47 *V*

60 *B* *mp* *V*

63 *pp* *V*

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

59 *mp* *V*

61 *V*

Detailed description: This page of musical notation contains eight systems of piano music, each with a system number on the left. The music is written in treble and bass clefs with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various dynamics such as *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *pp* (pianissimo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). Performance instructions include *unis.* (unison), *saltando* (leaping), and *B* (basso continuo). There are also several *V* (accents) and *V* (trills) markings. The music features complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and various articulations like slurs and ties.