



Primo Fagotto

Esecuzione dei seguenti Soli e passi d'orchestra:

- L. van Beethoven - Sinfonia n° 4 in sib maggiore
- N. Rimsky-Korsakov - Scheherazade op. 35
- I. Stravinsky - Le Sacre du Printemps
- W. A. Mozart - Sinfonia KV 551 "Jupiter"
- M. Ravel - Bolero
- M. Ravel - Concerto in sol per pianoforte e orchestra (parte di I fagotto)
- G. Verdi - Messa da Requiem



L. van Beethoven

Sinfonia n° 4 in sib maggiore

Sinfonie Nr. 4

1. Satz Allegro vivace [♩ = 144]

B-Dur/B^b major

L. van Beethoven
op. 60

65 I. II. *pp* *staccato*

71 *cresc.*

107 I. *p* 142 *p dolce*

146 221 *p*

223 3 233 *p*

348 *p* *ff* 381 *p*

416 I. *p dolce* I. II. *f*

425 1 I. *p*



4. Satz Allegro ma non troppo $\text{♩} = 80$

184 I.
P dolce

300 *pp* *ff* 348 *pp* *ff* I. II.

351



N. Rimsky-Korsakov
Scheherazade op. 35

2. Satz Scheherazade

N. Rimsky-Korsakov
op. 35

Andantino $\text{♩} = 112$
I. Solo capriccioso, quasi recitando
dolce ed espress.

5

11

17

23 *rit. assai* **A**

Moderato, recitando, lento *poco rit.*

323 *I. Solo*
f *lunga* *p cresc.*

324 *a tempo* *lento*
f *lunga* *P stringendo e cresc.*

327 *poco rit.* *a tempo* *lento*
f *lunga* *stringendo e cresc.*

rit. molto *fer.* **M**
sf



I. Stravinsky

Le Sacre du Printemps

Introduzione Le Sacre du Printemps

Lento ♩ = 50 *tempo rubato*

Igor Stravinsky

I. solo *ad lib.*

1 poco accel. a tempo

poco accel.

2 3 Più mosso ♩ = 66

p poco più f

très en dehors

f sim. mf

8

12 Tempo I

come prima

The musical score is written for a solo instrument, likely the violin. It begins with a tempo of Lento (♩ = 50) and a rubato feel. The score is divided into several measures, with circled numbers 1, 2, 3, 8, and 12 indicating specific points of interest or tempo changes. The tempo changes to 'poco accel.' and then 'a tempo'. The dynamic markings range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf). The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including triplets and quintuplets, and is marked with 'très en dehors' and 'sim.' (sostenuto). The final measure is marked 'Tempo I' and 'come prima'.



W. A. Mozart

Sinfonia KV 551 "Jupiter"

Sinfonie Nr. 41

1. Satz

Allegro vivace

C-Dur/C major („Jupiter“)

W. A. Mozart
KV 551

62 *p*

67

105 *p*

110 131 *p*

133 184 *p*

188 216 *f* *p*

219 249 *p*

253 *tr*

260

297 *p*

2. Satz

Andante cantabile



9 I. *p*

40 I. II. *p*

73 I. *f p f p*

93 *p f*

4. Satz: Finale

Allegro molto



87 I. *p*

93 *p*

154 *p*

163 *p*

172 *f*

387 *f*

396 *f*



M. Ravel

Bolero

Moderato assai $\text{♩} = 76$

Boléro

Maurice Ravel

2 41 *mp*

45

50

54 3



M. Ravel

Concerto in sol per pianoforte e orchestra

Klavierkonzert G-Dur

G major

Maurice Ravel

3. Satz

Presto [♩=144]

14

f

p

3

3

15

mf

p



G. Verdi

Messa da Requiem

Largo $\text{♩} = 100$ (in G)

The image displays a page of musical notation for the Requiem Mass by Giuseppe Verdi. The score is written in G major and 6/8 time, marked 'Largo' with a tempo of 100 beats per minute. The notation consists of ten staves, each containing a different instrument's part. The music is characterized by a slow, grandiose feel, with frequent use of slurs and dynamic markings such as *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests, all set against a background of a decorative arch logo at the top of the page.

