

**ADAPTACIÓN DE PIEZAS DE MÚSICA COMERCIAL COMO ELEMENTO
DINAMIZADOR EN LOS PROCESOS DE FORMACIÓN DE BANDAS
ESCOLARES**

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**UNIVERSIDAD INDUSTRIAL DE SANTANDER
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS HUMANAS
LICENCIATURA EN MÚSICA
BUCARAMANGA
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**Trabajo de grado presentado como requisito para optar por el título de:
Licenciado en música**

**CARLOS HUMBERTO LOZANO
Director del Proyecto de Grado**

**UNIVERSIDAD INDUSTRIAL DE SANTANDER
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS HUMANAS
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BUCARAMANGA**

2016

DEDICATORIA

Este proyecto va dedicado a Dios y a las personas más importantes en mi vida;
Mi familia, y mí querida hija Valeria.

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Principalmente los agradecimientos son para Dios, por regalarnos el don de la música y así poder adorarle y alabarle.

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RESUMEN

TITULO: ADAPTACIÓN DE PIEZAS DE MÚSICA COMERCIAL COMO ELEMENTO DINAMIZADOR EN LOS PROCESOS DE FORMACIÓN DE BANDAS ESCOLARES.*

AUTOR: MARTINEZ Blanco Kenny Robert**

PALABRAS CLAVES: ADAPTACION, ARREGLO, TRANSCRIPCION, COMPOSICIÓN, BANDA INFANTIL – JUVENIL.

DESCRIPCION:

El presente trabajo está basado en la adaptación de temas comerciales y urbanos para banda sinfónica infantil – juvenil, como elemento dinamizador en el aprendizaje y formación musical de los estudiantes. La estructura del proyecto está fundamentada en involucrar a los estudiantes y desarrollar las capacidades musicales en cada uno de ellos, además se pretende mediante la presentación de una serie de conciertos previos y un concierto final, dejar en evidencia la importancia de utilizar obras de música comercial, para que el estudiante este motivado y posea conocimientos académicos musicales y herramientas técnicas de interpretación, en el momento de estudiar su instrumento.

Los infantes que llevan un proceso musical de iniciación, pueden participar en los diferentes conciertos; pues las adaptaciones musicales tienen en cuenta las capacidades de cada intérprete. En su parte final, el proyecto plantea una serie de recomendaciones de gran importancia en lo que concierne al montaje de las obras, su estudio e interpretación. De igual manera, las conclusiones del proyecto están basadas en la experiencia con el proceso de las adaptaciones y montaje de las obras siendo estas un referente para motivar a los jóvenes músicos a explorar el interesante mundo musical y la diversidad de ritmos con la que cuentan las diferentes culturas.

*Proyecto de grado

**Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, licenciatura en educación musical;

Director: LOZANO Arias Carlos Humberto

ABSTRACT

TITLE: ADAPTATION OF PARTS OF COMMERCIAL MUSIC AS A DYNAMIC IN THE PROCESS OF TRAINING SCHOOL BANDS.*

AUTHOR: MARTINEZ Blanco Kenny Robert**

KEYWORDS: ADAPTATION, ARRANGEMENT, TRANSCRIPTION, COMPOSITION, CHILDREN – YOUNG BAND

DESCRIPTION:

This work is based on the adaptation of commercial and urban themes for the children and teenager's symphonic band like and motivator element in learning and musical education of the students. The structure of the project is oriented to involved and develop students' skills through previous and a final concert, showing the importance of the commercial musical pieces. The student has been motivated to acquire the academic musical knowledge and the techniques tools of interpretation when they study an instrument.

Children follow an initiation musical process but they can participate in different concerts since the musical adjustment take into account the student's abilities.

At the end of the project, it sets out a serie of important suggestions of the musical pieces assembly, its study and interpretation. In the same way, the conclusions of the project are based on the experience with the adjustments and the assembly of the musical pieces. They are a guide to motivate the younger artists to explore the interesting world of music and the diversity of rhymes in different cultures.

*Graduation project

**Faculty of Human Sciences, Bachelor on Musical Education,
Director: LOZANO arias Carlos Humberto.

INTRODUCCIÓN

Los movimientos bandísticos en Colombia, han sido de gran importancia en cuanto a cantidad, diversidad y dinámica en toda América Latina; se estima que más de mil doscientos grupos hacen parte de este movimiento que empezó a desarrollarse a finales del siglo XVIII con las “bandas de pueblo”, encargadas de animar las fiestas religiosas, los actos protocolarios y demás eventos desarrollados por las diferentes comunidades. Las bandas de música han trascendido gracias a su gran aporte influyente dentro del ámbito social y cultural.

Ligado al proyecto musical, se encuentra la integración de diferentes etnias, sectores económicos y sectores políticos, en los cuales la música se convierte en mediadora y formadora de una sociedad donde priman los valores, el respeto y la igualdad.

La adaptación de piezas musicales de música comercial o urbana como repertorio para las bandas infantiles y juveniles pretende fortalecer los procesos desarrollados en las diferentes escuelas de música e instituciones educativas, contribuyendo a la ampliación del repertorio, a la exigencia requerida para seguir avanzando en el proceso y a la generación de nuevas propuestas inspiradas en este proyecto.

La implementación de diferentes recursos rítmicos, armónicos y melódicos, así como la inspiración basada en ritmos latinos, generan en este proyecto una mayor atracción y motivación tanto para ejecutantes como para las personas que tengan la oportunidad de apreciarlo.

1. FUNDAMENTACION

1.1 Objetivos

1.1.1 Objetivo general

- Adaptar obras de música comercial que sirvan como herramienta para el desarrollo de los procesos musicales en las bandas escolares.

1.1.2 Objetivos específicos

- Consolidar una herramienta pedagógica basada en la adaptación de ritmos urbanos.
- Incentivar la practica musical mediante la contextualización de un repertorio acorde a los intereses de los integrantes de la banda escolar.
- Mantener el interés por la ejecución instrumental, tomando como factor motivacional la música comercial.
- Generar espacios de socialización a través de la práctica musical.
- Reconocer la trascendencia de la música comercial en la vida diaria de los jóvenes y su aplicación a un entorno académico.

1.2. Justificación

Una de las principales problemáticas a las que se enfrentan, tanto los docentes como los estudiantes pertenecientes a las agrupaciones musicales de las

instituciones educativas, es sin lugar a dudas, la falta de un repertorio representativo para los intereses principalmente de los niños y jóvenes. De la misma manera el fenómeno de estandarización de los repertorios musicales de las bandas a arrojado como resultado en muchos casos, cierto grado de apatía al hecho de pertenecer a estas agrupaciones. Por tal motivo y en vista de las anteriores circunstancias, el presente proyecto tiene como principal objetivo, adaptar obras del repertorio urbano y llevarlas a un plano académico, reconociendo el alto grado de importancia que estas músicas suscitan, en los jóvenes de las instituciones educativas en los diferentes estratos sociales. De esta manera se hace necesario consolidar un repertorio acorde a sus intereses logrando simultáneamente mantener un alto grado de motivación hacia la práctica musical instrumental en las bandas escolares.

1.3 ASPECTOS METODOLÓGICOS

1.3.1. Selección de temas. Uno de los hechos que caracterizan este trabajo es el alto grado de injerencia que tienen los jóvenes los cuales realizan un sondeo de los posibles temas a escoger, se seleccionaran los temas musicales que tengan las características necesarias para la adaptación musical, y serán adaptados teniendo en cuenta sus líneas melódicas, armónicas y que sean de género comercial o urbano.

1.3.2. Consulta e investigación. Seleccionados los temas para la adaptación musical, se realiza un trabajo de consulta y análisis de los temas para adaptarlos a la banda, el ritmo de la obra musical es importante, pues se puede cambiar buscando las mejores sonoridades y posible variación en la tonalidad si lo amerita, teniendo en cuenta estos elementos, se dispone a la realización de las adaptaciones.

1.3.3 Realización de las adaptaciones musicales. Una vez escogidos los temas, se utilizan diferentes programas de edición y grabación, el programa music work

station “*finale*”, es la principal herramienta para diseñar el score y experimentar las sonoridades de la adaptación, pues nos permite escuchar las ediciones antes de iniciar una grabación. La tonalidad de la obra es supremamente importante, dado a que los instrumentos de viento son instrumentos transpositores y su afinación debe ser la más idónea para los diferentes pasajes durante la interpretación. Las adaptaciones tendrán en cuenta los diferentes niveles interpretativos de los integrantes de la banda con el fin de lograr la participación y la inclusión de aquellos niños y jóvenes con menos experiencia. Para ellos su proceso empieza por medio de acompañamientos armónicos, bajo la línea melódica o background. Los ritmos juegan un papel importante en las adaptaciones pues tienen la posibilidad de ser cambiarlos proporcionándole a los temas, una dinámica diferente.

1.3.4 Montaje. Se procede a realizar el montaje entregando a cada estudiante su partitura y su estudio personalizado y en grupo, se trabajaran en familias de cañas y bronces y se realizan ensayos ya determinados junto con la percusión y al final se realizan los ensayos generales para ultimar detalles sobre la interpretación dinámicas, tempo etc.

1.3.5 Socialización. Se realizan conciertos previos, donde los estudiantes ganaran experiencia y se tendrán en cuenta los ajustes necesarios para una buena presentación final.

1.4. RECURSOS

1.4.1 Recursos físicos. Se necesitaran un lugar apropiado con sillas, atriles, instrumentos musicales, sonido, micrófonos, bases para realizar los ensayos seccionales y parciales, del mismo modo para el día de la sustentación, el transporte de los estudiantes y los instrumentos, la escogencia de un buen escenario para realizar el un pre ensayo antes de la presentación final.

1.4.2 Recurso humano. Grupo de niños y jóvenes instrumentistas de nivel intermedio que cumplieran con las exigencias del formato instrumental planteado en las adaptaciones, jóvenes encargados de repartir los programas de mano para la fecha de sustentación y persona encargada de manejar los equipos electrónicos en la sustentación.

1.4.3 Recursos materiales. Computador y software de música para realizar y editar las composiciones, video beam y pc para proyectar el material de apoyo de la sustentación, micrófonos y altavoces.

2. MARCO CONCEPTUAL

2.1 LA BANDA DE MÚSICA

Una banda de música es una agrupación musical formada básicamente por instrumentos de viento y percusión, opcionalmente puede haber otros tipos de instrumentos como instrumentos de cuerda (en el caso las bandas sinfónicas). Aunque las bandas de música sean similares a las orquestas en su disposición cabe mencionar que ambas agrupaciones son distintas. Las bandas de música, a diferencia de las orquestas, no están basadas en los instrumentos de cuerda sino de viento (téngase en cuenta que en algunas bandas como las sinfónicas también puede haber instrumentos de cuerda como los violonchelos, contrabajos, etc.).

(En ocasiones se utiliza el término "banda" (del inglés band) para designar a grupos musicales como bandas de rock, pop) y otro tipo de agrupaciones que siendo también un tipo de conjunto musical nada tienen que ver con el concepto de "banda de música".

La palabra "banda" por su significado (refiriéndonos a la faja o insignia militar) pudo haber terminado relacionándose definitivamente con este tipo de formación musical porque (en sus orígenes las bandas estaban íntimamente ligadas al mundo militar). Las bandas de música gozan de una larga historia. Podría decirse que su historia es tan antigua como la de la propia música dado que ya en textos de la época de los sumerios, los egipcios, los hebreos, los chinos y otras civilizaciones antiguas encontramos referencias a agrupaciones de instrumentos de viento y percusión que servían para acompañar en el combate o durante el culto religioso.

No obstante, el concepto de banda en la actualidad está más ligado, por sus instrumentos más evolucionados y su estructura, a las bandas que existieron en el siglo XVII. Estas bandas cumplían una función organizativa en el combate, además

de ser inspiradoras de las tropas con himnos o canciones nacionales o incluso animar los actos oficiales.

El desarrollo y mejora de las bandas es una historia paralela al desarrollo de los propios instrumentos que la van conformando desde la evolución del antiguo sacabuche al moderno trombón, o ya sea la aparición de nuevos instrumentos como el clarinete o el saxofón.

El uso de bandas se volvió más usual cuando los romanos iban a la batalla, utilizaban instrumentos como el clarín, para subirle la moral a sus tropas al ir a la batalla.

Una banda sinfónica se define como un conjunto de músicos que interpretan instrumentos de viento y percusión y algunos de cuerda. Los instrumentos de cuerda que pueden pertenecer a una banda sinfónica son el violonchelo y contrabajo, aunque también, según la obra que se vaya a tocar, el piano y el arpa. Si bien la etimología de la palabra "sinfónico" proviene del griego y se traduce como "conjunto de sonidos" cualquier agrupación musical en la que exista armonía puede ser denominada sinfónica.

Figura

Figura 1. Fotografía banda sinfónica



FUENTE <http://es.slideshare.net/musicapreta/la-banda-de-msica>

2. 1.1 Familias instrumentales. En la banda sinfónica las familias de instrumentos realizan parte importante en la interpretación de piezas musicales, brindando diversas sonoridades que al mezclarse entre sí, crean ambientes armoniosos que brindan al oyente una sensibilidad y manifestaciones de sus emociones desde su subjetividad.

2. 1.2 los instrumentos de viento. La familia de los vientos se denomina aerófonos, los instrumentos de viento están formados por tubos sonoros de distinta forma y materia. Se produce el sonido cuando el instrumentista sopla y hace pasar y vibrar la columna de aire.

Se dividen en: viento madera y viento metal.

- **Viento madera**

Son los instrumentos que en su origen eran de madera, aunque en la actualidad algunos lo hacen con metal. De agudo a grave son: flauta clarinete fagot y oboe. El saxofón es uno de los últimos instrumentos ligados a esta familia de instrumentos de madera.

- **Viento metales**

Son instrumentos hechos en metal y se tocan por medio de una boquilla y su clasificación de agudo a grave son. Trompeta, trombón, bombardinos, cornos eufonio y tubas.

2.1.3 La percusión. La familia de la percusión se divide en idiófonos y membranófonos y su sonido se produce a través de golpes percutidos: timbales sinfónicos, caja, bombo, triángulo, platillos etc.

2.1.4 Las cuerdas. Instrumentos de cuerda o cordófonos se dividen en cuerda frotada, cuerda pulseada y percutida

- **Cuerda frotada** Se tocan frotando las cuerdas con un arco:

Violín, viola, contrabajo y violonchelo

- **Cuerda pulsada** Se tocan con los dedos o con una púa:

Arpa, guitarra, lira etc.

- **Cuerda percutida** Se tocan con los macillos forrados accionados mediante un teclado: piano de cola, piano vertical, clavicordio etc.

2.1.5 La orquesta filarmónica. En su origen histórico una orquesta filarmónica era una asociación musical que estaba formada por aficionados a la música y no era preciso que fueran músicos. Este sentido ya ha desaparecido y en la actualidad orquesta filarmónica es equivalente a orquesta sinfónica.

Una orquesta filarmónica es la agrupación musical de mayor nivel en la cultura occidental. Está formada por un conjunto instrumental, de tal forma que los diferentes grupos de instrumentos intervienen al mismo tiempo, es decir, al unísono. Para conseguir este efecto los músicos que la integran igualan sus técnicas de

ejecución y obedecen la señal del director. Está formada entre 95 y 106 ejecutantes y forma parte de actuaciones de conciertos sinfónicos, de obras de teatro lírico, actuaciones de ópera o de ballet.

La orquesta está formada por cuatro familias o secciones: los instrumentos de cuerda, los de aliento de madera, los de aliento de metal y los de percusión. La clasificación de los instrumentos musicales se realiza de forma sistemática en función de los materiales empleados, su forma de ejecución, evolución histórica y su localización en el escenario. La clasificación obedece a la forma de producir el sonido y a la forma en que se tocan y construyen.

Según el sonido, participan de manera principal los instrumentos de cuerda de arco (como el violín, la viola o el violonchelo, los cuales son similares en su estructura y el más pequeño produce sonidos agudos y el de mayor tamaño sonidos más graves). A esta familia de instrumentos hay que añadir otros dos: el arpa y el piano.¹

2.1.6 La banda de marcha. La banda de guerra tradicional, como la conocemos hoy en día, es originaria de Francia y su característica más importante es interpretar un instrumento musical sobre la marcha es decir, mientras avanza la banda, se marca el primer tiempo fuerte con el pie izquierdo a cuatro cuartos (4/4), se desplaza con todos sus integrantes al compás de la banda y ritmo de la música. En cuanto a sus instrumentaciones, en un principio eran solo cornetas y percusión (bombo redoblante y platillo), ha evolucionado hasta llegar a tener una gran cantidad de instrumentos musicales de viento y percusión, su propósito es realizar desfiles de manera organizada y dinámica, proporcionando un realce a las pasarelas en la calle de las diferentes ciudades.

¹ <http://www.definicionabc.com/audio/orquesta-filarmonica.php>

2.2 LA ADAPTACIÓN MUSICAL

La noción de adaptación hace referencia a la acomodación de una obra escrita para un formato relativamente distinto del que se cuenta. Así, en la banda el proceso de adaptar una obra puede determinar la reducción de la orquestación original o su ampliación y, eventualmente, la sustitución de líneas específicas. Por ejemplo, asignando la línea del oboe al saxofón soprano, al clarinete pícolo o a la trompeta con sordina.²

En este caso se realizan las cuatro (4) adaptaciones de los temas – obras de música comercial, teniendo en cuenta que las obras sean más melódicas que rítmicos, en cuanto a la armonía y forma musical del tema, se adapta para ser interpretada por estudiantes de diferentes niveles interpretativos.

2.3 EL ARREGLO MUSICAL

A diferencia del compositor, el arreglista no compone piezas propias, sino que trabaja con la composición ya escrita combinando nuevos y diferentes elementos para ajustar a la misma obra, mezcla formas nuevas los elementos concebidos en la composición, manteniendo cuidadosamente su esencia original.

Según la investigación, Victoriano Valencia en su libro especifica que el arreglista ‘compone’ secciones adicionales y contra líneas definiendo texturas y sonoridades variadas. Asume una alta responsabilidad en el resultado final del diseño musical manifestándose este como un producto sonoro que, con base en una idea y objetivos determinados, se convierte en una versión que recrea otras ideas y sentidos.³

² VALENCIA victoriano, Cartilla de arreglos banda nivel 1, Colombia 2005 pag 5

³ VALENCIA victoriano, Cartilla de arreglos banda nivel 1, Colombia 2005 pag 5

2.4 LA TRANSCRIPCIÓN

Hay que tener en cuenta que hay una diferencia entre lo que es transcribir un arreglo, y lo que es hacer un arreglo. La persona que transcribe un arreglo no es el arreglista de tal arreglo, es más bien la persona que simplemente escribe las partituras de un arreglo ya hecho.

La transcripción es una herramienta que permite trasladar una expresión musical de un código a otro, contribuyendo al entendimiento y reinterpretación de sus contenidos.

2.5 LA COMPOSICIÓN

La composición es considerada en términos generales como el arte de la organización de los sonidos. Lo describe Alison Latham en su diccionario enciclopédico de la música: La composición “*describe un proceso de construcción, una conjunción creativa, un desarrollo y la terminación de una concepción o inspiración inicial*”⁴

El proceso compositivo involucra un sentido estético donde debe existir una capacidad intuitiva para sentir en la mente como suenan los instrumentos de forma individual y en conjunto así como los conocimientos técnicos pertenecientes a la instrumentación y orquestación tales como los rangos, registros, texturas, timbres, dinámicas, armonías y estilos.

En cuanto a las bandas infantiles y juveniles, la composición representa un medio de aprendizaje y afianzamiento de elementos de la música que en combinación, brindan experiencia y confianza a los instrumentistas en su proceso de formación dentro de la escuela. De la misma forma la composición musical de música colombiana como repertorio para las bandas infantiles y juveniles, sirve como

⁴ LATHAM A Diccionario enciclopédico de la música, Fondo de cultura Económica 2008 pg 342

material didáctico de apoyo fundamental para los directores que están a cargo de dichos procesos los cuales generalmente buscan en las obras algunas características que consideran importantes para el desarrollo musical de sus muchachos tales como: el aporte teórico, aporte a ascender en cuanto al nivel de ejecución, aporte a lograr una buena sonoridad, aporte a asumir nuevos desafíos, aporte interpretativo, aporte apreciativo, aporte conceptual.

Las líneas melódicas en una composición musical pueden generarse partir de varios elementos musicales ellos pueden ser: El ritmo, La armonía o un simple Intervalo.

2.6 ADAPTACIONES MUSICALES DEL PROYECTO

Se pretende con las adaptaciones de este proyecto involucrar a los estudiantes con menos experiencia, pues contemplan su nivel interpretativo y hacen parte del acompañamiento de background.

En el background armónico las voces deben moverse lo menos posible, conducción que se logra encadenando entre sí las notas de los acordes de la progresión. En términos generales, el salto mayor de las voces en el enlace será de tercera. En el siguiente ejemplo los saltos del primer compás resultan excesivos rompiendo la continuidad del background, aspecto corregido en el segundo compás. En el tercer compás aparece un salto de tercera, usual.⁵

⁵ VALENCIA victoriano, Cartilla de arreglos banda nivel 1, Colombia 2005 pag 98 y 99

Figura 2



Fuente: VALENCIA victoriano, Cartilla de arreglos banda nivel 1, Colombia 2005 pag 99

Después de comprender el modo de conducción armónico, se utiliza este recurso para que los instrumentistas menos habilidosos, puedan acompañar a la banda, pues la inversión de los acordes facilita la interpretación, manipulando tres o cuatro notas musicales durante la obra y en sus diferentes ritmos.

A continuación, un breve ejemplo con el trombón tres (3) y el eufonio barítono dos (2) de la obra el amor más grande del planeta.

Figura 3 fragmento, el amor más grande del planeta.



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Entre los ejemplos melódicos encontramos el acompañamiento de la trompeta tres (3) quien en su interpretación rítmica, complementa las voces de manera sencilla, manteniendo su nota entre los acordes armónicos de la melodía.

Para mayor entendimiento este fragmento de la frase principal de la obra materialista.

Figura 4. Fragmento de materialista

The image shows a musical score for three trumpets in B-flat. The staves are labeled 'Trumpet in B♭ 1', 'Trumpet in B♭ 2', and 'Trumpet in B♭ 3'. The music is in 2/4 time and features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, accented with 'ff' (fortissimo) and dynamic markings like '>' and '<'. The melody is repeated across the three staves.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

De esta manera se pretende cautivar a los infantes del instrumento y desarrollar sus capacidades musicales mediante las adaptaciones realizadas en las cuatro obras a presentar.

3. RESULTADO DEL PROYECTO

La experiencia y la musicalidad son el resultado del presente proyecto que ha dado como resultado la adaptación de las piezas musicales basadas en música comercial escritas para banda sinfónica infantil - juvenil como elemento motivador e interpretación de instrumentos musicales y la conformación de las bandas sinfónicas.

3.1 MATERIALISTA

Es una composición del venezolano Miguel Ignacio Mendoza y fue grabada en formato de vallenato por silvestre dangond y nicky jam. Se procede a realizar la adaptación para banda sinfónica, su tonalidad original el (B) Si mayor pero para buscar una mejor ejecución se transporta a (Bb) si bemol, la disposición de los instrumentos y agilidad para la escalas es más versátil y se implementan instrumentos de percusión como el timbal de orquesta, la tambora dominicana, los bongoes y cambiar su ritmo de vallenato a salsa.

La melodía de esta pieza musical es interpretada en la primera frase por las flautas y clarinetes, mientras que los saxofones realizan un acompañamiento complementario, con un encadenamiento de notas a la frase musical.⁶
Según Arnold Schoenberg argumenta en su libro.

⁶ SCHOENBERG A, Fundamentos de la Composición musical 1911, pg 104

Figura 5 fragmento de materialista

Score

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza
Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

The image shows a musical score for a concert band. The instruments listed on the left are Flute, Clarinet in Bb 1, Clarinet in Bb 2, Clarinet in Bb 3, Soprano Sax, Alto Sax 1, Alto Sax 2, and Tenor Sax. The score is written in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The Flute part starts with a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket. The Clarinet and Saxophone parts have dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The Alto Sax 1 and 2 parts have a *ff* marking. The Tenor Sax part has a *ff* marking. The score is arranged by Kenny Robert Martinez and composed by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Los instrumentos de bronce, las trompetas son los implementan la fuerza a esta frase musical, mientras los fliscornos barítonos, trombones y tuba, realizan el acompañamiento armónico o background, el motivo del acompañamiento como elemento unificador debe organizarse de modo similar al tema utilizando un ritmo sincopado hasta llegar a la candencia final.⁷

⁷ SCHOENBERG A, Fundamentos de la Composición musical 1911, pg 102

Figura 6 fragmento, materialista

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

El background armónico es una técnica de acompañamiento que corresponde a una textura musical homofónica (melodía acompañada de acordes). En el background armónico las voces deben moverse lo menos posible, conducción que se logra encadenando entre sí las notas de los acordes de la progresión. En términos generales, el salto mayor de las voces en el enlace será de tercera.⁸

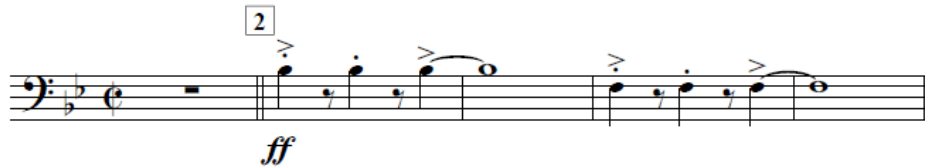
Figura 7 fragmento, materialista

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

⁸ VALENCIA victoriano, Cartilla de arreglos banda nivel 1, Colombia 2005 pag 98 y 99

El bajo en este caso la tuba, maneja diferentes ritmos para dar variedad al acompañamiento de la percusión.

Figura 8. Fragmento, materialista



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 9. Fragmento, materialista



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 10. Fragmento, materialista



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 11. Fragmento, materialista



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

La adaptacion necesito un puente o seccion intermedia, pues el acordeon en el compas sesenta y dos (62) del tema, despliega una gran variedad de notas y virtuosismo de dificil interpretacion para la banda. Se realiza la creacion de un puente musical sin variar la tonalidad utilizando el I grado (Bb6) y el V7 grado (F7) el bajo mantiene la quinta de la dominante durante los dos acordes hasta llegar a su resolucion del final.

Figura 12 fragmento, materialista

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

3.2 ROLLIG IN THE DEEP

Expresión de argot británico que se podría traducir al español como (Éramos uno solo) o (Éramos uña y carne) y su compositor es la británica Adele Laurie Blue Adkins. Esta pieza musical escogida por el gran gusto de los jóvenes y su éxito a nivel mundial.

En la adaptación de este tema musical se tiene en cuenta el registro de los diferentes instrumentos musicales y que la tesitura de cada instrumento no se salga de los parámetros normales, su tonalidad original de si menor (Bm) y se ha transportado a do menor (Cm), su ritmo se mantiene conservando el estilo rock pop.

Como variación se inicia con un tutti para darle mayor potencia a la dinámica musical, en la familia de las cañas el saxofón alto y tenor realizan un acompañamiento complementario, revelando la armonía reforzando a los cornos y barítonos para darle un realce al tema original en un formato de banda.

Figura 13 fragmento, rolling in the deep

The image displays a musical score for a woodwind and saxophone section. The instruments listed on the left are Piccolo, Flute, Clarinet in Bb-1, Clarinet in Bb-2, Clarinet in Bb-3, Soprano Sax., Alto Sax. 1, Alto Sax. 2, and Tenor Sax. The score is written in common time (C) and the key signature is one flat (Bb). The Piccolo and Flute parts are marked with a forte (f) dynamic and feature a melodic line with many slurs. The Clarinet and Soprano Sax. parts also have a forte (f) dynamic and play a similar melodic line. The Alto Sax. 1, Alto Sax. 2, and Tenor Sax. parts are marked with a forte (f) dynamic and play a rhythmic accompaniment consisting of eighth notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Los instrumentos de bronce, los trombones, barítono y la tuba, realizan el acompañamiento armónico en acordes en y variación en ritmo e inversiones, las trompetas trabajan en octavas, los estudiantes principiantes no tienen un registro agudo y apoyan la melodía principal en una octava abajo, también podemos involucrar la sección de brass, los eufonios barítonos realizan el mismo efecto contrapuntístico de los saxofones en su registro grave.

Figura 14. Fragmento, rolling in the deep

Trumpet in B♭ 1

Trumpet in B♭ 2

Trumpet in B♭ 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Baritone (T.C.) 1

Baritone (T.C.) 2

Bass Tuba

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

En la frase del compás ocho (8) los saxofones alto y tenor realizan el motivo principal y la tuba junto con los barítonos acompañan, los demás instrumentos estarán atentos a su entrada.

Figura 15. Fragmento, rolling in the deep

Clarinet in B♭ 1

Clarinet in B♭ 2

Clarinet in B♭ 3

Soprano Sax.

Alto Sax. 1

Alto Sax. 2

Tenor Sax.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

En el compás catorce (14) la melodía es interpretada flautas, clarinete, saxofón soprano y la trompeta primera, mientras que los saxofones alto y tenor son los que repiten mismo motivo con un contrapunto imitativo⁹, variando su final para terminar la cadencia.

En la siguiente imagen las flautas y clarinetes lideran la melodía con sus notas agudas mientras que los trombones realizan el colchón armónico y van subiendo la intención del tema desde un pianísimo hasta un forte, dándole expresividad a la obra, los saxofones y trompetas segundas acompañan con notas de paso que crecen poco a poco mientras se desarrolla la frase musical de las flautas y clarinetes, en la segunda repetición la trompeta primera hace parte de la esta frase musical para complementar e ir creciendo hacia el tutti de la banda.

3.3 EL AMOR MÁS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Es una composición de Omar Antonio Geles Suárez, cantante, acordeonero y compositor de vallenato colombiano, este tema musical interpretado por Felipe Renán Peláez Rodríguez en versión vallenato, ocupando los primeros lugares en la sintonía de las emisoras de Colombia.

En la adaptación de este tema musical su tonalidad original es de sol mayor (G) y se transportó el tema a una tonalidad de si bemol (Bb), su forma es libre y se interpreta en un ritmo de bolero, consta de 67 compases y como variación se ha realizado un intro de seis compases con anacrusa, y su motivo característico es la corchea ligada en la primera frase musical.

⁹ ALCHOURRON, R (1991) Composición y arreglos de música popular. Argentina pag 38

Figura 16. Fragmento, el amor más grande del planeta

Ej: primer motivo



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

El acompañamiento armónico o background es variado, y se interpreta por diferentes familias de instrumentos, durante su primera frase los saxofones acompañan la melodía principal ejecutada por los clarinetes, esta obra musical es bastante brillante y todos los instrumentos exponen su color característico durante la obra.

Figura 17. Fragmento, el amor más grande del planeta

A musical score for three saxophones: Alto Sax 1, Alto Sax 2, and Tenor Sax. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Alto Sax 1 and Alto Sax 2 parts are in treble clef, and the Tenor Sax part is in bass clef. The score shows a melodic line with long notes and slurs, starting with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

El acompañamiento rítmico melódico de los trombones junto con la percusión y el bajo, entregan color característico que tiene el bolero.

FIGURA 18. Fragmento, el amor más grande del planeta

A musical score for five instruments: Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Baritone (T.C.) 1, and Baritone (T.C.) 2. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The Trombone parts are in bass clef, and the Baritone parts are in treble clef. The score shows a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes, starting with a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Fuente: Autor del proyecto

3.4 BAILANDO

Bailando es una canción escrita por el músico cubano Descemer Bueno interpretada a dueto con el grupo cubano Gente de Zona. Posteriormente la canción fue publicada por el sello discográfico Universal Republic interpretada por Enrique Iglesias, Descemer Bueno y Gente de Zona.

En su adaptación se encuentra que es de forma libre y posee noventa y ocho (98) compases su tonalidad original es Mi menor (Em) y es transportada a fa menor (Fm) su motivo en la primera frase es de cuatro corcheas, varía su motivo en cada frase musical y su ritmo urbano es remplazado por de ritmo de salsa.

Figura 19. Fragmento, bailando

Ej: motivo



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

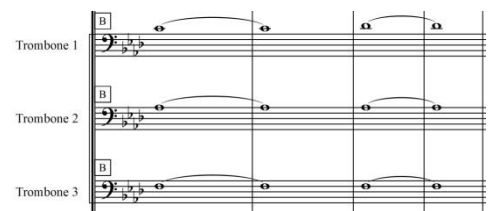
Los diferentes acompañamientos rítmicos de los trombones en cada periodo, enriquecen la obra musical excluyendo la monotonía.

Figura 20. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 21. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 22. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 23. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

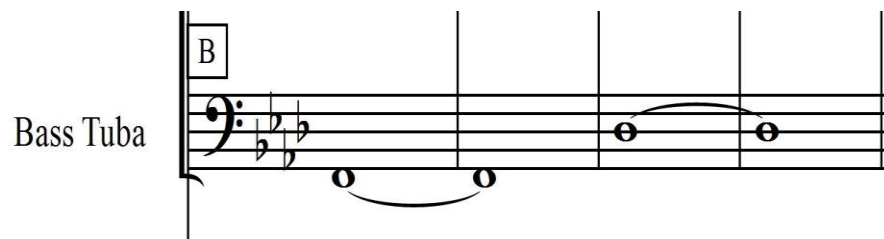
Variación de ritmo en el bajo

Figura 24. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 25. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 26. Fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

Figura 27 fragmento, bailando



Fuente: Autor del proyecto

4. RECOMEDACIONES

Antes de iniciar el montaje de las obras con la banda se requieren las siguientes indicaciones:

- ✓ Escuchar la obra muchas veces.
- ✓ Estudio previo con el director.
- ✓ Calentamiento previo con los ejercicios de iniciación.
- ✓ Estudio detallado de las partes y en entendimiento de las sonoridades buscadas en cara adaptación.
- ✓ Aprenderse de memoria.
- ✓ Estar atento y activo en el momento del montaje.
- ✓ Ensayos por familias de instrumentos.
- ✓ Realizar ensayos generales.
- ✓ Practicar el instrumento como mínimo 2 horas diarias

5. CONCLUSIONES

Se consolidaron las herramientas pedagógicas a partir de la adaptación de piezas musicales que ha despertado gran interés en los estudiantes, donde se implementaron nuevos ritmos y motivaron a seguir interpretando e involucrando más población en este mundo musical.

Se incentivó la práctica musical en la que se contextualizó un repertorio moderno y comercial, acorde a las expectativas de los integrantes de la banda escolar.

Se logró mantener el interés por la práctica instrumental a través de las adaptaciones musicales, tomando como inspiración la música actual y comercial, generando espacios de socialización en diferentes presentaciones y conciertos.

Se dio trascendencia a la música comercial, no solo en la vida cotidiana de los jóvenes que interpretaban cada una de las obras musicales; sino también en la comunidad escolar a la cual pertenecen.

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ANEXOS

ANEXO A: SCORE Y PARTES

Flute

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

ff

12

2

8

p

28

f

44

f

46

53

ff

62

mf

64

f

D.S. al Coda

72

15

f

88

93

104

112

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2
ff

12
p

28) %

39
f

44
ff

62
mf

72
f

82
f

88
f

104
f

112
f

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

12 |

28 | $\%$

f

44

39

f

62 |

mf

ff

D.S. al Coda

72 |

88

f

94

104 |

112

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

12 |

28 | $\%$

f

44 |

f

62 |

ff Θ *mf*

64 | Θ D.S. al Coda

72 |

88 |

f

94 |

104 |

112 |

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Soprano Sax

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Soprano Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of 114 measures across 10 staves. The score includes various dynamics such as *ff* (fortissimo), *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also articulation marks like accents and slurs. Rehearsal marks are placed at measures 12, 28, 38, 44, 56, 62, 72, 88, 97, 104, and 114. A section starting at measure 62 is marked 'D.S. al Coda' and includes a Coda symbol. A repeat sign with first and second endings is shown at measure 72, with a 15-measure first ending and a 2-measure second ending. The score concludes with a final double bar line at measure 114.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Alto Sax 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Alto Sax 1 is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, moving up stepwise to B4, then a half note G4, and a half note F#4. This is followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1, F#1, E1, D1, C1, B0, A0, G0, F#0, E0, D0, C0, B-1, A-1, G-1, F#-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, B-2, A-2, G-2, F#-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, B-3, A-3, G-3, F#-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, B-4, A-4, G-4, F#-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, B-5, A-5, G-5, F#-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, B-6, A-6, G-6, F#-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, B-7, A-7, G-7, F#-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, B-8, A-8, G-8, F#-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, B-9, A-9, G-9, F#-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, B-10, A-10, G-10, F#-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, B-11, A-11, G-11, F#-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, B-12, A-12, G-12, F#-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, B-13, A-13, G-13, F#-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, B-14, A-14, G-14, F#-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, B-15, A-15, G-15, F#-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, B-16, A-16, G-16, F#-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, B-17, A-17, G-17, F#-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, B-18, A-18, G-18, F#-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, B-19, A-19, G-19, F#-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, B-20, A-20, G-20, F#-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, 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Alto Sax 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

mp

12 |

14

25

§ [28]

mf

36

44

ff

47

ff

62

mf

D.S. al Coda

72

80

88

mf

104

ff

110

ff

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Tenor Sax

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2|

ff

mp

12

14

25

28

mf

36

44

ff

47

ff

62

mf

D.S. al Coda

72

80

88

mf

99

104

ff

112

ff

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Baritone Sax

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

p

[12]

p

28

mf

[44]

62

ff

72

16

D.S. al Coda

[88]

mf

104

108

114

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

ff

mp

ff

D.S. al Coda

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

10 [12]

mp

19

28 % 44

14

30

38 62 8

ff D.S. al Coda 72 16

88 104

14

ff

109

116 *f*

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

10 |

mp

12 |

19 |

28 | 14 | 44 |

30 |

38 | 62 | 8 |

ff D.S. al Coda

72 | 16 | 88 | 14 | 104 |

ff

108 |

114 |

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Horn in E $\flat$ 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2

ff

12 16 28

36 44

ff

48

ff

56 62 8

D.S. al Coda

72

78

88

102 104

ff

112

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Horn in E $\flat$ 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Horn in E $\flat$ 2 and consists of ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as rests, eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and full notes. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). Rehearsal marks are indicated by numbers in boxes: [2], [12], [35], [44], [62], [81], [92], [104], and [112]. A section starting at measure 62 is marked "D.S. al Coda" and includes a Coda symbol. Measure numbers 16, 28, 38, 44, 62, 72, 88, 92, 104, and 112 are also indicated. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 112.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trombone 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2/

ff

10

p

12

22

f

28

34

ff

44

f

54

ff

62

63

D.S. al Coda

72

76

85

88

98

ff

104

f

110

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trombone 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

ff

p

f

ff

f

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

ff

D.S. al Coda

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trombone 3

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2
ff

10
[12]
p *f*

28

40
ff *f*

52
ff *f* 62

64
D.S. al Coda [72]

76

86
[88]

96
104
ff *f*

110
f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Baritone (T.C.) 1

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2

ff

10

12

p

28

40

ff

44

f

54

ff

62

68

D.S. al Coda

72

79

88

90

100

ff

104

f

110

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Baritone (T.C.) 2

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2 |

ff

12

10

p

28 |

40

ff

f

62

34

ff

72

68

D.S. al Coda

88

92

104

ff

f

112

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Electric Bass

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

2] *ff*

10] *p*

21] *f*

31] *ff*

41] *ff*

50] *ff*

58] *ff*

67] D.S. al Coda *f*

80] *f*

94] *ff*

106] *f*

114] *f*

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Tuba Bass in Bb

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band

Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza

Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

ff

p

f

ff

ff

D.S. al Coda

f

ff

f

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Score

MATERIALISTA

Concert Band Music by Miguel Ignacio Mendoza
Arranged : Kenny Robert Martinez

Flute *ff*

Clarinet in B♭ 1 *ff*

Clarinet in B♭ 2 *ff*

Clarinet in B♭ 3 *ff*

Soprano Sax *ff*

Alto Sax 1 *ff* *mp*

Alto Sax 2 *ff* *mp*

Tenor Sax *ff* *mp*

Baritone Sax *ff* *p*

Trumpet in B♭ 1 *ff* *mp*

Trumpet in B♭ 2 *ff* *mp*

Trumpet in B♭ 3 *ff* *mp*

Horn in E♭ 1 *ff*

Horn in E♭ 2 *ff*

Trombone 1 *ff*

Trombone 2 *ff*

Trombone 3 *ff*

Baritone (T.C.) 1 *ff*

Baritone (T.C.) 2 *ff* *p*

Snare Drum *p*

Percussion *p*

Electric Bass *ff* *p*

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hrn. 1

Hrn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

The musical score is for a piece titled 'MATERIALISTA'. It features a large ensemble of instruments including Flute, B♭ Clarinets (1, 2, 3), Saxophones (Soprano, Alto 1 & 2, Tenor, Baritone), B♭ Trumpets (1, 2, 3), Horns (1, 2), Trombones (1, 2, 3), Baritone Saxophones (1, 2), Snare Drum, Percussion, and Euphonium. The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by complex, often chromatic, melodic lines and a strong rhythmic drive. The Euphonium part at the bottom features a prominent, melodic line with many slurs and accents. The woodwinds and brass parts provide harmonic support and counter-melodies. The percussion section, including the snare drum and various percussion instruments, maintains a steady, driving rhythm throughout the piece.

MATERIALISTA

3

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hrn. 1

Hrn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The woodwind section includes a Flute, three B♭ Clarinets, a Soprano Saxophone, two Alto Saxophones, a Tenor Saxophone, and a Baritone Saxophone. The brass section consists of three B♭ Trumpets, two Horns, three Trombones, and two Baritone players. The rhythm section includes a Snare Drum, Percussion, and an Electric Bass. The score features complex melodic lines with many slurs and ties, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The page number 3 is in the top right corner.

68

MATERIALISTA

5

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S.Dr.

Perc.

E.B.

This musical score is for a piece titled "MATERIALISTA". It is a full orchestral score with multiple parts for woodwinds, brass, strings, and voices. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The instruments and parts included are:

- Flute (Fl.)
- B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1)
- B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2)
- B♭ Clarinet 3 (B♭ Cl. 3)
- Soprano Saxophone (S. Sax.)
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1)
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- B♭ Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1)
- B♭ Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2)
- B♭ Trumpet 3 (B♭ Tpt. 3)
- Horn 1 (Hrn. 1)
- Horn 2 (Hrn. 2)
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1)
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2)
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3)
- Baritone 1 (Bar. 1)
- Baritone 2 (Bar. 2)
- Snare Drum (S. Dr.)
- Perussion (Perc.)
- Bass (B.)

The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 1 through 12, and the second system covers measures 13 through 24. The music is characterized by a strong, rhythmic pulse, with many parts playing in a "ff" (fortissimo) dynamic. The woodwinds and brass sections play a variety of rhythmic patterns, while the strings provide a steady, pulsing accompaniment. The vocal parts (S. Sax., A. Sax., T. Sax., B. Sax.) enter in measure 13, playing a melodic line that is repeated throughout the piece. The percussion section (S. Dr., Perc.) plays a simple, rhythmic pattern that supports the overall feel of the music.

7

71

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hrn. 1

Hrn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

MATERIALISTA

9

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hrn. 1

Hrn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

ff

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Flute

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Flute in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '7' and '8' is shown. The second staff starts at measure 16 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The third staff starts at measure 21 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The fourth staff starts at measure 29 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The fifth staff starts at measure 38 and includes a forte (f) dynamic marking. The sixth staff starts at measure 49 and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'. A Coda symbol is also present at the end of the piece.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

Musical score for "The Rose Tree" by Franz Schubert, Op. 149, No. 3. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of eight staves. It includes various musical notations such as treble clef, common time signature, and dynamic markings like *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. The score is divided into sections with repeat signs and first/second endings. The piece concludes with a "D.S. al Coda" instruction and a Coda symbol.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

|7|

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in a single system. The second staff starts with a measure rest and continues the melody. The third staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '16'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest and a second ending bracket labeled '25'. The fifth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '34'. The sixth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '42' and a second ending bracket labeled '49'. The seventh staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '60' and a second ending bracket labeled '62'. The score includes various dynamic markings: *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score also includes a section labeled 'D.S. al Coda' and a Coda symbol. The score is arranged by Kenny Robert Martinez.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are also markings for *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the end of the piece. The score includes a section marked "D.S. al Coda" and a Coda symbol. The score is numbered with measures 7, 16, 25, 34, 42, 49, 60, and 61. The score is arranged by Kenny Robert Martinez.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Soprano Sax

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Soprano Saxophone in common time (C). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features various dynamics including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are several measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 7 and 8. A repeat sign is present at measure 25. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final *mf* dynamic. A section labeled 'D.S. al Coda' is indicated at the end of the piece.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Alto Sax 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 |

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 |

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7

16

25

34

42

49

60

64

p

mp

mf

mf

f

p

mf

f

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Alto Sax 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7|

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

13

25

34

42

49

60

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Tenor Sax

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Tenor Saxophone in 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The music features various dynamics including *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). There are several measures with triplets and slurs. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at measure 25. The score concludes with a double bar line and a 'D.S. al Coda' instruction, followed by a coda section marked with a Coda symbol and *mf* dynamics.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

17 8 *p*

[16]

22 *mf*

29 34 *f*

36

[42] 4 *f* 3 *p* 6 *mf* Θ

[49]

[60] *mf* Θ

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

[7]

16

22

25

34

36

42

49

60

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 8 p

16

22 25 % mf mf

29 34 f

36

42 49 60 4 3 6 3 p mf mf

61 D.S. al Coda mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Trombone 1 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of half notes and quarter notes. A first ending bracket labeled '7' spans measures 7 through 16. The second staff continues the melody with various dynamics including *p* (piano) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). A second ending bracket labeled '25' with a repeat sign follows. The third staff features a series of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a first ending bracket labeled '34'. The fourth staff continues the melody with a first ending bracket labeled '42'. The fifth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a first ending bracket labeled '49'. The sixth staff features a triplet of eighth notes and a first ending bracket labeled '52'. The seventh staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '60' and concludes with a double bar line. A 'D.S. al Coda' instruction is placed below the sixth staff, followed by a Coda symbol and a final measure of music. Dynamics such as *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *p* (piano) are indicated throughout the score.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Trombone 2 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of several staves of music with various dynamics and articulations.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. A measure rest of 7 measures follows, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *p*.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a measure rest of 16 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mp*. This is followed by a measure rest of 25 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a measure rest of 27 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 34 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a measure rest of 36 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 42 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a measure rest of 45 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*. This is followed by a measure rest of 49 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *f*. This is followed by a measure rest of 52 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mp*.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a measure rest of 52 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *p*. This is followed by a measure rest of 59 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Staff 7:** Starts with a measure rest of 60 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*. This is followed by a measure rest of 63 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.

The score concludes with the instruction "D.S. al Coda" and a Coda symbol.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

71

7

p

16

mp

mf

25

27

34

36

42

45

mf

f

49

9

mf

60

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Baritone (T.C.) 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Baritone (T.C.) 1 in common time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The second staff continues with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The third staff begins with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The fourth staff continues with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The fifth staff begins with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The sixth staff continues with a half note G4, a half note A4, and a whole note B4. A fermata is placed over the B4. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mp, mf, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'.

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Baritone (T.C.) 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Baritone (T.C.) 2 in common time (C). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of whole notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7. A first ending bracket labeled '7' and '9' covers the last two notes. A second ending bracket labeled '16' covers the last note. The dynamic is *mp*. The second staff starts at measure 20 with a repeat sign and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). It contains eighth and sixteenth notes. The dynamic is *mf*. The third staff starts at measure 30 and continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The dynamic is *mf*. The fourth staff starts at measure 39 and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The dynamic changes from *mf* to *f*. The fifth staff starts at measure 49 and includes a first ending bracket labeled '9' and a key signature change to one sharp (F#). It ends with a double bar line. The dynamic is *mf*. To the right of the fifth staff is the instruction 'D.S. al Coda' followed by a Coda symbol and a final measure. The dynamic is *mf*.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Electric Bass

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7|

12

16

mf

25

34

42

49

f

51

mf

60

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E $\flat$ 2 New

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Horn in E $\flat$ 2. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five staves, each containing musical notation and measure numbers. The first staff starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of notes. The second staff begins with a measure rest and continues with a melodic line. The third staff shows a more complex rhythmic pattern. The fourth staff includes a triplet and a dynamic change to *f*. The fifth staff concludes with a *mf* dynamic and a repeat sign. The score is marked with various dynamics including *mf*, *f*, and *mp*. There are also repeat signs and a section labeled 'D.S. al Coda'.

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 9 16
mp

20 mf 25

30 34

41 42 49 9
mf f

58 60 D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E $\flat$ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 | 9 | 16 |

mp

20

mf

25 %

34

41

42

mf

f

49

9

60

mf

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left are: Fl (Flute), B♭ Cl. 1 (B-flat Clarinet 1), B♭ Cl. 2 (B-flat Clarinet 2), B♭ Cl. 3 (B-flat Clarinet 3), S Sax (Soprano Saxophone), A Sax 1 (Alto Saxophone 1), A Sax 2 (Alto Saxophone 2), T Sax (Tenor Saxophone), B Sax (Baritone Saxophone), B♭ Tpt 1 (B-flat Trumpet 1), B♭ Tpt 2 (B-flat Trumpet 2), B♭ Tpt 3 (B-flat Trumpet 3), Hrn 1 (Horn 1), Hrn 2 (Horn 2), Tbn 1 (Trombone 1), Tbn 2 (Trombone 2), Tbn 3 (Trombone 3), Bar 1 (Baritone 1), Bar 2 (Baritone 2), S.Dr. (Snare Drum), Perc. (Percussion), and E.B. (Euphonium/Bass). The score is written in 4/4 time and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *ff* (fortissimo) and *f* (forte). A rehearsal mark '101' is visible at the top of the page.

MATERIALISTA

11

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hrn. 1

Hrn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Flute

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Flute in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. A first ending bracket labeled '7' and '8' is shown. The second staff starts at measure 16 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The third staff starts at measure 21 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The fourth staff starts at measure 29 and includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking. The fifth staff starts at measure 38 and includes a forte (f) dynamic marking. The sixth staff starts at measure 49 and includes a piano (p) dynamic marking. The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'. A Coda symbol is also present at the end of the piece.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7

8

15

16

25

34

42

49

58

60

p *mp* *mf* *f* *p* *mf* *p* *mf*

D.S. al Coda

Θ

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

| 7 |

The musical score is written for Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2 and consists of seven staves of music. The key signature is one flat (B $\flat$) and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The second staff starts with a measure rest. The third staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '16'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest and a first ending bracket labeled '25'. The fifth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '34'. The sixth staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '42' and a first ending bracket labeled '49'. The seventh staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '60' and a first ending bracket labeled '62'. The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'.

8

15

25

34

42

49

60

62

mp

mf

mf

mf

p

f

p

mf

p

mf

p

mf

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in a single system. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics include *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). There are also markings for *p* and *mf* at the end of the piece. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 7, 16, 25, 34, 42, 49, 60, and 61 indicated. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.S. al Coda".

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Soprano Sax

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Soprano Saxophone in common time (C). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The music features various dynamics including *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *p* (piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). There are several measures with fingerings indicated by numbers 7 and 8. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at measure 25. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final *mf* dynamic. A section labeled "D.S. al Coda" is indicated at measure 58, leading to a Coda symbol and a final *mf* dynamic.

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Alto Sax 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Alto Sax 1 in G major (one sharp) and common time (C). It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) at measure 7. The second staff continues the melody with a dynamic marking of *mp* (mezzo-piano) at measure 16. The third staff features a repeat sign at measure 25 and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fourth staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 34. The fifth staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 42 and a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) at measure 49. The sixth staff includes a dynamic marking of *p* at measure 49, a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 60, and a dynamic marking of *f* at measure 60. The seventh staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 62 and a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 62. The score concludes with a double bar line and a dynamic marking of *mf* at measure 62.

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Alto Sax 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 |

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

13

25

34

42

49

60

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Tenor Sax

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Tenor Sax in 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The music features various dynamics including *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *f* (forte). There are several measures with triplets and slurs. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at measure 25. The score concludes with a double bar line and a 'D.S. al Coda' instruction, followed by a Coda symbol and a final measure. The email address kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com is printed at the bottom of the page.

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

17 8 *p*

16

22 25 *mf*

29 34 *f*

36

42 49 6 *f* *p* *mf*

60 D.S. al Coda *mf*

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7] 8 p

16

22 mf mf

25

29 f 34

36

42 4 f 49 6 p mf

60 D.S. al Coda mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 8 p

16

22 25 % mf mf

29 34 f

36

42 49 6 60 mf p mf

61 D.S. al Coda mf

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Trombone 1 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of half notes and a quarter note. The second staff continues with half notes and a quarter note, marked with a *p* dynamic. The third staff features a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, marked with a *mf* dynamic. The fourth staff continues with eighth notes and a quarter note, marked with a *mf* dynamic. The fifth staff features a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, marked with a *mf* dynamic. The sixth staff continues with eighth notes and a quarter note, marked with a *p* dynamic. The seventh staff features a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, marked with a *mf* dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as rests, notes, beams, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a *mf* dynamic marking.

17 27 36 45 52 60

p *mf* *mf* *mf* *p* *mf*

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Trombone 2 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of several staves of music with various dynamics and articulations.

- Staff 1:** Starts with a whole rest, followed by a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. A measure rest of 7 measures follows, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *p*.
- Staff 2:** Starts with a measure rest of 16 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mp*. This is followed by a measure rest of 25 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Staff 3:** Starts with a measure rest of 27 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 34 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2.
- Staff 4:** Starts with a measure rest of 36 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 42 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2.
- Staff 5:** Starts with a measure rest of 45 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 49 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.
- Staff 6:** Starts with a measure rest of 52 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. This is followed by a measure rest of 58 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *p*.
- Staff 7:** Starts with a measure rest of 60 measures, then a half note G2, a half note F2, a half note E2, and a half note D2. A fermata is placed over the D2. The dynamic is *mf*.

The score concludes with the instruction "D.S. al Coda" and a Coda symbol.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Trombone 3

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

71

7

p

16

mp

25

mf

34

36

42

45

mf

f

49

9

mf

60

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Baritone (T.C.) 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Baritone (T.C.) 1 in common time (C). It consists of six staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The second staff continues with a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The third staff begins with a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The fourth staff continues with a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The fifth staff begins with a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The sixth staff continues with a half note G, a half note A, and a whole note B. A fermata is placed over the B. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (mp, mf, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and repeat signs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'.

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Baritone (T.C.) 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Baritone (T.C.) 2 in common time (C). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of whole notes. A first ending bracket labeled '7' and '9' spans measures 16 and 17, which end with a double bar line. The second staff starts at measure 20 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. A second ending bracket labeled '25' and a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) spans measures 25 and 26. The third staff starts at measure 30, continuing the melodic line. The fourth staff starts at measure 39, showing a dynamic shift from mezzo-forte (mf) to forte (f) with a crescendo hairpin. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in measure 42. The fifth staff starts at measure 49 with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '9' and a repeat sign. After measure 60, the instruction 'D.S. al Coda' is written. The score concludes with a Coda symbol (a circle with a cross) and a final measure marked with mezzo-forte (mf).

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Electric Bass

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7|

12

16

mf

25

34

42

49

f

51

mf

60

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E $\flat$ 2 New

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Horn in E $\flat$ 2. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The time signature is 2/4. The score is divided into five staves, each containing musical notation and measure numbers. The first staff starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of notes. The second staff begins with a measure rest and continues with a melodic line. The third staff features a series of eighth notes. The fourth staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure rest. The fifth staff concludes with a measure rest and a final note. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). The score also includes repeat signs and a 'D.S. al Coda' instruction.

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EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E $\flat$ 1

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 9 16
mp

20 mf 25

30 34

41 42 49 9
mf f

55 60 D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Horn in E♭ 2

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

7 | 9 | 16 |

mp

20

mf

25 %

30

34

42

49

mf

f

60

D.S. al Coda

mf

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Bass in Bb

"Concert Band"

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

Arranged by Kemmy Robert Martinez

The image displays a musical score for the bass line of the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written in bass clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a key signature change to one flat (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several dynamic markings: 'mf' (mezzo-forte) appears on the second and fifth staves, and 'f' (forte) appears on the fourth staff. A repeat sign with first and second endings is present at the beginning of the first staff. The score concludes with a double bar line and the instruction 'D.S. al Coda'. The piece is identified as 'The Rose Tree' and is arranged by Kemmy Robert Martinez.

12

16

25

34

42

49

59

60

D.S. al Coda

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

Score

" Concert Band "

Music: Omar Geles

Arranged: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is arranged for a concert band. It features 18 staves, each labeled with an instrument. The instruments are: Flute, Clarinet in B♭ 1, Clarinet in B♭ 2, Clarinet in B♭ 3, Soprano Sax, Alto Sax 1, Alto Sax 2, Tenor Sax, Baritone Sax, Trumpet in B♭ 1, Trumpet in B♭ 2, Trumpet in B♭ 3, Horn in E♭ 1, Horn in E♭ 2, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Baritone (T.C.) 1, Baritone (T.C.) 2, Snare Drum, Percussion, and Electric Bass. The score is written in 4/4 time. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The music is arranged in a concert band style, with various instrumental parts. A rehearsal mark '17' is placed above the Flute staff at the beginning of the 17th measure. The Electric Bass staff is the only one with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) at the 17th measure.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

This image shows a page of a musical score, likely for a symphony. The score is written for a large ensemble of instruments, including woodwinds, brass, and percussion. The instruments listed on the left side of the page are:

- Fl.
- B♭ Cl. 1
- B♭ Cl. 2
- B♭ Cl. 3
- S. Sax.
- A. Sax. 1
- A. Sax. 2
- T. Sax.
- B. Sax.
- B♭ Tpt. 1
- B♭ Tpt. 2
- B♭ Tpt. 3
- Hrn. 1
- Hrn. 2
- Tbn. 1
- Tbn. 2
- Tbn. 3
- Bar. 1
- Bar. 2
- S. Dr.
- Perc.
- E. B.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features various dynamic markings, including *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The notation includes notes, rests, and other musical symbols typical of a symphonic score. The page is numbered 10 in the top left corner.

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

3

This musical score is for the piece "El Amor Mas Grande Del Planeta". It is arranged for a full orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The orchestration includes the following instruments and parts:

- Flute (Fl.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Clarinet 3 (B♭ Cl. 3):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Saxophone (S. Sax.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trumpet 3 (B♭ Tpt. 3):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Baritone 1 (Bar. 1):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Baritone 2 (Bar. 2):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Snare Drum (S.Dr.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Perussion (Perc.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.
- Bass (E.B.):** Soloist part, marked *mf*.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 1 through 10, and the second system covers measures 11 through 20. The tempo is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4.

This musical score is for the piece "El Amor Mas Grande del Planeta". It is a full orchestral score with multiple staves. The instruments and parts included are:

- Flute (Fl.)
- B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1)
- B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2)
- B♭ Clarinet 3 (B♭ Cl. 3)
- Soprano Saxophone (S. Sax.)
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1)
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2)
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.)
- Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.)
- B♭ Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1)
- B♭ Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2)
- B♭ Trumpet 3 (B♭ Tpt. 3)
- Horn 1 (Hn. 1)
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2)
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1)
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2)
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3)
- Baritone 1 (Bar. 1)
- Baritone 2 (Bar. 2)
- Snare Drum (S. Dr.)
- Perussion (Perc.)
- Euphonium (E. B.)

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a strong rhythmic drive, with many eighth and sixteenth notes. The brass section, including the trumpets, trombones, and euphonium, plays a prominent role in the melody and harmony. The woodwinds and saxophones provide intricate counter-melodies and harmonic support. The percussion section, consisting of snare and percussion, adds to the rhythmic intensity. The score is divided into measures, with a double bar line indicating a section change. The page number 4 is visible in the top left corner.

EL AMOR MAS GRANDE DEL PLANETA

5

This musical score is for the piece "El Amor Mas Grande del Planeta". It is a full orchestral score with vocal soloists. The instrumentation includes:

- Flute (Fl.):** One part.
- Clarinet (Cl.):** Three parts (B♭, B♭, B♭).
- Saxophone (Sx.):** Two parts (A, A).
- Trombone (Tbn.):** Three parts (Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3).
- Baritone (Bar.):** Two parts (Bar. 1, Bar. 2).
- Drum (S.Dr.):** One part.
- Percussion (Perc.):** One part.
- Double Bass (E.B.):** One part.
- Vocal Soloists:** Soprano (S. Sx.), Alto (A. Sx.), Tenor (T. Sx.), and Bass (B. Sx.).

The score is written in 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (B♭). The tempo is marked "Allegro". The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The vocal soloists enter in the first measure. The instrumental parts enter in the second measure. The score ends with a double bar line in the fifth measure.

49

This musical score is for a large ensemble, including woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. The score is written for measures 49 through 58. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The instruments are listed on the left: Flute (Fl.), B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1), B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2), B♭ Clarinet 3 (B♭ Cl. 3), Saxophone (S. Sax.), Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1), Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2), Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax.), Bass Saxophone (B. Sax.), B♭ Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1), B♭ Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2), B♭ Trumpet 3 (B♭ Tpt. 3), Horn 1 (Hn. 1), Horn 2 (Hn. 2), Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1), Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2), Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3), Baritone 1 (Bar. 1), Baritone 2 (Bar. 2), Snare Drum (S. Dr.), Percussion (Perc.), and Double Bass (E. B.). The score features various musical notations, including dynamics (p, mp), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs. The woodwinds and strings play sustained notes, while the brass and percussion provide rhythmic support. The double bass line is prominent in the lower register.

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

S. Dr.

Perc.

E. B.

7

123

Rolling In The Deep

Piccolo

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

8va

A

f

7

(8va)

B

4

16

f

23

8va

A'

ff

29

(8va)

D

4

40

E

f

46

8va

A''

ff

54

(8va)

1.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

Flute

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

8 *f* **A**

8 *f* **B** 4

17 *f* **C**

22 *ff* **A'**

30 *ff* **D** 4

40 *f* **E**

46 *ff* **A''**

54 *ff* **A''**

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Rolling In The Deep

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1 consists of seven staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-6) begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes section marker A. The second staff (measures 7-16) includes section marker B and a 4-measure rest. The third staff (measures 17-21) includes section marker C and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fourth staff (measures 22-29) includes section marker A' and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The fifth staff (measures 30-39) includes section marker D and a 4-measure rest. The sixth staff (measures 40-46) includes section marker E and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The seventh staff (measures 47-54) includes section marker A'' and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. The score also features various articulations such as accents and slurs throughout the piece.

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Rolling In The Deep

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Clarinet in B $\flat$ 2. It consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and a section marker labeled 'A'. The second staff starts at measure 7, includes a section marker labeled 'B', and has a '4' indicating a four-measure rest. The third staff starts at measure 18, includes a section marker labeled 'C', and has a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth staff starts at measure 23, includes a section marker labeled 'A'', and has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The fifth staff starts at measure 31, includes a section marker labeled 'D', and has a '4' indicating a four-measure rest. The sixth staff starts at measure 42, includes a section marker labeled 'E', and has a dynamic marking of *f*. The seventh staff starts at measure 46, includes a section marker labeled 'A'', and has a dynamic marking of *ff*. The final staff starts at measure 54 and ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and rests.

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Rolling In The Deep

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3. It consists of seven staves of music, each containing measures 1 through 53. The score includes dynamic markings (f, ff) and section labels (A, B, C, A', D, E, A'').

Measure 1: **f** (forte)

Measure 6: **B** (Section B)

Measure 16: **C** (Section C)

Measure 21: **A'** (Section A')

Measure 30: **D** (Section D)

Measure 41: **E** (Section E)

Measure 45: **A''** (Section A'')

Measure 53: **1.** (First ending)

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Rolling In The Deep

Soprano Sax.

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

6

16

22

28

40

46

54

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

Alto Sax. 1

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Alto Saxophone 1 is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 54. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-7): Starts with a rest, then a series of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 2 (Measures 8-13): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mf*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 3 (Measures 14-21): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *pp*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 4 (Measures 22-29): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 5 (Measures 30-37): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mf*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 6 (Measures 38-45): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p*. Articulation: slurs.
- Staff 7 (Measures 46-54): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mp*. Articulation: slurs.

Rehearsal marks A, B, C, A', D, and E are placed above the staves at measures 1, 8, 14, 22, 30, and 38 respectively. A first ending bracket is placed above the staff at measure 54.

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Rolling In The Deep

Alto Sax. 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Alto Sax. 2 is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music, with measures numbered 1 through 54. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-7): Starts with a whole rest, then a series of eighth notes. Dynamics: *f*. Marking: [A].
- Staff 2 (Measures 8-13): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mf*. Marking: [B].
- Staff 3 (Measures 14-21): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *pp*. Marking: [C].
- Staff 4 (Measures 22-29): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*. Marking: [A'].
- Staff 5 (Measures 30-37): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mf*. Marking: [D].
- Staff 6 (Measures 38-46): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *p*. Marking: [E].
- Staff 7 (Measures 47-53): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *f*. Marking: [A''].
- Staff 8 (Measures 54-58): Continues the eighth-note pattern. Dynamics: *mp*. Marking: [1.].

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Rolling In The Deep

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Tenor Sax.

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written in treble clef with a common time signature. It consists of six staves of music, each containing measures numbered 1 through 60. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mf, pp, p, mp), articulation (accents, slurs), and repeat signs. The score is divided into sections labeled A, B, C, A', D, E, and A''.

Section A (Measures 1-4): *f* (forte). Measures 1-4 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section B (Measures 5-13): *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measures 5-13 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section C (Measures 14-21): *pp* (pianissimo). Measures 14-21 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section A' (Measures 22-29): *f* (forte). Measures 22-29 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section D (Measures 30-41): *mf* (mezzo-forte). Measures 30-41 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section E (Measures 42-46): *p* (piano). Measures 42-46 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section A'' (Measures 47-53): *f* (forte). Measures 47-53 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

Section 1 (Measures 54-60): *1.* (first ending). Measures 54-60 contain a series of eighth notes and a half note.

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Rolling In The Deep

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in treble clef, 4/4 time. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 16, 26, 34, 46, and 54 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The piece includes several sections marked with letters in boxes: A (measures 1-8), B (measures 9-15), C (measures 16-25), A' (measures 26-33), D (measures 34-45), E (measures 46-53), and A'' (measures 54-64). Dynamics include *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Accents are placed over many notes throughout the piece. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' spans measures 58-61. The score concludes with a final whole note chord in measure 64.

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Rolling In The Deep

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

8

22

30

44

50

A

B

C

A'

D

E

A''

1.

f

pp

f

mp

f

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3. It consists of six staves of music, each with a key signature of one flat (B $\flat$) and a common time signature (C). The score includes various dynamics and section markers:

- Staff 1: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'A'. The music is in 3/4 time.
- Staff 2: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'B' and a box labeled 'C'. The music is in 3/4 time. Dynamics include *pp* (pianissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *f* (forte).
- Staff 3: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'A'.
- Staff 4: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'D' and a box labeled 'E'. The music is in 3/4 time. Dynamics include *p* (piano).
- Staff 5: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled 'A'.
- Staff 6: Starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a box labeled '1.'.

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Rolling In The Deep

Horn in E♭ 1

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep

Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for a single Horn in E♭ 1 part. It is in the key of D major (indicated by two sharps) and 4/4 time. The score consists of six staves of music, with measure numbers 8, 24, 31, 46, and 53 marked at the beginning of their respective staves. The music features a variety of dynamics including *f* (forte), *pp* (pianissimo), *p* (piano), and *mp* (mezzo-piano). There are several accents (>) and slurs throughout the piece. Chord symbols A, B, C, D, E, and A'' are placed above the staff at various points. A first ending bracket labeled '1.' is present at the end of the piece, starting at measure 53. The score concludes with a double bar line.

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Rolling In The Deep

Horn in E $\flat$ 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Sheet music for Horn in E $\flat$ 2, measures 1 through 54. The music is in 4/4 time and key of D major. It includes dynamic markings (*f*, *pp*, *p*, *mp*) and articulation (accents, slurs). Rehearsal marks A, B, C, A', D, E, and A'' are indicated. Measure numbers 7, 24, 31, 46, and 54 are shown at the start of their respective staves. A first ending bracket labeled "1." spans measures 52-54.

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Rolling In The Deep

Trombone 1

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

Trombone 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

8

24

30

37

46

54

f

pp

p

mp

mf

pp

p

mp

f

1.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Trombone 3

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Trombone 3 is written in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score includes the following measures and dynamics:

- Measures 1-7: Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*. Includes rehearsal mark **A**.
- Measures 8-11: Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*. Includes rehearsal marks **B** and **C**.
- Measures 12-19: Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*. Includes rehearsal mark **A'**.
- Measures 20-27: Dynamics range from *mf* to *f*. Includes rehearsal mark **D**.
- Measures 28-35: Dynamics range from *pp* to *p*. Includes rehearsal mark **E**.
- Measures 36-43: Dynamics range from *mp* to *f*. Includes rehearsal mark **A''**.
- Measures 44-54: Dynamics range from *f* to *mp*. Includes a first ending bracket labeled **1.**

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Rolling In The Deep

Baritone (T.C.) 1

" Adele performing Rolling In The D
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Baritone (T.C.) 1 of "Rolling In The Deep" is written in 4/4 time. It consists of seven staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *pp*, *p*, *mp*), articulation (>), and section markers (A, B, C, A', D, E, A''). The score ends with a first ending bracket labeled "1.".

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Rolling In The Deep

Baritone (T.C.) 2

" Adele performing Rolling In The Deep
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score for Baritone (T.C.) 2 of "Rolling In The Deep" is written in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (*f*, *mp*, *pp*, *p*), articulation (>), and section markers (A, B, C, A', D, E). The score ends with a first ending bracket and a repeat sign.

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Rolling In The Deep

Bass Tuba

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

The musical score is written for Bass Tuba in 4/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'A'. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'B'. The third staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'C'. The fourth staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'A' with a prime symbol. The fifth staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'D'. The sixth staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'E'. The seventh staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled 'A' with a double prime symbol. The eighth staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a double bar line and a box labeled '1.'. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as dynamic markings like *f* and *mp*.

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Rolling In The Deep

Bass C

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band
Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

8

14

21

30

38

44

54

f

mp

1.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

" Adele performing Rolling In The Dee
Concert Band

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

80

[A]

Piccolo

Flute

Clarinet in Bb 1

Clarinet in Bb 2

Clarinet in Bb 3

Soprano Sax

Alto Sax 1

Alto Sax 2

Tenor Sax

Horn in Bb 1

Horn in Bb 2

Trumpet in Bb 1

Trumpet in Bb 2

Trumpet in Bb 3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Baritone (T.C.) 1

Baritone (T.C.) 2

Bass Tuba

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Rolling In The Deep

2

The musical score is for the song "Rolling In The Deep" and is arranged for a large ensemble. It begins with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes staves for Piccolo, Flute, Bb Clarinet 1, Bb Clarinet 2, Bb Clarinet 3, Soprano Saxophone, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Horn 1, Horn 2, Bb Trumpet 1, Bb Trumpet 2, Bb Trumpet 3, Trombone 1, Trombone 2, Trombone 3, Baritone 1, Baritone 2, and Double Bass. The second system continues the arrangement for the same instruments. The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The instrumentation is dense, with many instruments playing active parts throughout the piece.

Rolling In The Deep

This musical score is for the song "Rolling In The Deep" and is arranged for a large orchestra and vocal soloists. The score is written for the following instruments and voices:

- Picc.** (Piccolo)
- Fl.** (Flute)
- B♭ Cl. 1** (B-flat Clarinet 1)
- B♭ Cl. 2** (B-flat Clarinet 2)
- B♭ Cl. 3** (B-flat Clarinet 3)
- S. Sax.** (Soprano Saxophone)
- A. Sax. 1** (Alto Saxophone 1)
- A. Sax. 2** (Alto Saxophone 2)
- T. Sax.** (Tenor Saxophone)
- Hr. 1** (Horn 1)
- Hr. 2** (Horn 2)
- B♭ Tpt. 1** (B-flat Trumpet 1)
- B♭ Tpt. 2** (B-flat Trumpet 2)
- B♭ Tpt. 3** (B-flat Trumpet 3)
- Tbn. 1** (Trombone 1)
- Tbn. 2** (Trombone 2)
- Tbn. 3** (Trombone 3)
- Bar. 1** (Baritone 1)
- Bar. 2** (Baritone 2)
- B. Tba.** (Bass Trombone)

The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked "Allegro". The score includes various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *pp* (pianissimo). The vocal soloists (S. Sax., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax.) have a melodic line that is repeated throughout the piece. The instrumental parts (Picc., Fl., B♭ Cl., S. Sax., A. Sax., T. Sax., Hr., B♭ Tpt., Tbn., Bar., B. Tba.) provide a rhythmic and harmonic accompaniment. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the measures are numbered at the bottom of the page.

Rolling In The Deep

4

Picc.

Fl.

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax.

A. Sax. 1

A. Sax. 2

T. Sax.

Hn. 1

Hn. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tba.

Rolling In The Deep

5

This musical score is for the song "Rolling In The Deep" and is page 5 of the arrangement. It features a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written for the following parts:

- Picc.** (Piccolo)
- Fl.** (Flute)
- B♭ Cl. 1, 2, 3** (B-flat Clarinets)
- S. Sax.** (Soprano Saxophone)
- A. Sax. 1, 2** (Alto Saxophones)
- T. Sax.** (Tenor Saxophone)
- Hrn. 1, 2** (Horns)
- B♭ Tpt. 1, 2, 3** (B-flat Trumpets)
- Tim. 1, 2, 3** (Timpani)
- Bar. 1, 2** (Bells)
- B. Tba.** (Bass Tubas)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Key dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *ff* (fortissimo). The score is written in a standard musical notation with a key signature of one flat and a common time signature.

6

Picc. *f* *ff*

Fl. *f* *ff*

B♭ Cl. 1 *f* *ff*

B♭ Cl. 2 *f* *ff*

B♭ Cl. 3 *f* *ff*

S. Sax *f* *ff*

A. Sax 1 *f* *ff*

A. Sax 2 *f* *ff*

T. Sax *f* *ff*

Hn. 1 *f* *ff*

Hn. 2 *f* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 1 *f* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 2 *f* *ff*

B♭ Tpt. 3 *f* *ff*

Tbn. 1 *f* *ff*

Tbn. 2 *f* *ff*

Tbn. 3 *f* *ff*

Bar. 1 *f* *ff*

Bar. 2 *f* *ff*

B. Tbn. *f* *ff*

Rolling In The Deep

7

This musical score is for the song "Rolling In The Deep" and is page 7 of the arrangement. It features a large ensemble of instruments. The score is written in 4/4 time and includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The instruments listed on the left are: Picc., Fl., B♭ Cl. 1, B♭ Cl. 2, B♭ Cl. 3, S. Sax., A. Sax. 1, A. Sax. 2, T. Sax., Hn. 1, Hn. 2, B♭ Tpt. 1, B♭ Tpt. 2, B♭ Tpt. 3, Tbn. 1, Tbn. 2, Tbn. 3, Bar. 1, Bar. 2, and B. Tbn. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. A rehearsal mark 'A' is placed at the beginning of the first system. The score is divided into systems, with the first system containing 11 staves and the second system containing 11 staves. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Flute

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score for the Flute part of "BAILANDO" is written in 7/8 time and consists of 88 measures. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The score includes several section markers: A (measures 1-14), B (measures 15-21), C (measures 22-29), D (measures 30-48), E (measures 49-72), and F (measures 73-88). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as triplets, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes. Dynamic markings like "8va" (octave) and "8va-" (octave down) are used throughout. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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Clarinet in B $\flat$ 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

7

15

22

30

40

49

57

65

73

79

87

A

B

C

D

E

F

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

BAILANDO

Arranged for Concert Band

7

15

22

29

36

46

54

62

71

77

87

A

B

C

D

E

F

154

Clarinet in B $\flat$ 3

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

7

15

22

31

40

50

66

73

79

87

95

A

B

C

D

E

F

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Soprano Sax.

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

7

15

25

34

40

49

57

62

71

78

88

A

B

C

D

E

F

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Alto Sax. 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score for Alto Saxophone 1 is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 10, 18, 33, 39, 46, 52, 62, 73, 79, and 88 indicated at the start of their respective lines. The score includes several labeled sections: Section A (measures 1-10), Section B (measures 11-18), Section C (measures 19-32), Section D (measures 33-45), Section E (measures 46-61), and Section F (measures 62-88). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and sixteenth notes, as well as triplet markings (3) and dynamic markings like accents (^). The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a fermata.

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Alto Sax. 2

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez
Music: Enrique Iglesias
Arranged for Concert Band

A

9

18 **B** 6

30 **C**

37

46 **D**

54 3

62 **E** 3

71

79 **F**

89

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Tenor Sax.

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

9

16

30

40

49

54

62

71

79

87

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score is written for a single trumpet in B-flat. It consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests. There are several measures with triplets indicated by a '3' and a bracket. Section markers A, B, C, D, E, and F are placed above specific measures. Measure numbers 7, 14, 25, 37, 43, 50, 64, 71, 79, and 89 are written at the beginning of their respective staves. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

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Trumpet in B $\flat$ 2

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez
Music: Enrique Iglesias
Arranged for Concert Band

13

24

35

42

55

64

70

76

82

90

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score for Trumpet in B $\flat$ 3 is written in 3/4 time. It begins with a key signature of two flats (B $\flat$ and E $\flat$). The score includes the following rehearsal marks and measure numbers:

- Measure 14: Rehearsal mark A, followed by a 7-measure rest.
- Measure 24: Rehearsal mark B, followed by a 6-measure rest.
- Measure 35: Rehearsal mark C, followed by a 6-measure rest.
- Measure 42: Rehearsal mark D, followed by a 5-measure rest.
- Measure 53: Rehearsal mark E, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Measure 64: Rehearsal mark F, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Measure 70: Rehearsal mark G, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Measure 76: Rehearsal mark H, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Measure 82: Rehearsal mark I, followed by a 4-measure rest.
- Measure 90: Rehearsal mark J, followed by a 4-measure rest.

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Trombone 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez
Music: Enrique Iglesias
Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score for Trombone 1 is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a common time signature (C). The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 16, 30, 42, 50, 58, 68, 74, 82, and 90 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The score includes several marked sections: Section A (measures 9-15), Section B (measures 16-29), Section C (measures 30-41), Section D (measures 50-57), Section E (measures 58-67), and Section F (measures 74-81). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like accents (>). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the final staff.

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Trombone 2

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez
Music: Enrique Iglesias
Arranged for Concert Band

A

9

B

16

C

30

42

D

50

E

58

68

F

75

84

93

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Trombone 3

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

A

8

B

15

C

28

D

38

E

45

F

53

61

70

78

88

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Baritone (T.C.) 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

A

9

16

B

28

C

38

45

D

53

63

E

72

F

88

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Baritone (T.C.) 2

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Horn in E♭ 1

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

8

16

28

40

48

55

66

74

84

92

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Horn in E $\flat$ 2

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

The musical score is written for Horn in E $\flat$ 2 and consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has one flat (B $\flat$) and the time signature is 4/4. The score includes several measures of rests and melodic lines. Rehearsal marks A, B, C, D, E, and F are placed above the staves at measures 8, 14, 24, 44, 61, and 78 respectively. Measure numbers 14, 24, 37, 44, 53, 61, 70, 78, 86, and 92 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

Bass Tuba

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez
Music: Enrique Iglesias
Arranged for Concert Band

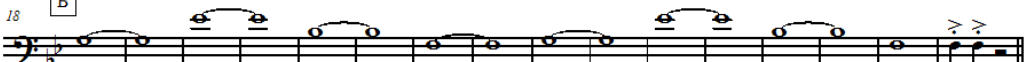
A



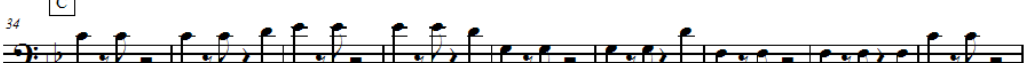
10



B



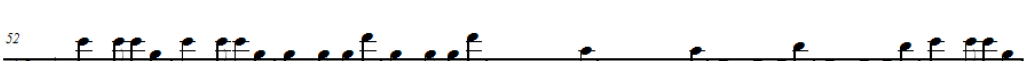
C



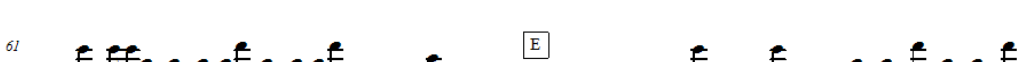
43



D



61



E



82



F



90



kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

BAILANDO

Arr: Kenny Robert Martinez

Music: Enrique Iglesias

Arranged for Concert Band

Flute

Clarinet in B-1

Clarinet in B-2

Clarinet in B-3

Soprano Sax

Alto Sax 1

Alto Sax 2

Tenor Sax

Horn in E-1

Horn in E-2

Trumpet in B-1

Trumpet in B-2

Trumpet in B-3

Trombone 1

Trombone 2

Trombone 3

Baritone (T.C.) 1

Baritone (T.C.) 2

Bass Tuba

Vibraphone

kennyrobertmartinez@hotmail.com

BAILANDO

2

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib.

BAILANDO

3

This page of the musical score, titled "BAILANDO", contains measures 17 through 24. The score is arranged for a large orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Flute (Fl):** Measures 17-24, featuring a melodic line with grace notes and slurs.
- B♭ Clarinet 1 (B♭ Cl. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- B♭ Clarinet 2 (B♭ Cl. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- B♭ Clarinet 3 (B♭ Cl. 3):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Soprano Saxophone (S. Sax):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Alto Saxophone 1 (A. Sax. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Alto Saxophone 2 (A. Sax. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Horn 1 (Hn. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Horn 2 (Hn. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- B♭ Trumpet 1 (B♭ Tpt. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- B♭ Trumpet 2 (B♭ Tpt. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- B♭ Trumpet 3 (B♭ Tpt. 3):** Measures 17-24, playing a rhythmic pattern.
- Trombone 1 (Tbn. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Trombone 2 (Tbn. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Trombone 3 (Tbn. 3):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Baritone 1 (Bar. 1):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Baritone 2 (Bar. 2):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Bass Trombone (B. Tbn.):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.
- Vibraphone (Vib.):** Measures 17-24, playing a melodic line with slurs.

Each staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B♭) and a common time signature (C). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, including notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

BAILANDO

4

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tim. 1

Tim. 2

Tim. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib.

BAILANDO

5

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B♭) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into two systems. The first system includes Flute (Fl), three B♭ Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, 2, 3), three Saxophones (S. Sax, A. Sax 1, A. Sax 2), and three Tenor Saxophones (T. Sax). The second system includes two Horns (Hr. 1, Hr. 2), three B♭ Trumpets (B♭ Tpt. 1, 2, 3), three Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), two Baritone Saxophones (Bar. 1, Bar. 2), one Bass Trombone (B. Tbn.), and a Vibraphone (Vib.). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

BAILANDO

6

This musical score is for a piece titled "BAILANDO". It is arranged for a large ensemble. The score is written for 16 staves, each representing a different instrument or section. The instruments are: Fl (Flute), B♭ Cl 1, B♭ Cl 2, B♭ Cl 3, S Sax (Soprano Saxophone), A Sax 1, A Sax 2, T Sax (Tenor Saxophone), Hn 1 (Horn), Hn 2, B♭ Tpt 1, B♭ Tpt 2, B♭ Tpt 3, Tbn 1, Tbn 2, Tbn 3, Bar 1, Bar 2, B.Tbn (Baritone/Trombone), and Vib (Vibraphone). The music is in 4/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several dynamic markings, including accents and slurs, and a key signature change is indicated by a double sharp sign (F#) on the Flute staff. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the instruments are grouped together in a single system.

BAILANDO

7

Fl

B♭ Cl 1

B♭ Cl 2

B♭ Cl 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr 1

Hr 2

B♭ Tpt 1

B♭ Tpt 2

B♭ Tpt 3

Tbn 1

Tbn 2

Tbn 3

Bar 1

Bar 2

B. Tbn

Vib

17

BAILANDO

8

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib.

The musical score is for a piece titled "BAILANDO". It is marked with a tempo of 110 and a key signature of one flat. The score is for a large ensemble, including Flute (Fl), three B♭ Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, 2, 3), three B♭ Trumpets (B♭ Tpt. 1, 2, 3), three Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), two Baritone Saxophones (Bar. 1, 2), one Alto Saxophone (A. Sax 1), one Tenor Saxophone (T. Sax), one Soprano Saxophone (S. Sax), two Horns (Hr. 1, 2), and one Vibraphone (Vib.). The score is written in a standard musical notation with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one flat (B♭). The instruments are arranged in a large ensemble, with the Flute and Clarinets in the upper woodwinds, the Saxophones in the middle woodwinds, the Horns and Trumpets in the upper brass, and the Trombones, Baritone, and Vibraphone in the lower brass and percussion. The score is marked with a tempo of 110 and a key signature of one flat. The instruments are arranged in a large ensemble, with the Flute and Clarinets in the upper woodwinds, the Saxophones in the middle woodwinds, the Horns and Trumpets in the upper brass, and the Trombones, Baritone, and Vibraphone in the lower brass and percussion.

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib

72

73

74

75

76

77

78

79

80

81

82

83

84

85

86

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92

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BAILANDO

10

The musical score for "BAILANDO" is written for a large ensemble. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Fl (Flute):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Cl (B-flat Clarinet):** Parts 1, 2, and 3, all starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- S. Sax (Soprano Saxophone):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- A. Sax (Alto Saxophone):** Parts 1 and 2, both starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- T. Sax (Tenor Saxophone):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Hr. 1 (Horn 1):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Hr. 2 (Horn 2):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B♭ Tpt (B-flat Trumpet):** Parts 1, 2, and 3, all starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Tim. 1 (Timpani 1):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Tim. 2 (Timpani 2):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Tim. 3 (Timpani 3):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Bar. 1 (Baritone 1):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Bar. 2 (Baritone 2):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- B. Tba (Bass Trombone):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.
- Vib (Vibraphone):** Part 1, starting with a forte (f) dynamic.

The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, with some measures containing rests. The dynamics are marked with 'f' (forte) and 'ff' (fortissimo).

Fl

B♭ Cl. 1

B♭ Cl. 2

B♭ Cl. 3

S. Sax

A. Sax 1

A. Sax 2

T. Sax

Hr. 1

Hr. 2

B♭ Tpt. 1

B♭ Tpt. 2

B♭ Tpt. 3

Tbn. 1

Tbn. 2

Tbn. 3

Bar. 1

Bar. 2

B. Tbn.

Vib.

The musical score is written for a large ensemble. The first system includes Flute (Fl), three B♭ Clarinets (B♭ Cl. 1, 2, 3), three Saxophones (S. Sax, A. Sax 1, A. Sax 2), and three Tenor Saxophones (T. Sax). The second system includes two Horns (Hr. 1, Hr. 2), three B♭ Trumpets (B♭ Tpt. 1, 2, 3), three Trombones (Tbn. 1, 2, 3), two Baritone Saxophones (Bar. 1, Bar. 2), and a Bass Trombone (B. Tbn.). The third system includes a Vibraphone (Vib.). The score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B♭). The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The instruments are arranged in a standard orchestral layout, with the Flute and Clarinets in the upper woodwinds, the Saxophones in the middle woodwinds, and the Horns, Trumpets, and Trombones in the brass section. The Baritone Saxophones and Bass Trombone provide a low-frequency foundation, while the Vibraphone adds a unique timbre to the ensemble.

ANEXO B: FOTOGRAFIAS

Concierto previo en la Parroquia san pablo apóstol.



Concierto día del estudiante santanista



Concierto día del estudiante santanista



Concierto día del estudiante



Concierto en la parroquia san pablo apóstol



Concierto en la parroquia san pablo apóstol

