

R. Strauss: Don Juan, Op. 20

**Allegro, molto con brio**

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

**A**

**B**

*tranquillo* *p flebile* **1 C molto vivo**

Violine I

**Finale**  
**Allegro**

The image displays the first 20 measures of the Violin I part for the Finale of Mozart's Symphony No. 39. The music is in E-flat major (three flats) and 2/4 time. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. At measure 7, the dynamic shifts to forte (*f*). The melody continues with various rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note figures. The score is written on four staves, with measure numbers 7, 14, and 20 indicated at the start of their respective staves.

# Violine I

This musical score is for the song "The Rose Tree" from the 1958 film "The Sound of Music". It is written for a single melodic line in G major, 3/4 time. The score consists of 10 staves of music, with measure numbers 26, 31, 36, 41, 48, 56, 64, 72, 77, 87, 93, and 99 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The music features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). A section labeled 'A' is enclosed in a box at measure 41, and a section labeled 'B' is enclosed in a box at measure 77. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final staff.

Prokofiev: "Classical" Symphony, first movement, beginning-H

I

**Allegro con brio**  $\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is written for a single melodic line, likely for the violin or flute. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/2 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Allegro con brio' with a quarter note equal to 100 beats per minute. The score is divided into sections labeled I, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H. Dynamics range from *pp* (pianissimo) to *ff* (fortissimo). Articulations include accents, slurs, and staccato marks. Performance instructions include 'pizz.' (pizzicato), 'arco' (arco), 'unis.' (unison), and 'sul punto del arco' (on the point of the bow). The score ends with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket.

*ff* *p* *ff* *p leggiero* *pp* *mp*

*pp* *mp* *pp* *ff* *p leggiero* *pp*

*mp* *pp* *mp* *f* *p* *pp*

*p* *f* *pizz.* *arco* *p* *pp*

*f* *mf* *dim. mp* *p* *mp* *mf* *f*

*pp con eleganza sul punto del arco* *pp*

*pp sul punto del arco* *pp*

*pp* *pp* *unis.* *f subito* *ff*

*arco* *ff* *ff* *ff* *ff*

*ff* *p* *pp*

**Beethoven:** Symphony No. 9 (Violin I), third movement, bars 99–114

Suggested tempo range: eighth note = 118-140

*Lo stesso tempo*

*arco*

*p dolce*

*cresc.* *dim.* *p*

*cresc.*

*tr* *cresc.* *p*

The musical score consists of eight staves, each containing a line of music. The first staff (bar 99) begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/8 time signature. The tempo marking 'Lo stesso tempo' is above the staff. The first measure is marked 'arco' and 'p dolce'. The melody is a continuous eighth-note line. The second staff (bar 101) continues the melody. The third staff (bar 103) includes dynamic markings 'cresc.', 'dim.', and 'p'. The fourth staff (bar 105) continues the melody. The fifth staff (bar 107) includes triplet markings. The sixth staff (bar 109) includes a 'cresc.' marking. The seventh staff (bar 111) includes a 'tr' (trill) marking and a 'cresc.' marking. The eighth staff (bar 113) includes a 'p' marking. The score ends with a double bar line.