

大提琴 violoncello

一, 贝多芬:《第五交响曲》 第二乐章: 开始到 10 小节, 49-59 小节, 98-106 小节, 114-124 小节

Beethoven: Symphony No. 5, Op. 67, 2nd movement, opening-bar 10 ,

bar 49-59, bar 98-106, bar 114-124

Andante con moto ♩ = 92

p dolce

[6] *f p f p*

[49] *p dolce*

[54] *f p cresc. f p*

[98] *p dolce*

[101] *pp*

[114] *f*

[117]

[120]

The image shows a page of a musical score for the Cello part of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5, 2nd movement. The tempo is marked 'Andante con moto' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 3/8. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 6, 49, 54, 98, 101, 104, 114, 117, and 120 indicated in boxes. Dynamics include *p dolce* (piano, sweet), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), *pp* (pianissimo), and *f* (forte). The notation includes various note values, rests, and slurs. The page ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

二，门德尔松：《仲夏夜之梦》第一段 N 段至 0 段

Mendelssohn: A midsummer night's dream no.1 Scherzo,N to0

Marco

The musical score is written for piano and features a variety of dynamic markings and articulations. It begins with a *Marco* instruction. The first system shows a single staff with a *p* dynamic, followed by a *cresc.* marking, and then a *sf* dynamic. The second system consists of two staves, both starting with *sf* dynamics, with a *p* dynamic appearing in the right hand. The third system, labeled 'N', shows a *p* dynamic and a *pizz.* marking. The fourth system continues with a *p* dynamic. The fifth system, labeled '0', features a *cresc.* marking. The final system shows a *f* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and phrasing marks.

p *cresc.* *sf* *p* *sf*

sf *sf* *p*

N *p* *pizz.*

p

cresc.

0 *f* *f* *f*

三，勃拉姆斯：《第二交响曲》 第二乐章 开始至 15 小节

Brahms: Symphony No. 2, Op. 73, 2nd movement, opening-15

Adagio non troppo

poco f espr.

4

p

8

12

poco f

dim.

p

四，斯美塔那：《被出卖的新嫁娘》 开始至 107 小节（A 后 8 小节）

Smetana: Bartered Bride Overture: beginning to bar 107 (eight after A)

Vivacissimo.

ff *sf non legato*

36

ff *sf* *sf* *sf*

Viol. 37 I. Solo

ff *sf* *sf* *sf*

sf p subito

sempre p

f *sf* *sf* *sf*

pp *pp*



五, 理查. 斯特劳斯: 《唐璜》, 开始到第 7 小节, C 段至之后 17 小节, E 段至之后 10 小节, G 段前 7 小节至 G 段后 7 小节

R. Strauss: Don Juan, Op. 20, opening-bar7, C - 17 after C,
E-10 after E, 7 before G-7 after G

Allegro molto con brio $\text{♩} = 84$

ff

ff

③ *f*

p

p

p *cresc.*

ff *rapidamente*

sfz

⑤ *p espr.*

un poco più lento

fff

1

Tempo vivo

p senza espr.

mf poco sostenuto

calando

p

The musical score is written for a single melodic instrument, likely a violin or flute, in 3/4 time and the key of D major (two sharps). It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a melodic line marked 'un poco più lento' and 'fff'. The second staff continues the melody, marked '1', 'Tempo vivo', and 'p senza espr.'. The third staff is a bass clef with a melodic line marked 'mf poco sostenuto' and 'calando'. The fourth staff is a bass clef with a melodic line marked '1' and 'p'. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.