

Violon du rang (2 postes)

1^{er} tour

. Au choix (1^{er} mouvement avec seulement Exposition & Développement sans cadence) :

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Concerto n°3 K. 216 en Sol M*
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Concerto n°4 KV. 218 en Ré M*
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Concerto n°5 KV. 219 en La M*

. Trait d'orchestre

- Johannes Brahms, *Symphonie n°4 Op. 98 en Mi m* : 1^{er} mouvement

2^e tour

. Au choix (1^{er} mouvement) :

- Johannes Brahms, *Concerto pour violon op. 77 en Ré M* : Du début à la mesure 381 + cadence (au choix) et coda
- Felix Mendelssohn, *Concerto pour violon n°2 Op. 64 en Mi m* : Du début à la fin de la cadence
- Jean Sibelius, *Concerto pour violon op. 47 en Ré m* : Du début à la mesure 275
- Piotr Ilitch Tchaïkovsky, *Concerto pour violon op. 35 en Ré M* : Du début à la fin de la cadence

. Traits d'orchestre

3^e tour

. Traits d'orchestre

Traits d'orchestre (Les coups d'archet et doigtés sont libres) :

- Johannes Brahms, *Symphonie n°4 Op. 98 en Mi m* : 1^{er} mouvement
- Felix Mendelssohn, *Ein Sommernachtstraum*: Scherzo
- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Les Noces de Figaro* : Ouverture
- Maurice Ravel, *Daphnis et Chloé* : Suite n°2
- Robert Schumann, *Symphonie n°2 Op. 61 en Do M* : Scherzo
- Piotr Ilitch Tchaïkovsky, *Casse-noisette* : Ouverture
- Giuseppe Verdi, *La Forza del destino* : Ouverture
- Richard Wagner, *Siegfried* : Acte III, 3ème scène
- Charles Gounod, *Faust* : Acte II, N°9 *Walzer und chor*

Traits d'orchestre

Symphonie Nr. 4

e-moll

Violine I

Johannes Brahms op. 98

Allegro non troppo

This page contains the musical score for the first violin part of the first movement of Johannes Brahms' Symphony No. 4 in E minor, Op. 98. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo'. The score is written on ten staves, with measures 1 through 48 indicated. The key signature is E minor (three flats). The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings. A red bracket on the left side of the first staff indicates the beginning of the piece. A red bracket on the right side of the tenth staff indicates the end of the page. The score is marked with 'p' (piano) at measures 1, 8, and 13, and 'cresc. poco a poco' (crescendo poco a poco) at measures 25 and 31. There are also markings for 'cresc.' at measure 31 and 'f' (forte) at measures 36 and 48. The score is marked with 'A' at measure 19 and 'B' at measure 42. The score is marked with 'V' (Violino) at measures 1, 8, 13, 19, 25, 31, 36, 42, and 48. The score is marked with 'Vn' (Violino) at measures 1, 8, 13, 19, 25, 31, 36, 42, and 48. The score is marked with 'Vn' (Violino) at measures 1, 8, 13, 19, 25, 31, 36, 42, and 48.

Violino I

Nach dem ersten Akte

1 Scherzo

Allegro vivace[illegible]

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, *Les Noces de Figaro*-Ouverture

Violine I

Presto

pp

ff

div.

p

f *p* *f* *p*

f

fp *fp* *fp*

f *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

p

A Viol. II

B

1 2 3 4 5 6

p

(Le candidat joue la partie du haut)

le candidat joue la partie du haut)

The image shows a musical score for Violins I, measures 212-214. The score is written for two staves (treble and bass clef) in G major (one sharp). Measure 212 is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic and a 'f' (forte) dynamic. Measure 213 is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. Measure 214 is marked with a 'p' (piano) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. There are also some handwritten annotations and a large 'X' mark over the first staff of measure 212.

1^{ers} VIOLONS

215

First system of music for 1^{ers} VIOLONS, measures 215-216. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with various ornaments and a piano accompaniment. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano).

Second system of music for 1^{ers} VIOLONS, measures 216-217. The music continues with melodic and piano parts. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *f* (forte).

Third system of music for 1^{ers} VIOLONS, measures 217-218. The music continues with melodic and piano parts. Dynamics include *cresc.* (crescendo) and *f* (forte).

Fourth system of music for 1^{ers} VIOLONS, measures 218-219. The music continues with melodic and piano parts. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). The piano part includes a section marked *pp* with a large crescendo hairpin.

Fifth system of music for 1^{ers} VIOLONS, measures 219-220. The music continues with melodic and piano parts. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The piano part includes a section marked *mf* with a large crescendo hairpin.

1^{rs} VIOLONS

The image displays a musical score for the first violins, consisting of two systems of staves. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system includes a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff starts with a whole note chord, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings include *mf* and *cresc.*. A first ending bracket is present in the treble staff. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development, with dynamic markings of *ff* and *cresc.*. A second ending bracket is also present. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.

SYMPHONY No. 2

SCHERZO

Allegro vivace $\text{♩} = 144$

ROBERT SCHUMANN, Op. 61

The musical score is written for a single system of staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro vivace' with a quarter note equal to 144 beats. The score includes various dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *poco rit.* (poco ritardando). The score also includes fingerings and breath marks. The instruments are indicated by their abbreviations: *Fl.* (Flute), *Viol. II* (Violin II), and *p* (Piano). The score is divided into two main sections: the first section is marked 'Allegro vivace' and the second section is marked 'a tempo'. The first section ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second section begins with a new key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score concludes with a final measure marked *p*.

Piotr Ilitch Tchaïkovsky, *Casse-noisette* : Ouverture

VIOLON 1

This image shows a page of a musical score for Violon 1 (Violin 1) from the Overture of 'The Nutcracker' by Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky. The score is written on four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a forte (ff) dynamic and features rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands, with a first ending marked 'E' and a measure rest of 7. The second system starts with a piano (p) dynamic and continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system includes a mezzo-forte (mf) section. The fourth system concludes with a first ending marked 'F' and a final cadence. Various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings (pp, p, mf, f) are present throughout the score.

Violino I.

Vnt.
p
grazioso
p

p
crpse.
p

Vnt.
f
p
Vnt.
p

grazioso
p
grazioso
mp

Vnt.
mp
f
Vnt.
mp

Violino I.

This musical score for Violino I consists of six systems, each with a single staff. The notation includes various musical symbols and dynamics:

- System 1:** Features a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a common time signature. The music is marked with *pp* (pianissimo) in the third measure.
- System 2:** Includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the first measure and a *pp* marking in the third measure.
- System 3:** Starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) marking in the first measure. A *ff* marking also appears in the second measure. A *ff* marking is present in the fourth measure.
- System 4:** Features a *sempre ff* (sempre fortissimo) marking in the second measure. A *sempre ff* marking is also present in the third measure.
- System 5:** Includes a *sempre ff* marking in the second measure. A *sempre ff* marking is also present in the third measure.
- System 6:** Starts with a *pizz.* (pizzicato) marking in the first measure. A *pizz.* marking is also present in the second measure.

Giuseppe Verdi, *La Forza del destino* : Ouverture

a tempo

Violin I.

M

ppp leggieramente e tutta staccato

1

2

cresc.

N

(Brass)

ff (Viola, Cello)

ppp legg.

cresc.

Più mosso.

P

ff

ff

ff

Dritte Scene

Sehr mässig.

Bass Cl.
dolce p

pp

Sehr ruhig.

dolce

poco rall.

pp

pp

51

52

53

54

Siegfr. Was ruht dort schlummernd im schattigen Tann? Ein Ross ist's,

Charles Gounod, Faust : Acte II, N°9 Walzer und chor

1. Violine

Tempo di Valse

p *p* *p* *cre - - - - - scen -*

do *f* *dim.* *p*

cre - - - - - scen -

do *f*

pp *p*

cre - - - - - scen - *do* *ff*