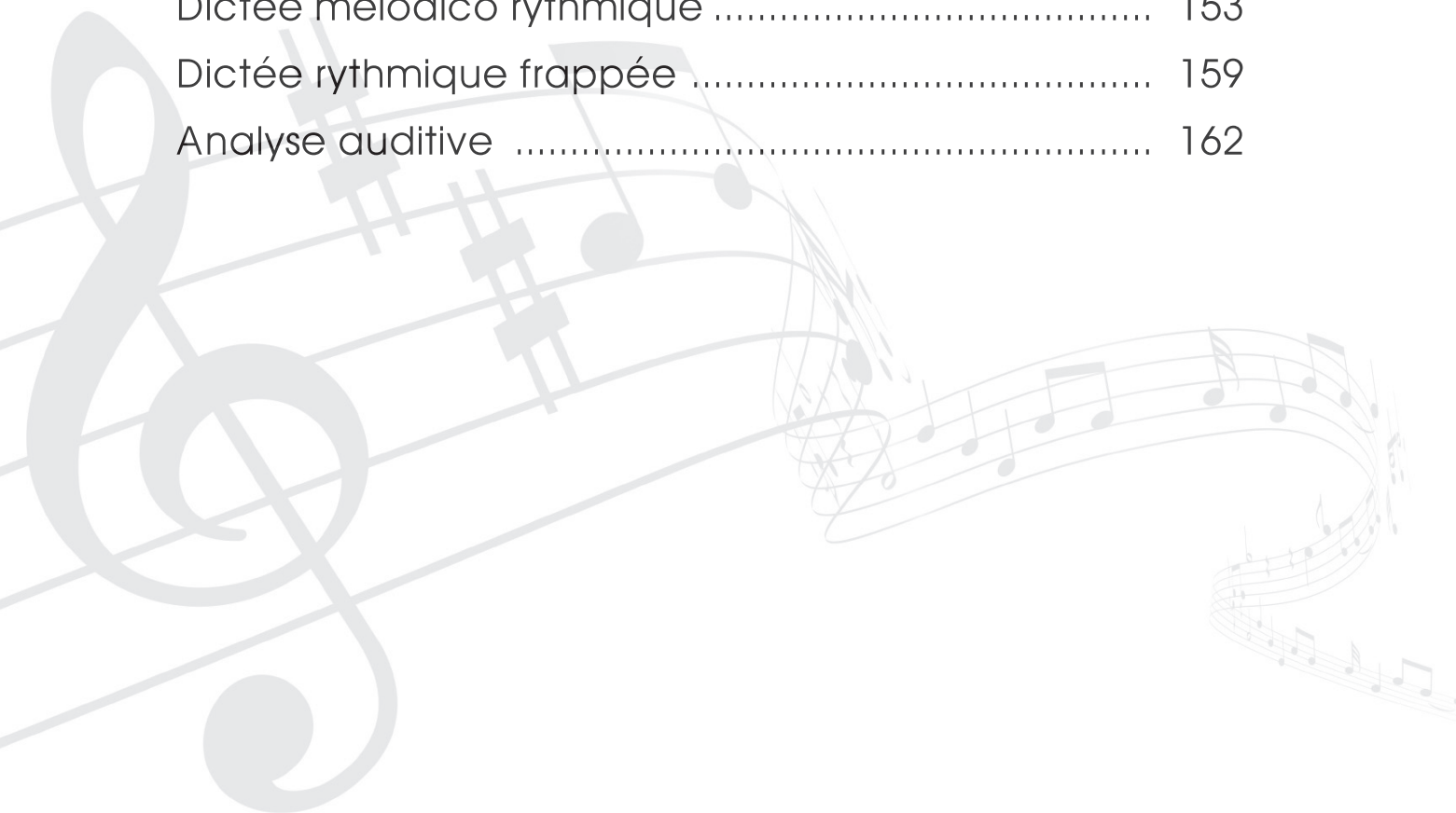


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20 Tableaux d'une exposition

N°1



M.MOUSSORGSKY
(1839-1881)

Trompette



21 Symphonie N°7

3ème mouvement



Vivace

A.DVORAK
(1841-1904)

Violon



22 La passion selon St Jean



Coro

J.S.BACH
(1685-1750)

Soprane



26 Sonate pour piano N°31

3ème mouvement



Adagio

L.V. BEETHOVEN
(1770-1827)

Piano

27 Sonate pour piano N°31

3ème mouvement



Adagio

L.V. BEETHOVEN
(1770-1827)

Piano

1

Andante $\text{♩} = 63$

Exercise 1, measures 1-18. The piece is in 6/8 time, marked Andante with a tempo of 63 beats per minute. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Measures 1-5: *mf*, crescendo, *marcato*, *p subito*.
- Measures 6-10: *f*, *marcato*, *p subito*.
- Measures 11-15: *mf*, *p*, *f*, *pp*.
- Measures 16-18: *p*, *f*, *pp*.

2

Andante $\text{♩} = 92$

Exercise 2, measures 1-22. The piece is in 3/4 time, marked Andante with a tempo of 92 beats per minute. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Measures 1-4: *p*, *mf subito*, *p*.
- Measures 5-8: *mf subito*, *p*.
- Measures 9-13: *mf*, *f*, *ff*.
- Measures 14-17: *f*, *ff*.
- Measures 18-22: *mf*, *ff subito*.

2 Requiem

(Rex Tremendac)

W.A.MOZART
(1756-1791)

Trombone Alto

Trombone Tenor

Trombone Basse

The first system of music for the Trombone Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. It consists of three staves. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a rest for the first measure, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes in the second measure. The third measure contains a rest, and the fourth measure contains a half note. The fifth measure contains a half note, and the sixth measure contains a half note. The system ends with a half note in the sixth measure.

The second system of music for the Trombone Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. It consists of three staves. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure. The third measure contains a half note, and the fourth measure contains a half note. The fifth measure contains a half note, and the sixth measure contains a half note. The system ends with a half note in the sixth measure.

The third system of music for the Trombone Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. It consists of three staves. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure. The third measure contains a half note, and the fourth measure contains a half note. The fifth measure contains a half note, and the sixth measure contains a half note. The system ends with a half note in the sixth measure.

The fourth system of music for the Trombone Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. It consists of three staves. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music begins with a half note in the first measure, followed by a half note in the second measure. The third measure contains a half note, and the fourth measure contains a half note. The fifth measure contains a half note, and the sixth measure contains a half note. The system ends with a half note in the sixth measure.

3 Requiem

Adagio

W.A.MOZART
(1756-1791)

Soprane

Three staves of musical notation for the Soprane part. The first staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The music is in G major, 4/4 time, and consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with various accidentals.

4 Requiem

(Hostias)

Andante

W.A.MOZART
(1756-1791)

Soprane

Four staves of musical notation for Soprane, Alto, Tenor, and Bass parts. The music is in G major, 3/4 time. The Soprane part begins with a half note G, followed by quarter notes. The other parts follow a similar pattern with different pitch levels.

Continuation of the four staves from the previous block. The Soprane part has a half rest in the second measure, while the other parts continue their melodic lines.

calando

Fl. 1. *dim.*

Ob.

Klar. (B)

Fag.

K-Fag. *dim.*

Hr. 1. (C) 2. *dim.* *p*

Pk. *dim.*

1. Viol. *calando* *dim.*

2. Viol. *dim.*

Br. *dim.*

Vcl. *dim.*

K.-B. *dim.*

The musical score is arranged in systems. The first system includes Flute 1, Oboe, Clarinet (B), Bassoon, and Contrabassoon. The second system includes Horns 1 & 2 and Piccolo. The third system includes Violins 1 & 2, Brass, Violoncello, and Double Bass. The tempo 'calando' is indicated at the top right. Dynamics such as 'dim.' and 'p' are used throughout. A vertical grey bar highlights a section from measure 3 to 4 across the string and woodwind parts.

animato

Fl.

Ob.

Klar. (B)

Fag.

K-Fag.

Hr. 1.
(C) 2.

Pk.

1. Viol.

2. Viol.

Br.

Vcl.

K.-B.

1.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

cresc.

p

animato

p

dolce

p

dolce

unis.

p

dolce

unis.

p

dolce

pizz.

arco

pizz.

p

dolce

p

dolce

13 Auf eine Christblume

Hugo WOLF
(1860 - 1903)

Ziemlich langsam

pp

Im Win - ter - bo - den schläft, ein Blu - men - keim, der

sehr zart und durchweg pp

Schmet - ter - ling, der einst um Busch - und Hü - gel in Früh - lings -

näch - ten wiegt den sammt' - nen Flü - gel ; nie soll er

kos - ten dei - nen Ho - - nig - seim.

Wer a - ber weiss, ob nicht sein zar - ter Geist, wenn je - de

8va

Zier des Som - mers hin - ge - sun - ken, der - einst, von dei - nem

8va

lei - sen Duf - te trun - ken, _____ mir un - sicht - bar, dich blü - - hen - de um -

8va

rit.

tempo

kreist ? _____

8va

tempo

(ersterbend)

*Avant de prendre ce texte en dictée, faire l'analyse auditive de celui-ci
avec le questionnaire 4 de la page 166*



1 2 3 4

Violon 1

Violon 2

Alto

Violoncelle

Contrebasse

5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16

17 18 19 20 21

Fl.

Bn

VI. 1

VI. 2

Alto

Vc.

Cb.

VI. 1

VI. 2

Alto

Vc.

Cb.

26

27

28

29

Dépistage 1 faute

Dépistage 1 faute

30

31

32

33

1 Concerto N°2 pour piano en Ré Majeur K211



W. A. MOZART (1756-1791)

Violon

Andante

f *p* *f* *p*

f *p*

f

2 Symphonie en Do Majeur

2ème mouvement



G. BIZET (1838-1875)

Hautbois

Andante

p

3 Quatuor N°3 en La Majeur



R. SCHUMANN (1810-1856)

Violon

Allégro

p

1. Quelle est la formation instrumentale ?
.....
.....
2. Déterminer la pulsation et si possible la mesure :
.....
.....
3. Quelle est la tonalité générale et la cadence finale ? :
.....
.....
4. Quelles sont les notes principalement entendues dans l'introduction ?
Quel accord forment-elles ? Quelle est la tonalité ? :
.....
.....
5. Par quels accords se termine cette séquence et dans quelle tonalité ? :
.....
.....
6. La phrase suivante (mes. 11 à 19) se divise en deux parties de 4 mesures.
Déterminer la tonalité de chaque partie (remarque) et les cadences correspondantes.
Préciser les chiffres et les degrés des accords utilisés pour ces deux cadences.
Que remarque-t-on à la 2^{ème} cadence ? :
.....
.....
.....
.....
7. Cette même phrase peut se subdiviser en deux séquences de deux mesures.
Rechercher les cadences correspondantes :
.....
.....
8. Analyse très précise des huit mesures suivantes.
En dégager un plan résumant les principaux points abordés (écriture, tonalités, cadences, harmonies) : toujours deux grandes parties de quatre mesures :
.....
.....
.....
.....
9. En se référant à l'étude faite ci-dessus aux points 6 et 7,
faire l'analyse de la dernière partie mes.25 à 33. Que remarque-t-on ? :
.....
.....
10. Conclusion. Etablir un plan général avec vos remarques sur le rythme et le phrasé :
.....
.....
.....
.....
11. Quelle est l'époque et le compositeur de cette pièce ?
.....
.....