

Vocal ranges:

The image displays six staves of musical notation, each representing a different vocal range. The staves are labeled on the left as Soprano 1, Soprano 2, Alto 1, Alto 2, Tenor, and Bass. Each staff shows a sequence of three notes: a quarter note, a half note, and a quarter note. The notes are connected by a diagonal line, indicating a melodic line. The Soprano 1 staff starts on a G4 and goes up to a G5. The Soprano 2 staff starts on a G4 and goes up to a G4. The Alto 1 staff starts on a G3 and goes up to a G4. The Alto 2 staff starts on a G3 and goes up to a G4. The Tenor staff starts on a G2 and goes up to a G3. The Bass staff starts on a G1 and goes up to a G2. The Tenor and Bass staves have an '8' below the first note, indicating an octave shift.

In a piece such as this, in which each part usually enters independently, it is difficult to notate dynamics, especially since a lot of them are written into the piece, created by the voicings. I have tried to indicate areas where changes in dynamic levels are needed, but rather than follow them strictly, it would be better to let the conductor determine the parameters and pace of changes. In all cases, a gradual change from one level to another is preferred, rather than abrupt changes.

The strings should try to match their sound, especially when playing unisons. Vibrato can be used - enough to create a nice sound, but not so much that the tone loses its focus.