

I

dimin. *poco ritard.*

15

I

24

I

32

I

ritard. *morendo* *ritard.* *più ritard.*

40

Tempo calmato.

R

8

I

molto calmato espressivo

Tempo calmato.

dolciss.

Rw.

*Rw.

*

I

con libertà

Rw.

*

Rw.

3

*

Rw.

*

I

*dolce**ritard.**a tempo**tranquillo**a tempo**ritard.*

pp

I

I

I

cresc.

cantando

I

f sempre legato

legato

I

dim.

dim.

I

espressivo

pp

pp *poco rit.*

Allegro animato.

p staccatissimo

Allegro animato.

p

poco a poco cresc.

cresc. quanto possibile

molto

ff

I

I

I

I

I 8 27

I 8

I 8

I 8

I 8

I 8

I 8

I 8

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I 8

I 8

I 8

II.

Andante.

Andante.

pp

A

B

ten.

ten

con duolo

I

Ped. *

3

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

I

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

I

cresc.

8

8

8

8

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

I

C

C

C

C

C

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

Ped. *

molto p

I

poco cresc.

mf

Red. *

poco rfz

I

espressivo

p

Red. *

I

cantando

pp

Red. *

I

rfz

Red. *

I

poco

I

sempre legato

cresc.

I

con anima

cresc.

pp

I

poco rit.

f largamente

pp

I

leg. * leg. * leg. * leg. simile

dim.

I

dim.

I

G

p

G

legato

leg. *

I

p

leg. *

tranquillo

I

I

I

I

leggiere e staccato

I

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps: F# and C#). The music features a complex, flowing melody in the upper staff with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower staff. The system is marked with a large 'I' on the left.

I

The second system of musical notation continues the piece with two staves in treble and bass clefs, maintaining the D major key signature. The melodic line in the upper staff continues with intricate patterns, while the lower staff provides harmonic support. The system is marked with a large 'I' on the left.

I

The third system of musical notation shows measures 7-9. The upper staff features a series of ascending and descending runs. The lower staff has a more active bass line. The system is marked with a large 'I' on the left.

I

The fourth system of musical notation covers measures 10-12. The upper staff continues with rapid sixteenth-note passages. The lower staff has a steady accompaniment. The system is marked with a large 'I' on the left.

I

35

mp legato

I

I

sempre legato

I

cresc.

poco cresc.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single bass line below it. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature change to three sharps. It features a melody in the treble and a bass line with a 'molto cresc.' marking. The second system continues the melody and bass line, with a 'poco rit.' marking. The third system features a 'con tutta forza, largamente' marking and a 'sempre con Pedale' instruction. The fourth system features a 'sempre marc.' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

I

molto cresc.

poco rit.

cresc.

poco rit.

con tutta forza, largamente

sempre con Pedale

sempre marc.

37

I

sempre ff

ff

Red. *

Red. *

I

p

Red. Red. *

Red. Red. *

Red. Red. *

dim. *[3]* *[3]* *[3]* *[3]*

p

I

dim.

Red. Red. *

Red. Red. *

più p

I

dim.

pochissimo rit.

Attacca

pp

Attacca

Scherzo.
Vivace.

III.

p staccato

Vivace.

p

pp

poco cresc.

cresc.

poco cresc.

p

p

I

sempre staccato

I

B

p

I

I

pp

poco cresc.

I

pp

C

I

mf

p tremol.

Rev.

*

C

I

mf

Rev.

*

I

p

Rev.

*

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' from 'The Nutcracker' by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is for Piano I and Piano II. The key signature is D major (two sharps). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score shows the first four measures of the piece. Piano I has a melodic line with a crescendo, while Piano II provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The score is written on grand staves with treble and bass clefs.

The image displays the first system of a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. The score is written for piano and includes a piano introduction. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two main sections: a piano introduction and the main melody. The piano introduction is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata. The main melody is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata. The score is written for piano and includes a piano introduction. The key signature is D major (two sharps: F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into two main sections: a piano introduction and the main melody. The piano introduction is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata. The main melody is marked with a piano (p) dynamic and a fermata.

Musical score for "Lied eines Jünglings" (Song of a Young Man) by Franz Schubert, Op. 108, No. 1. The score is for voice and piano. The voice part is in G major, 4/4 time, and the piano part is in G major, 4/4 time. The score is in two systems. The first system shows the voice part with a melodic line and the piano part with a harmonic accompaniment. The second system shows the voice part with a melodic line and the piano part with a harmonic accompaniment. The score is published by Edition Peters, No. 8507.

42

I

The first system of the musical score for 'The Swan Song' consists of two staves. The upper staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. It contains a melodic line with various ornaments, including grace notes and slurs. The lower staff is a bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains a bass line with a 'cresc.' marking and a '1' marking. The system is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a single note with a grace note. The second measure contains a single note with a grace note. The third measure contains a single note with a grace note. The fourth measure contains a single note with a grace note.

I

dimin.

rinz.

E

E

p

The first system of the musical score for 'The Little Shepherd' consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the Violin I and Violin II parts, both in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The Violin I part begins with a melodic line, while the Violin II part provides a harmonic accompaniment. The bottom two staves are for the Piano accompaniment, with the right hand in treble clef and the left hand in bass clef, both in the same key signature. The piano part features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand and a more complex melodic line in the right hand. Dynamics include 'dim.' (diminuendo) and 'p' (piano). The system concludes with a fermata over the final notes.