

# Sinfonie Nr.3

Es-Dur/Eb major  
„Eroica”

9

## 3.Satz : Scherzo

Allegro vivace  $\text{♩} = 116$

Ludwig van Beethoven  
op. 55



# Symphonie fantastique

5. Satz: Hexensabbat  
Allegro ♩. = 104

Hector Berlioz  
op. 14

222

*mf* *mf* *3*

*sf* *mf* *3*

*cresc.* - - - - -

- - - - - *ff*

# Ronde du Sabbat

13


241 *un poco rit.* ♩. = 104

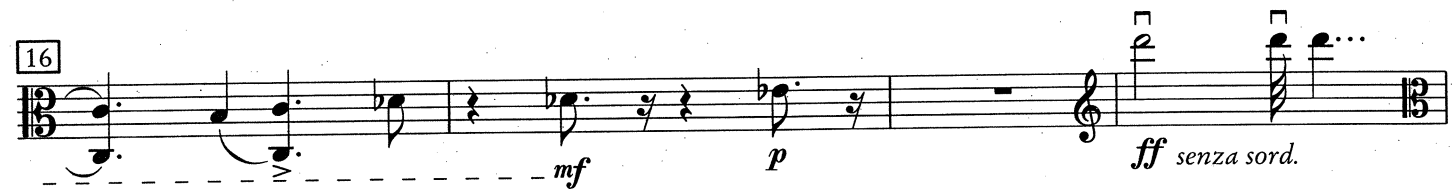
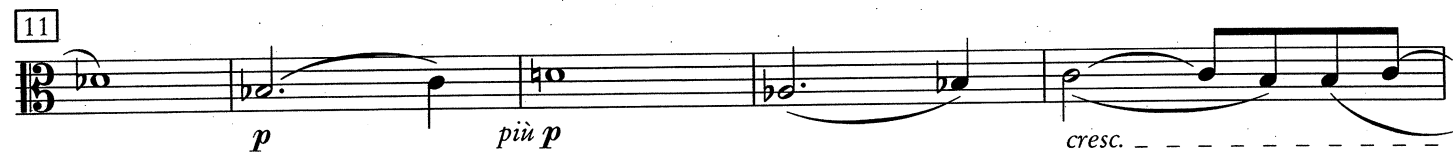
*ff* *mf* *trm* *v*  
*ff* *mf* *trm* *mf*  
*ff* *mf*  
*ff* *sf* [*<*] [*<*]  
[*<*] [*sempre f*]  
*cresc.*  
*ff* *p* *f* *p* *f*  
*p* *cresc.* ----- *ff* *>* *>*  
*ff* *sf* *v*  
*ff*  
*ff* *pp* *ff* *3* *pizz.*  
*arco* *f* [*pp*] *2* *ff* *ff* *f* [*pp*]


# Divertimento für Streichorchester (1939)

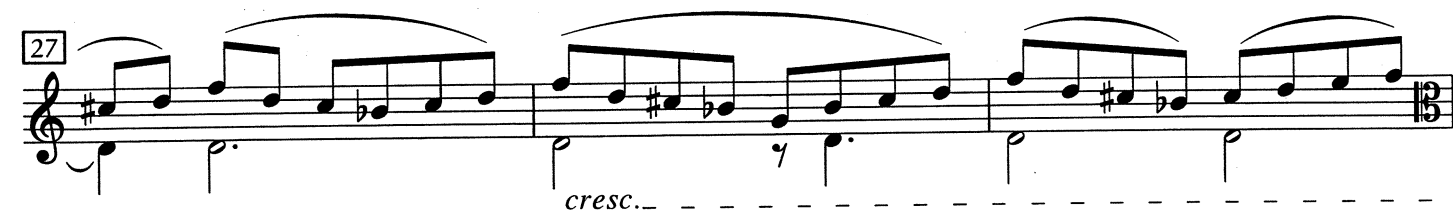
Béla Bartók


## 2. Satz

Molto adagio  ca. 88



Un poco più mosso  ca. 92



Sostenuto subito  =70





## Don Juan

Richard Strauss  
op. 20Allegro molto con brio  $\text{♩} = 84$  [ $\text{♩} = 72 - 88$ ]

The musical score for Don Juan, op. 20 by Richard Strauss, is presented in 10 staves. The key signature is D major (three sharps) and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked "Allegro molto con brio" with a metronome marking of  $\text{♩} = 84$  [ $\text{♩} = 72 - 88$ ]. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *ff*, *f*, and *p*. The score is divided into systems, with a repeat sign at the end of the first system and a "molto vivo" marking at the beginning of the eighth staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Till Eulenspiegels lustige Streiche

41

Richard Strauss  
op. 28

Sehr lebhaft [♩. = ca 80]

72 *ff*

75 *ff*

79 *dim.* *p* *ff* (6)

139 (10)

143 [♩. = ♩] *ff*

147 *ff*

151 *ff* (31) *ff* molto

486 *marc.* *ff*

492 *ff*

496 *ff*

500 (32) *f*

505 (33)

# Sinfonie Nr. 6

h - Moll / B minor

„Pathétique”

## 1. Satz

Allegro non troppo ♩ = 116 [ ♩ = 96 - 108 ]

Peter Tschaikowsky  
op. 74

19 Soli

*p* < > *p* < > *p*

23

*pp*

34

*p* < > *p* < >

36

*p* < > *mp* < > *crescendo* — — — — — *f*

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for the first movement of Tchaikovsky's Symphony No. 6, specifically the cello part. The score is written in B minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It begins with a double bar line and a fermata. The first staff (measures 19-22) features a 'Soli' marking and a series of eighth-note chords with accents and dynamic markings of *p*. The second staff (measures 23-33) continues with eighth-note chords, including a *pp* marking. The third staff (measures 34-35) shows a transition with a *p* marking and a crescendo. The fourth staff (measures 36-40) concludes with a crescendo from *p* to *mp* and then to *f*, marked with a dashed line.



50 *mp*

53 *p* *mp*

59 1. *mp*

62 2. *p* *p*

65 *mp* *mp*

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 9/8 time, key of D major. It consists of five systems of staves. The first system (measures 50-52) begins with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The second system (measures 53-55) features a piano (p) dynamic followed by mezzo-piano (mp). The third system (measures 59-61) is the first ending, marked with a first ending bracket and ending with a repeat sign. The fourth system (measures 62-64) is the second ending, marked with a second ending bracket and ending with a repeat sign. The fifth system (measures 65-67) continues the melody with mezzo-piano (mp) dynamics. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

# Tannhäuser

51

## Ouvertüre

Richard Wagner

Allegro  $\text{♩} = 80$

8 Takte vor (B)

4 Takte vor (B)



16 Takte nach ⑤

*ff*

⑥ *Molto vivace*

*ff*

*ff*

17 Takte nach ⑥

*ff*

2. Akt, 4. Szene

4

*p stacc.*

7

*p* *cresc.* *dim.*