

♩ = 108

3

4

C

11

8

5

8

4

4

[C1]

Oboe

Clarinet
(Eb)

Piano

Percussion

Violin

Viola

Cello

ff

f

scraped slate

4:3

4:3

4:3

8:5

3:2

4:3

5

14

24

14

74

14

Ob.

Cl.
(Eb)

Pf.

Perc.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

[C2]

Λ

②

[C3]

①

fp

tr

[C4]

Λ

[C5]

[C6]

Λ

4:3

molto flautando

ff *3:4* *pp*

molto flautando

ff *5:8* *pp*

ff *5:7* *pp*

ff *6:7* *pp*

2

[illegible]

16

 $\frac{8}{4}$

[C13]

 $\frac{1}{4}$

[C14]

 $\frac{4}{4}$

[C15]

 $\frac{1}{4}$

[C16]

Ob.

Cl.
(Eb)

Pf.

Xyl.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

7:6

5:4

7:6

5:3

7:5

5:3

7:4

5:8

3:4

3:4

5:8

34

14

44

158

8

[C18]

Λ

[C20]

The first staff of the score is written in treble clef. It begins with a whole rest, followed by a half rest, and then a whole note. The melody consists of a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note C5, and a quarter note D5. The staff ends with a double bar line.

[illegible]

A musical score for a single melodic line. The notation begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. This is followed by a quarter rest, then a quarter note C5, an eighth note D5, and a quarter note E5. The melody then moves down to a half note D4, which is marked with a double bar line. Following this, there is a long, sustained melodic line consisting of a series of half notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, and B3. The notes are connected by a long slur, and each note has a fermata above it, indicating a sustained or held note.

Musical score for Violin I, measures 10-18. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

[illegible]

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a half note F4, and then a half note E4. This is followed by a half note D4, a half note C4, and a half note B3. The melody then continues with a half note A3, a half note G3, and a half note F3. The piece concludes with a half note E3, a half note D3, and a final half note C3. The score is written in a simple, clear style suitable for a children's songbook.

5

♩ = 108

14

[C23]

Vc.

This musical score is for the piece "The Great Wall of China" by John Williams. It is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a violin or flute, and a piano accompaniment. The score is in 2/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melodic line is characterized by a series of intervals, including 4:3, 3:2, 7:4, 4:3, and 7:6, which are indicated by brackets and numbers above the notes. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The score is divided into four measures, with the first measure containing a complex melodic phrase and the subsequent measures featuring a more rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment. The final measure of the score is marked with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

30

3/4 1/4 5/4 13/8

Ob. [C24] [C25] [C26]

Cl. (Eb)

Pf.

Xyl.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

allow bowing to convey accelerando
non flautando

pp

allow bowing to convey accelerando
non flautando

pp

34

$\frac{3}{4}$

$\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{9}{8}$

$\text{♩} = 45$

Ob. [C27] [C28]

Cl.
(Eb)

Pf.

Xyl. snare drum
rapid roll with fingertips: keep speed constant during accelerando

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

ppp

allow bowing to convey accelerando
non flautando

pp

5

3
4

[C29]

(♩ = 45) -----

Ob.

Cl.
(Eb)

Pf.


Xyl.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

fff

(accel.) -----▶  = 135

42

44

54

[C30]

Ob.

Cl.

(Eb)

Pf.

Xyl.

Vn.

Va.

Vc.

$$= fff$$
$$= fff$$