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Scenes From Sleeping Beauty

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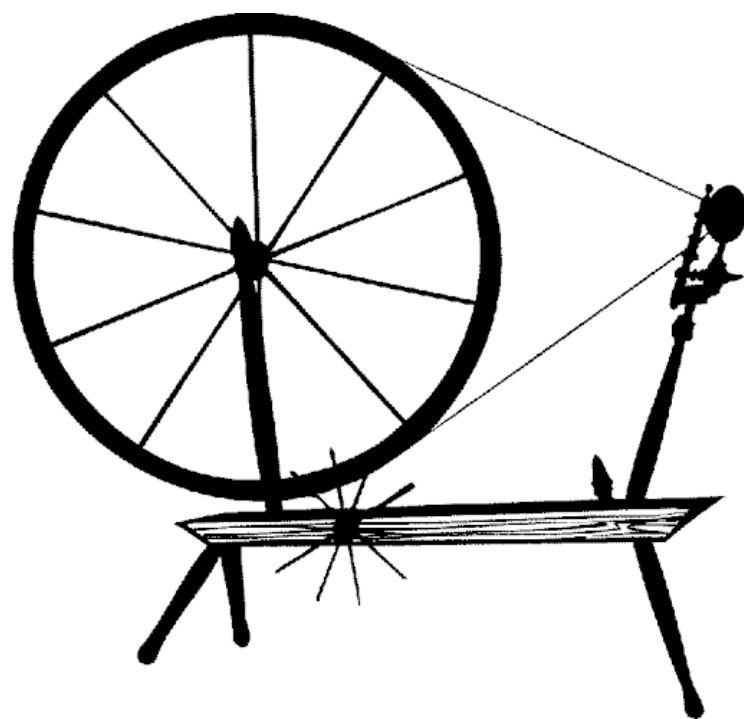
F u l l S c o r e

C o n c e r t P i t c h

Jude Neanor

A-Level Composition

Scenes from Sleeping Beauty



Composed September 2019 - March 2020

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INSTRUMENTATION

Flute	Percussion 2
Oboe	Tam-Tam (T-T)
Clarinet	Thunder-sheet (T.S.)
Bassoon	Xylophone (Xyl.)
	Triangle (Tri.)
French Horn	Glockenspiel (Glock.)
Trumpet	
Trombone	Piano
Tuba	
	Violin I
Timpani	Violin II
Percussion 1	Viola
Crash Cymbal (Cr. Cym.)	Violoncello
Snare Drum S.D.	Contrabass
Suspended Cymbal (Sus. Cym.)	
Xylophone (Xyl.)	
Tam-Tam (T-T)	
Tubular Bells (T.B.)	

Duration: 00:05:59:11

Performance Notes:

The thundersheet used from bars 27-30 can, if resources are limited, be replaced by a large bass drum.

Whilst one of each woodwind and brass instrument will suffice, the strings require a large number of players per part. It is suggested they play in a 6-6-4-2-2 sized ensemble.

PREFACE

This is a piece of film music that underscores scenes from a U-rated animated adaptation of 'Sleeping Beauty'. Inspiration has been taken from Alan Menken's score for 'Beauty and the Beast' and Richard Strauss' 'Alpine Symphony.'

There are two main themes- the 'Sleeping Beauty' theme, and the 'Danger Theme.' There are also themes for less important characters, such as the King and Queen. Written in C major, the 'Sleeping Beauty' (S.B.) theme represents S.B. and is used as a main theme for the film.

The 'Danger' theme describes a sense of danger. It is comprised of eight crotchets, and is in E Phrygian, which helps to create a sense of uncertainty.

To make the themes memorable, the implied harmony of the two themes is fairly simple; the music of fairy-tale films often becomes an important part of the film's brand. Each theme is developed harmonically throughout, however, for example at bar 9, the 'S.B.' theme is modified to allow for a modulation to G, or at bar 30, where the 'Danger' theme is re-harmonised in G mixolydian.

The piece's tonic is C. It modulates to various keys, for example G, Db and E as the piece progresses, mostly using using 6^{ths} (bar 128) and V⁽⁷⁾s (bar 107). Diminished 7^{ths} are also used: see bar 28.

The rhythmic simplicity of the themes allows for easy development. The 'Danger' theme is used in 5/8 and then 7/8 at bar 110. The 'S.B.' theme is metrically modulated to a 6/8 jig in 'The Banquet'.

This composition is scored for a medium sized orchestra, ensuring the preservation of the classic 'Hollywood' sound, and enabling the score to be reduced to a stage version, similarly to how Beauty and the Beast was reduced for Broadway. Instrumentation plays a key role in defining mood, like in 'Cursed,' when S.B. meets the old lady and the 'Danger' theme is played on a glockenspiel. Its bell-like nature evokes a sense of magic and mystery, whilst still portraying a sense of danger.

Performing forces have been selected depending on the key the music is in- the second half of 'The Miracle' is in D major, a key sympathetic strings and piano. Moving to Db major in 'The Banquet' makes it lets the the brass to take over from the strings and woodwinds.

In Strauss' 'Alpine Symphony,' at climactic moments the strings could be buried by the large brass/woodwind sections. To prevent this, Strauss instructs the violins to play the melody with tremolo, helping to distinguish the string line from the rest of the orchestra. The broad crotchets of the 'Danger Theme' provide the perfect platform for this device, as can be seen at the end of the Overture, where it has the added advantage of contributing to the unsettled texture.

'Scenes from Sleeping Beauty'

v1.0

'Overture':
Film titles shown on screen

The flute, trumpet, piano and high strings here play the S.B. theme. It outlines a C major triad then adds a sense of drive by moving to an F major chord

andante e regale $\text{♩} = 60$

The score is written for a full orchestra and includes the following parts:

- Markers:** A staff with bar lines and repeat signs.
- Flute:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mf*, and *f*. Includes a 10-measure trill.
- Oboe:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*.
- Clarinet in B♭:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *mf*.
- Bassoon:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *sfz*. Includes triplet markings.
- Horn in F:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *f*.
- Trumpet in B♭:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *f*. Includes a triplet marking.
- Trombone:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *f*.
- Tuba:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *sfz*. Includes triplet markings.
- Timpani:** Features a rhythmic pattern with dynamics *mf* and *f sim.*
- Percussion:** Includes Cr. Cym. and S.D. parts.
- Piano:** Features a rhythmic accompaniment with dynamics *mf*, *f sim.*, and *f*.
- Violin 1 & 2:** Features melodic lines with dynamics *mf* and *f*.
- Viola:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *f* and *mf*.
- Violoncello:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *sfz*. Includes triplet markings.
- Contrabass:** Features a melodic line with dynamics *mf* and *sfz*. Includes triplet markings.

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The 'camera' starts to pan into a town, shown at the heart of a great kingdom. The S.B. Theme is played in the dominant key of G major

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- HP (Harp):** Silent throughout the page.
- Fl. (Flute):** Enters in measure 10 with a rapid sixteenth-note pattern, marked *f*.
- Ob. (Oboe):** Plays a melodic line starting in measure 7, marked *f* and *sfz*.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Enters in measure 7 with a melodic line, marked *f* and *fp*.
- Bsn. (Bassoon):** Plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sfz* and *f*.
- Hn. (Horn):** Plays a melodic line, marked *f* and *fp*.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Plays a melodic line, marked *f* and *sfz*.
- Tbn. (Trombone):** Plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sfz* and *ff*.
- Tba. (Tuba):** Plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *sfz* and *ff*.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Plays a rhythmic accompaniment, marked *f* and *fp cresc*.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Includes T-T (Toms), Sus. Cym. (soft beaters), and Glock. (Glockenspiel).
- Pno. (Piano):** Plays a complex accompaniment, marked *fp* and *ff 8^{va}*.
- Vln. (Violins):** Two parts, both marked *f*.
- Vla. (Viola):** Marked *f*.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Marked *sfz* and *f*.
- Cb. (Cello):** Marked *sfz* and *f*.

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The first three notes of this quaver figure suggest the Queen's theme

The 'camera' goes through a set of doors to a palace and shows the king and queen. This is the King's theme.

molto rit. . . . ♩=50

poco rit.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- HP (Harp):** Indicated by a double bar line with a cross, suggesting a tremolo effect.
- Fl. (Flute):** Features a quaver figure with a trill-like ornament.
- Ob. (Oboe):** Plays a melodic line with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Features a trill-like ornament and a melodic line with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Bsn. (Bassoon):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Hn. (Horn):** Plays a melodic line with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Features a melodic line with dynamic markings from *f* to *ff*.
- Tbn. (Trombone):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Tba. (Tuba):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Features a *fp cresc* marking and dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Includes *Sus. Cym.* (Suspended Cymbal) and *Cr. Cym.* (Crash Cymbal) with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Pno. (Piano):** Features a complex accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Vln. (Violins):** Divided into two parts (1 and 2), featuring a quaver figure with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff* and *sim.* (sustained) markings.
- Vla. (Viola):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.
- Cb. (Cello):** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with dynamic markings from *mf* to *ff*.

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The narrator begins to speak, describing the story of Sleeping Beauty.

The muted trumpet here plays fragments of the Danger theme

Xylophone plays fragments of the Queen's theme

♩=120

rit. . . .

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- HP (Harp):** Features a tremolo effect in the first measure.
- Fl. (Flute):** Plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Ob. (Oboe):** Plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Bsn. (Bassoon):** Plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Hn. (Horn):** Remains silent until measure 22, then plays a melodic line.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Plays a melodic line starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, marked *con sord.* (con sordina).
- Tbn. (Trombone):** Remains silent until measure 22, then plays a melodic line, marked *con sord.*
- Tba. (Tuba):** Remains silent until measure 22, then plays a melodic line.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Remains silent throughout the score.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Includes two staves. The xylophone (Xyl.) plays a rhythmic pattern starting in measure 22, marked *f*.
- Pno. (Piano):** Provides harmonic support, marked *f*.
- Vln. (Violins):** Two staves (1 and 2) play a rhythmic pattern, marked *f*.
- Vla. (Viola):** Plays a melodic line, marked *f*.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Plays a melodic line, marked *f*.
- Cb. (Cello):** Plays a melodic line, marked *f*.

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'The Miracle':
The Queen is washing in a river, wishing for a child that she fears she will never get. The Queen's theme is again played.

A magical frog tells her that she will have a daughter. The Danger theme is played in a subtle Mixolydian form to represent the danger faced by the child. The bassoon, clarinet and muted brass instruments represent the frog.

adagio ♩=65

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Pno.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

3

4

3

4

3

4

pp

fp

p

flz.

bell up

f

pp

fp

p

cup mute

3

p

cup mute

Xyl.

pp

pp

pizz.

pp

pizz.

mp

sim.

3

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A variation on the Queen's theme
is played

poco rit.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- HP (Harp):** Silent throughout the passage.
- Fl. (Flute):** Part 1, *mp*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Ob. (Oboe):** Part 1, *mp*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Cl. (Clarinet):** Part 1, *mp*, *norm.*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Bsn. (Bassoon):** Part 1, *mp*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Hn. (Horn):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Tpt. (Trumpet):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Tbn. (Trombone):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Tba. (Tuba):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Timp. (Timpani):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Perc. (Percussion):** Part 2, *mp*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38, marked *Glock.* and *sim.*
- Pno. (Piano):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Vln. (Violin):** Part 1, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38, marked *mp* and *sim.*
- Vln. (Violin):** Part 2, *p*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38, marked *mp* and *sim.*
- Vla. (Viola):** Part 1, *p*, *arco*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Vc. (Violoncello):** Part 1, *p*, *arco*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.
- Cb. (Cello):** Part 1, *p*, *arco*. Features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 37-38.

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A short linking passage as
the scene changes to the castle

The Queen has given birth,
and the King and Queen are
seen rejoiced to have a child. *The
Sleeping Beauty theme is again played
by a solo string section and piano*

♩=100

rit. a tempo

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

42

43

44

45

46

47

48

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Close up of King, Queen and baby. The King's theme is again played with suggestions of the Queen's theme in the trombone, cellos and timpani to decorate the cadence.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page: HP (Harp), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. (Percussion), Pno. (Piano), Vln. (Violin), Vla. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Contrabass). The score spans measures 49 to 55. Key dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *ff* (fortissimo), *sfz* (sforzando), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *fp cresc* (fortissimo piano crescendo). Performance instructions such as 'norm.' (normal), 'Tutti', and '8va' (8va) are also present. The percussion part includes 'Sus. Cym.' (Suspended Cymbal) and 'Cr. Cym.' (Crash Cymbal). The piano part features a 'Tutti' section starting in measure 52. The woodwind and string parts have various articulations and slurs. The overall texture is dense and dramatic, particularly in the later measures.

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'The Banquet':
The scene changes to outside the castle, and the 'camera' moves into a large banquet hall, outside which children are merrily playing to celebrate the birth. *The Sleeping Beauty theme is played as a light fugue by the woodwinds and later by the strings*

♩.=96 energetically

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes the woodwind instruments: Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba.). Below these are the percussion instruments: Timpani (Timp.), Percussion 1 (Perc. 1), and Percussion 2 (Perc. 2). The bottom section includes the piano (Pno.) and the string section, consisting of Violin 1 (Vln. 1), Violin 2 (Vln. 2), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.).

The score is in the key of D major and 3/4 time. It begins with a dynamic of *f* (forte) and a tempo of 96 beats per minute, marked "energetically". The woodwinds play a light fugue of the Sleeping Beauty theme. The strings provide a rhythmic accompaniment. The score includes various dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, *ff*, *fp*, *cresc*, and *sfz*. There are also trills and tremolos indicated in the woodwind parts.

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The scene changes to the kitchen of the castle, where chefs are hurriedly assembling a feast for the couple and their guests.

The music becomes more comical as the film shows the waiters struggling with precariously balanced platters of food to bring out onto the table.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments listed on the left are: HP (Harp), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. (Percussion), Pno. (Piano), Vln. (Violin), Vla. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Cello). The score begins in D major and changes to B-flat major at measure 73. Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The harp part (HP) has two 'x' marks above it, indicating muted strings. The woodwinds and strings play melodic lines, while the brass and percussion provide harmonic support. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the page.

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The 'camera' moves up the dining hall to the high table

A toast is made to the King and Queen, and the hall erupts into applause to celebrate their long awaited achievement. The King's theme is played with fragments of the Queen's theme underneath (see oboe or violin II)

The 12 invited fairies begin to cast their magic spells as gifts to the baby.

♩=96 rit. . . . a tempo

meno mosso ♩=95

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments listed on the left are: HP (Harp), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. (Percussion), Pno. (Piano), Vln. (Violin), Vla. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Cello). The score is in 4/4 time and features a key signature of three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The tempo starts at 96 beats per minute, marked 'rit.' (ritardando) and then 'a tempo'. The dynamics range from *mp* (mezzo-piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The percussion part includes a triangle (Tri.) and a cymbal (Cr. Cym.). The string parts include first and second violins, viola, violoncello, and cello. The woodwind parts include flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon, horn, trumpet, trombone, and tuba. The brass parts include horn, trumpet, trombone, and tuba. The string parts include violin, viola, violoncello, and cello. The percussion part includes timpani, triangle, and cymbal. The piano part is also present. The score is divided into measures 76 through 81. There are large black circles on the score, likely indicating specific measures or sections.

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'Cursed':
The Narrator tells the audience that time is passing by, and the King forbade anyone from telling the child the danger she faced. *This is another link section, although less animated than before due to the nature of the scene.*

in 2

rit.

♩=80

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Pno.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

mp tranquillo

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The princess is running happily through the castle on her 18th birthday, little knowing the imminent danger she faces. A mellow and sorrowful version of the S.B. theme is played

rit. . . . a tempo

HP

Fl. *p dolce* *pp eerily, grad. cresc* *sim.*

Ob. *p dolce*

Cl. *p dolce*

Bsn.

Hn. *p dolce*

Tpt. *p dolce*

Tbn. *p dolce*

Tba. *p dolce*

Timp. *pp eerily*

Perc. 1 *pp eerily* T.B.

Perc. 2

Pno. *p eerily*

Vln. 1 *p dolce* *eerily*

Vln. 2 *p dolce* *eerily*

Vla. *p dolce e leggero* *bowing sim.* *sim.* *eerily*

Vc. *p dolce e leggero* *sim.* *eerily*

Cb. *p eerily*

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The princess begins to climb a spiralling staircase in a high tower. A metrically modulated version of the Danger theme is played from bar 110.

♩=180

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The woodwind section includes Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bassoon (Bsn.), Horn (Hn.), Trumpet (Tpt.), Trombone (Tbn.), and Tuba (Tba.). The percussion section includes Timpani (Timp.) and Percussion (Perc.). The keyboard section includes Piano (Pno.). The string section includes Violins (Vln.), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), and Contrabass (Cb.). The score features various dynamics such as *pp*, *ppp*, *mf*, *p*, *mp*, *f*, *sfz*, and *p*. Performance instructions include *pp eerily, grad. cresc* and *sim.*. The score is marked with a tempo of ♩=180. Large numbers 5, 7, and 6 are placed vertically in the woodwind and percussion staves, likely indicating fingerings or specific performance techniques. The score spans from bar 106 to 111.

106

107

108

109

110

111

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She comes across an old lady in a tower who is spinning a spindle

She approaches the lady.

She pricks herself on the needle. She and the other occupants of the castle fall into the prophesied deep sleep

♩=100 *molto rit.* ♩=60 ♩=100 *accel.* ♩=120

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

Pno.

Vln. 1

Vln. 2

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

ff *sfz* *pp* *p* *f* *ff* *sfz*

travel the bow

8va

T.B.

Glock.

S.D.

niente

Sus Cym. (one hard and one soft beater)

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'100 Years Later':
A prince is seen riding through the forest, searching for the castle

The narrator speaks over these four bars, telling the audience that 100 years has past, and that the prince is searching for the castle to wake Sleeping Beauty so he can marry her *The Danger theme is played.*

♩=90

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Pno.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

mf

f risoluto

f

f agitato

mf

mf

rit.

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The instruments are listed on the left side of the page: HP (Harp), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), Tba. (Tuba), Timp. (Timpani), Perc. (Percussion), Pno. (Piano), Vln. (Violin), Vla. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Cello). The score is written in a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The percussion part includes a xylophone (Xyl.) and is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The woodwinds and brass parts feature melodic lines with various dynamics, including mezzo-forte (mf) and forte (f). The strings play a rhythmic accompaniment, with the violins marked with a 'div.' (divisi) instruction. The harp part is indicated by a double bar line with two vertical lines.

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The whole castle wakes.
The S.B. theme is played in a
reprise form, with elements of
the King/Queen's theme (trumpet
at bar 138)

The Narrator begins to conclude
the story, saying that the Prince
and Sleeping Beauty plan to get
married and will live happily ever
after

♩=90

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. The top section includes the woodwind and brass instruments: HP (Horn in Part), Fl. (Flute), Ob. (Oboe), Cl. (Clarinet), Bsn. (Bassoon), Hn. (Horn), Tpt. (Trumpet), Tbn. (Trombone), and Tba. (Tuba). The middle section includes Percussion (Perc.) with Cr. Cym. (Cymbal) and Sus. Cym. (soft beater), and Pno. (Piano). The bottom section includes the string instruments: Vln. 1 and 2 (Violins), Vla. (Viola), Vc. (Violoncello), and Cb. (Contrabass). The score features various dynamics such as *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ff* (fortissimo), as well as articulation marks like *tr* (trill) and *trm* (trill mark). The tempo is marked as ♩=90. The score is divided into measures, with bar numbers 137 through 145 indicated at the bottom.

137

138

139

140

141

142

143

144

145

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The 'camera' moves rapidly down the aisle of a grand church where Sleeping Beauty and the Prince are getting married. The S.B. theme is played over an extended cadence to the tonic of C major.

molto rit.

HP

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bsn.

Hn.

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

Timp.

Perc.

Pno.

Vln.

Vla.

Vc.

Cb.

pp *ff*

Sus cymbal, soft beater

ff

T-T.

pp *ff*

sfz *ff*

sfz *ff*

sfz *ff*

sfz *ff*

ff cresc.

ff cresc.

ff cresc.

ff cresc.

ff cresc.

ff cresc.

3 *tr*

3 3 3 3 3 3

3 3

A Level Composition - 1M01 - 'Scenes from Sleeping Beauty'
Jude Neanor - 6178

The scene cuts to the outside of the church, where they kiss under a shower of confetti. *The S.B. theme is again played*

The 'camera' pans out of the couple, eventually reaching a complete aerial shot of the kingdom as it did at the beginning.

Black screen

a tempo

molto rit.

a tempo

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format. It includes staves for:

- HP (Harp)
- Fl. (Flute)
- Ob. (Oboe)
- Cl. (Clarinet)
- Bsn. (Bassoon)
- Hn. (Horn)
- Tpt. (Trumpet)
- Tbn. (Tenor Trombone)
- Tba. (Tuba)
- Timp. (Timpani)
- Perc. 1 & 2 (Percussion)
- Pno. (Piano)
- Vln. 1 & 2 (Violins)
- Vla. (Viola)
- Vc. (Violoncello)
- Cb. (Contrabass)

 The score features various dynamics such as *f*, *ff*, and *fff*, and includes musical notations like triplets and trills. A large '2/4' time signature is prominently displayed in the middle of the score.

150

151

152

153

154

155