

CANTA MAS BIEN QUE LLORAR

FAUSTO

Adaptación: Gabriel J. Caro

Flute

Oboe

Clarinet in B \flat

Alto Sax.

Tenor Sax.

Bassoon

Horn in F

Trumpet in B \flat

Trombone

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Contrabass

10

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

22

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

31

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

38

Fl.

Ob.

B \flat Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B \flat Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

48

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The key signature has three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 48. The woodwind section (Flute, Oboe, Bass Clarinet, Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, Bassoon) plays a melodic line with eighth-note patterns. The brass section (Horn, B♭ Trumpet, Trombone) provides harmonic support with sustained notes and some melodic movement. The string section (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Violoncello, Contrabass) plays a steady accompaniment, with the Violin I and Contrabass parts featuring more active eighth-note patterns. The score is arranged in three systems of five staves each.

57

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

This musical score is for the piece "CANTA MAS BIEN QUE LLORAR". It is a full orchestral score spanning 12 staves, divided into three systems of four staves each. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 66, indicated by a "66" above the first staff of each system. The instruments are: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The woodwinds and strings play a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often with triplets. The brass instruments play a more melodic line, with the horns and trumpets often playing in unison. The percussion (Cb.) provides a steady bass line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and triplets, indicating complex rhythmic patterns and phrasing.

66

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

66

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

66

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

72

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

72

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

72

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

79

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

87

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

The musical score for page 11 of "CANTA MAS BIEN QUE LLORAR" features a full orchestral arrangement. The score is divided into three systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), B♭ Clarinet (B♭ Cl.), Alto Saxophone (A. Sx.), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sx.), and Bassoon (Bsn.). The second system includes Horn (Hn.), B♭ Trumpet (B♭ Tpt.), and Trombone (Tbn.). The third system includes Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 87. The woodwinds and reeds play melodic lines with various ornaments and trills. The strings provide a rhythmic foundation with eighth and sixteenth notes. The Viola and Violoncello parts feature prominent chords and sustained notes.

93

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

This musical score page, titled "CANTA MAS BIEN QUE LLORAR", contains measures 99 through 104. The score is arranged for a large orchestra and includes the following instruments and parts:

- Fl.** (Flute): Measures 99-104, featuring a melodic line with a triplet in measure 100.
- Ob.** (Oboe): Measures 99-104, mirroring the flute's melodic line.
- B♭ Cl.** (B-flat Clarinet): Measures 99-104, playing a supporting melodic line.
- A. Sx.** (Alto Saxophone): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- T. Sx.** (Tenor Saxophone): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Bsn.** (Bassoon): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Hn.** (Horn): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- B♭ Tpt.** (B-flat Trumpet): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Tbn.** (Trombone): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Vln. I** (Violin I): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Vln. II** (Violin II): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Vla.** (Viola): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.
- Cb.** (Cello): Measures 99-104, playing a melodic line with triplets.

The score is written in a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature (C). The measures are numbered 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 104. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and triplets.

105

Fl.

Ob.

B♭ Cl.

A. Sx.

T. Sx.

Bsn.

Hn.

B♭ Tpt.

Tbn.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.