



RONIERE LEITE SOARES – author (*Self-taught composer*)

Roniere Leite Soares was born in the city of Campina Grande, state of Paraíba, Brazil (1972);

He started in music in the district of Boa Vista, specifically in the spoken solfeggio, through professor Inácio Severino Silvano, in 1987. The base of his musical studies was philanthropic Philharmonic Bom Jesus. It was also in this music band that, in 1988, learned sung solfeggio with José Francisco Mariano, famous band-master of the state of Paraíba. Still in 1988 was part of the musical band Apocalypse, in Boa Vista-PB, as second drummer.

In 1989 he learned the clarinet with conductor Francisco Paulo da Silva and began, as a self-taught, to compose his first songs. In 1990 begins to make the first instrumental arrangements for band.

In 1991 he learns alto saxophone. It begins to integrate carnival orchestras whose repertoire is formed of marchinhas, marchas-ranchos, sambas-canções and frevos-de-rua.

In 1992 he became Conductor of the Bom Jesus Philharmonic and experimented with the "escaleta" (or soprophonic). Between 1992 and 1993 he participated in the Bom Jesus Choir of the Parish of the Patron of Boa Vista, PB.



Roniere Soares (in escaleta), 1992: Boa Vista – State of Paraíba – Brazil. The first standing: from right to left



In the Department of Arts of the UFPB (campus I), from 1994, he studied high sax Eb with professor Rivaldo Antônio Santana; Rhythmic Dictation with Professor Joelson Miguel (Pozzoli method); Formation of Composite Compasses with Professor Fernando José Torres Barbosa; and Transverse Flute with Professor Luciênio de Macedo Teixeira.

Between 1995 and 1998 he became a saxophonist for a band called Remelexo, from the city of Soledade-PB, where he recorded his first Compact Disk in saxophone, as well as songs of his own.



Roniere Soares, 1996: band Remelexo (in alto saxophone E bemol)

In 1996 he experimented with Tenor, Soprano and Baritone Saxophones. Subsequently, in 1998, he experimented with the trombone of pistos and the bombardino C.

In December of 1998 he is invited to direct the Bom Jesus dos Martírios Municipal Philharmonic, of the city of Boa Vista - PB.

In 2002 he published two textbooks on Musical Theory: Clave de Sol and Clave de Fá (4th line). The material was used as a pedagogical tool in the teaching of music for young people of the city of Boa Vista-PB. However, this same material was adopted in cities in Paraíba, such as Soledade, São Vicente do Seridó, Alcantil, Barra de Santana, Serra Redonda and Barra de São Miguel.

In 2004, 2005 and 2007 held the State Meeting of Civil Philharmonic of Paraíba, nicknamed "Falarmônica". This event was held in the city of Boa Vista, PB.



In 2007 he was invited by the conductor Antônio Guimarães Correia to conduct Coral Esperança, a children's group at the municipal school Maria Cândida de Oliveira (Campina Grande - Paraíba). In the same year, he records his first solo CD titled "Soprano Alto", only with unpublished compositions, object of a cultural project approved by the Municipal Fund of Culture of Campina Grande (FUMUC).

In 2008, in Recife-PE, he participated in a regency course with the conductor Parcival Módolo (from Universidade Presbiteriana Mackenzie, SP).



Renan Pimenta de Holanda Filho (President of the bands of music of the State of Pernambuco) e Roniere Leite Soares: course of conducting choral with the teacher Parcival Modolo, 2008 – Recife-PE. Local: Memorial of Medicine of Pernambuco

In 2009 he participated in the Funarte Panel, promoted by the Ministry of Culture through the Bandas Project, in the city of Bananeiras-PB. In this event, he took the regency course with conductor Marcelo Jardim, from UFRJ.

In 2010 he ruled the Municipal Philharmonic Epitácio Pessoa on several occasions, replacing the conductor Fernando Araújo.

Roniere L. Soares - Municipal Philharmonic Epitácio Pessoa, 2010 (Campina Grande - PB - Brazil)

In 2011, in the capital João Pessoa-PB (UFPB), participated in the course of arrangement and instrumentation with the Argentine saxophonist Hector Costita.



In July 2011 he became acting conductor of the Epitácio Pessoa Philharmonic, a music band from the municipality of Campina Grande-PB, replacing conductor Fernando Araújo, in musical training in Spain.

In 2012 he became a professor at the UFCG. As of this year, he has been autonomously dedicated to the musical creation of instrumental pieces such as anthems, dobrados, frevos, processions marches, boleros, maxixes, choros, other popular genres.

In 2014 he produced two incidental songs for soundtrack: 1. Iberian Unconscious and 2. Northeastern Gallop. These two compositions were commissioned for the documentary "When I wore my leather suit", by the filmmakers Flávio Alex Farias & Soahd Rached Farias. This DOC was awarded in 3rd place in the FARCUME - IV Festival of Short Films in Faro, Portugal (August / 2014).

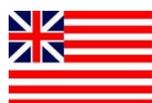
On November 3, 2018, during the Second Interstate Meeting of Philharmonic, at the invitation of maestro Anselmo de Oliveira, he led the parade of a large band formed by 300 musicians, in the city of Baraúna – Paraíba - Brazil.



City of Baraúna – Paraíba – Brazil (2018): ruling on invitation

He currently has alumni who study music at the Federal University of Campina Grande (UFCG), PB.

Idiom: English



Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Parte Geral (GRADE)

Ano: 2000

$\text{♩} = 95$

Composição do Professor Roniere Leite Soares

1 Introdução: 3 2 3 4

Sax Alto Eb

Sax Tenor Bb

Clarinete Bb

Requite Eb

Flauta C

Trompete Bb

Trombone C

Bombardino C

Trompa Eb

Sousafone Eb

Sousafone Bb

5 6 7 8

The image shows a musical score for a piece in A major, spanning measures 5 to 8. The score is arranged in 12 staves, with the first four staves likely representing a vocal line and the remaining eight staves representing a piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. Measure 5 begins with a melodic line in the first staff, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment in the fifth staff consists of chords. Measure 6 continues the melodic line, with a fermata over the first note. Measure 7 shows further melodic development, and measure 8 concludes the section with a final melodic phrase and a fermata. The piano accompaniment provides harmonic support throughout, with various chordal textures and rhythmic patterns.

9 10 11 12

The image shows a musical score for a piece in A major, spanning measures 9 to 12. The score is written on 11 staves. The first four staves (1-4) are treble clefs, and the last three staves (8-10) are bass clefs. The fifth and sixth staves (5-6) contain chords and are also in treble clef. The key signature is A major (three sharps). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the note values. Measure 9 starts with a treble clef staff containing a triplet of eighth notes. Measure 10 features a piano (p) dynamic marking. Measure 11 includes a forte (f) dynamic marking. Measure 12 ends with a fermata. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, beams, and slurs.

Canto: 

13 14 15 16



The musical score consists of 12 staves. The first four staves are in treble clef, and the last eight are in bass clef. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). Measures 13-16 are marked with measure numbers. The score features numerous triplet markings (indicated by a '3' below the notes) and piano dynamics (*p*). The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and various articulation marks.

29 30 31 32 Refrão:

Refrão:

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with multiple systems. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The score is divided into four measures, labeled 33, 34, 35, and 36. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano). The right hand part features melodic lines and chords, while the left hand part provides harmonic support with chords and bass lines. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of measure 36.



37 38 39 40

p

p

p

p

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista - ETER

De: Roniere Leite Soares

Sax Alto Mib

Campina Grande-PB

Int. *f*

Voz *p*

Refrão *f*

1. *f* 2. *f*

Fim.

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

1o Clarinete Sib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

The musical score is written for a 1st Clarinet in B-flat. It begins with an introduction in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of 95 beats per minute. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The introduction consists of several measures with triplets and slurs. The dynamic is marked *f*. Following the introduction, there is a section labeled "Voz:" (Vocal), which includes a vocal line and a corresponding clarinet line. The vocal line features a melodic line with slurs and triplets, while the clarinet line provides harmonic support. The dynamic for this section is marked *p*. The next section is the "Refrão:" (Refrain), which is marked with a dynamic of *f*. It consists of a series of notes, some with slurs and triplets. The final section is the "Finalização:" (Finalization), which is marked with a dynamic of *p* and ends with a double bar line. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, triplets, and dynamic markings.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

2o Clarinete Sib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

The introduction consists of 10 staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a 4/4 time signature. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The music features a melodic line with several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) and a bass line. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Voz:

The vocal part is written on a single staff, starting with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). It features a melodic line with triplet markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Refrão:

The chorus consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The music features a melodic line with a triplet marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Finalização:

The finalization consists of one staff of music. It begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and features a melodic line with triplet markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Fim

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

3o Clarinete Sib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

p

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

p

Finalização:

f

p

fim.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Saxhornes Mib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

The musical score is written for Saxhornes Mib in the key of D major (three sharps) and 4/4 time. It begins with an introduction marked 'f' (forte) and a tempo of quarter note = 95. The introduction consists of four measures of chords and eighth-note patterns. This is followed by a vocal line marked 'p' (piano) for the first two measures, then 'mp' (mezzo-piano) for the next two measures. The vocal line consists of eighth-note patterns. The refrain, marked 'f', consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns. The finalization, also marked 'f', consists of four measures of chords and eighth-note patterns, ending with a double bar line.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Ano: 2000

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

1o Trompete Sib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

p

Finalização:

f

The musical score is written for a 1st Trumpet in B-flat. It begins with an introduction in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of quarter note = 95 and a dynamic of *f*. The introduction consists of several measures with triplet markings. This is followed by a vocal line marked *p*, then a section marked *mp*. The refrain is marked *f* and includes a repeat sign. The finalization is marked *f* and concludes with a double bar line. The key signature is two sharps (D major) and the time signature is 4/4.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Ano: 2000

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

2o e 3o
Trompetes Sib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

3

3

3

Voz:

p

3

3

mp

3

3

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

3

3

Fim

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Requinta Mib.

♩ = 95

Introdução:

The introduction consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) over the first three notes of several phrases. The second and third staves continue this melodic line. The fourth staff includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a fermata over a note. The first part of the hymn follows, spanning five staves. It begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and continues with a steady eighth-note melody. The fifth staff includes a fermata and a dynamic change to piano (*p*). The sixth staff concludes this section with a fermata and a dynamic change to piano (*p*).

Voz:

The refrain section consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes. The second staff continues this melodic line and includes a fermata and a dynamic change to piano (*p*). The third staff concludes the refrain with a fermata and a dynamic change to piano (*p*). The finalization section consists of one staff. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of eighth notes with triplet markings (3) over the first three notes. The section concludes with a fermata and a dynamic change to piano (*p*).

Refrão:

Finalização:

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Sax Alto Mib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

Voz:

p

Refrão:
f

Finalização:
f

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Sousafone Mib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Ano: 2000

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Sousafone Sib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

1o Sax Tenor Sib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

fim

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

2o Sax Tenor Sib

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

♩ = 95

Introdução:

Introduction: Musical notation for the saxophone part, featuring a 4/4 time signature, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a tempo of 95. The music starts with a forte (f) dynamic and includes several triplet markings (3).

Voz:

Voz: Musical notation for the vocal part, starting with a piano (p) dynamic and including a triplet marking (3).

mp

Refrão:

Refrão: Musical notation for the chorus (Refrão) of the saxophone part, starting with a forte (f) dynamic and including a triplet marking (3).

Finalização:

Finalização: Musical notation for the finalization of the saxophone part, starting with a forte (f) dynamic and including triplet markings (3).

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Flauta Transversa Dó

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

♩ = 95

Introdução:

FIM

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Trompa de Harmonia
em Fá

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

p Voz:

mp

f Refrão:

f Finalização:

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Trompetes em Dó

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

The musical score is written for Trompetes em Dó (Trumpets in D) and consists of several sections. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 95. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score begins with an 'Introdução' section marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a melodic line with eighth notes and triplet eighth notes, and a harmonic accompaniment of chords with eighth notes. The 'Voz' (Vocal) section follows, marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic, and includes a vocal line and a harmonic accompaniment. The vocal line has rests in the first and third measures. The dynamic then changes to mezzo-piano (*mp*) in the fifth measure. The 'Refrão' (Chorus) section is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth notes and a harmonic accompaniment. The score concludes with a 'Finalização' section, also marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, featuring a melodic line with eighth notes and a harmonic accompaniment. The score ends with a double bar line.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares
Campina Grande-PB

Trombones em C

Introdução:

♩ = 95

f

Voz: *p*

mp

Refrão: *f*

Finalização: *f*

Fim.

The musical score is written for Trombones in C and consists of several staves. It begins with an introduction in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of quarter note = 95 and a dynamic of *f*. The introduction features a series of chords and a melodic line. This is followed by a vocal line marked *p* (piano), which is then accompanied by the trombones. The vocal line is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The refrain is marked *f* (forte) and consists of a short melodic phrase. The score concludes with a finalization marked *f* (forte) and ends with a double bar line and the word "Fim."

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares
Campina Grande-PB

Trombones Sib

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz: *p*

mp

Refrão: *f*

Finalização: *f*

Fim.

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Trombones in B-flat (Sib). The piece is in 4/4 time with a tempo of quarter note = 95. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#). The score is divided into several sections: an introduction starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, a vocal line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic, a middle section with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic, a refrain starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic, and a finalization section also starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fim.'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as rests, notes, stems, beams, and dynamic markings.

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Sax Soprano Sib

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

♩ = 95

Introdução:

Voz:

Refrão:

Finalização:

fin.

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Sax Barítono Mib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

f

p

mp

Refrão:

f

p

f

Finalização:

fim

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Bombardino Sib

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

Voz:
p

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Bombardino Dó

♩ = 95

Introdução:

The introduction consists of three staves of music. The top staff is a single melodic line in bass clef, 4/4 time, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, and includes a triplet of eighth notes. The middle and bottom staves provide accompaniment with chords and rhythmic patterns, including triplets of eighth notes.

 Voz:

The vocal part is written on a single staff in bass clef, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes. Below the vocal staff are three staves of accompaniment, with dynamics ranging from piano (*p*) to mezzo-piano (*mp*). The accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes and triplets.

Refrão:

The chorus is written on a single staff in bass clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes. Below the chorus staff are three staves of accompaniment, with dynamics ranging from forte (*f*) to mezzo-piano (*mp*). The accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes and triplets.

f Finalização:

The finalization is written on a single staff in bass clef, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody is composed of quarter and eighth notes. Below the finalization staff are three staves of accompaniment, with dynamics ranging from forte (*f*) to mezzo-piano (*mp*). The accompaniment features chords and rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes and triplets.

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Ano: 2000

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Barítono Sib
(clave de Sol)

♩ = 95

Introdução:

The introduction consists of four staves of piano accompaniment. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 4/4 time signature. It starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and features a series of chords and eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the piano accompaniment with similar rhythmic motifs. The fourth staff concludes the introduction with a melodic line. The first vocal entry begins on the fifth staff, marked with a vocal clef and a piano (*p*) dynamic. The vocal line consists of a series of eighth and quarter notes. The piano accompaniment continues on the sixth and seventh staves, with the sixth staff marked mezzo-piano (*mp*).

Refrão:

The chorus begins on the eighth staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a melodic line with eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The ninth staff continues the chorus with a similar melodic and accompaniment structure. The section ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Finalização:

The finalization begins on the tenth staff, marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It features a melodic line with eighth notes and a piano accompaniment with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The section ends with a double bar line and a fermata.

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Barítono Sib
(clave de Fá)

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

f Finalização:

The musical score is written for a baritone voice and piano accompaniment. It begins with an introduction in 4/4 time, marked with a tempo of quarter note = 95 and a forte dynamic. The piano part features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The vocal part enters with a piano dynamic. The score includes a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line, with dynamics ranging from piano (p) to forte (f). The piece concludes with a finalization section marked with a forte dynamic.

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Trombones Sib
(Clave de Sol)

Introdução:

$\text{♩} = 95$

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

Finalização:

f

3

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Trombone de Canto
em Sib

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

Voz:
p

mp

Refrão:
f
p

Finalização:
f

Ano: 2000

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista

Campina Grande - PB

Composição de Roniere Leite Soares

Clarinete Dó

♩ = 95

Introdução:

f

Voz:

p

mp

Refrão:

f

p

f

Finalização: *f*

ISMN 979-0-9017206-5-7



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Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista - ETER (1999)

Campina Grande – Paraíba

Compositor: Roniere Leite Soares



Filarmônica Municipal Epitácio Pessoa (Sá Zefinha), sob a regência de Roniere Soares – 05/11/2010, data em que houve o lançamento do hino da ETER.

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Md5: f/cIGtVqP8UM0T+gmVThzQ==

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Orquestração para Coral



HINO OFICIAL DA ESCOLA TÉCNICA REDENTORISTA

Para coral: Dó maior
Tom diapasão: C

Letra e Música de Roniere Leite Soares
Ano 2000

The musical score is arranged in eight staves, each labeled with an instrument. The instruments are Clarinete, Sax Alto, 1º Sax Tenor, Trompetes, Trompas, Bombardino, Trombone, and Tuba sib. The score is written in C major and common time (C). The first three staves (Clarinete, Sax Alto, and 1º Sax Tenor) feature melodic lines with triplets. The Trompetes and Trompas staves play chords, with the Trompas part including triplet chords. The Bombardino, Trombone, and Tuba sib staves provide harmonic support with chords and single notes. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines.

The musical score is arranged in eight staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is in common time (C) and features numerous triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above a bracket). The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the first two-thirds of the piece, and the second measure contains the final third, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This musical score is arranged in a system of eight staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains a melodic line in the top staff with eighth notes and a triplet of eighth notes. The second measure continues the melody with a triplet of eighth notes and a quarter note. The third measure concludes with a triplet of eighth notes. The lower staves provide harmonic support with chords and bass lines. The bottom-most staff features a bass line with eighth notes and quarter notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure.

This musical score is arranged in a system of eight staves. The top two staves are vocal parts, featuring melodic lines with various ornaments and triplets. The third staff is a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff contains block chords, some with a fermata. The fifth staff is a piano accompaniment with chords and triplets. The sixth staff is a bass line with a steady eighth-note pattern. The seventh staff is a bass line with a melodic line and triplets. The eighth staff is a bass line with a melodic line and triplets. The score is divided into four measures by vertical bar lines. The key signature changes from one flat to two flats, and then to one sharp. The time signature is 3/4.

This musical score is arranged for a choir and piano accompaniment. It consists of nine staves. The top three staves are for the vocal parts: Soprano (top), Alto (middle), and Tenor/Bass (bottom). The bottom six staves are for the piano accompaniment, including the right hand (top two) and left hand (bottom four). The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains vocal entries with triplets and piano accompaniment. The second measure continues the vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The third measure features a repeat sign with first and second endings. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The piano part includes various chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines.

This musical score is arranged in two systems of four staves each. The top system consists of four treble clef staves, and the bottom system consists of four bass clef staves. The music is written in a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Several passages are marked with a '3' and a slur, indicating triplet rhythms. The notation includes stems, beams, and various note heads. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the bottom staff of the second system.

The musical score is arranged in eight staves. The first six staves are in treble clef, and the last two are in bass clef. The music is in 3/4 time and features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure contains the first two staves, the second measure contains the next two staves, and the third measure contains the final two staves. The music is a hymn for the Escola Técnica Redentorista.

This musical score is arranged for a choir and piano. It consists of eight staves. The top four staves are for the choir, with the first three in treble clef and the fourth in bass clef. The bottom four staves are for the piano accompaniment, with the first two in treble clef and the last two in bass clef. The score is divided into four measures. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several triplet markings (indicated by a '3' above the notes) in the third and fourth measures, primarily in the piano parts. The piano part includes chords and arpeggiated figures.

This musical score consists of nine staves, organized into three systems of three staves each. The first system (staves 1-3) features a vocal melody in the top staff, a second vocal line in the middle staff, and a piano accompaniment in the bottom staff. The second system (staves 4-6) continues the vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The third system (staves 7-9) concludes the piece with the vocal lines and piano accompaniment. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various rhythmic values such as quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings.

This musical score is arranged for a piano and features eight staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 7/8. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure contains the main melodic lines and a complex chordal accompaniment. The second measure continues the melodic development with some rests. The third measure concludes the phrase with sustained chords and melodic fragments. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings.

This musical score is for the hymn 'HINO ESCOLA TÉCNICA REDENTORISTA'. It is written for a four-part vocal choir (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) and piano accompaniment. The score is organized into three measures across eight staves. The top four staves represent the vocal parts, and the bottom four staves represent the piano accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 7/8. The piano accompaniment features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some chords and rests. The vocal parts consist of melodic lines with various note values and rests, including some slurs and ties. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

This musical score is arranged in a system of eight staves. The top four staves are in treble clef, and the bottom four are in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score is divided into three measures by vertical bar lines. The first four staves contain melodic lines for voices or instruments. The fifth staff features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with chords. The sixth staff provides a bass accompaniment with chords. The seventh staff has a more active bass line with eighth notes. The eighth staff has a simple bass line with quarter notes. The music concludes with a final cadence in the third measure.

Tonalidades para orquestração:

Flauta Transversa dó: C
 Trombone em Dó: C
 Clarinete Sib: D
 Sax Tenor Sib: D
 Piston Sib: D
 Sax barítono mib: A

Bombardino Dó: C
 Sax Alto mib: A
 Baixo mib: A
 Trompa mib: A
 Sax soprano Sib: D
 Requinta mib: A

Hino da Escola Técnica Redentorista - ETER (Ano: 2000)
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Cidade: Campina Grande – Estado da Paraíba (Bairro: Bodocongó)

CANTO I

Sobre o solo da Borborema
Brotou firme em meio ao planalto
O liceu da lição cujo lema
Atinge na vida o seu ponto mais alto.

Luz que vinda dos Redentoristas
Ilumina qual brilho cristal
Os discentes que buscam as pistas
Que levam decerto à vitória final.

REFRÃO

Junto d'Ele, copiosa é a Redenção
Que nos faz acreditar
Em um lema que pulsa em função
Do "Educar é Libertar".

CANTO II

Ó semente da nobre ciência
Fértil fonte da grã liberdade
Onde a fé gera por sapiência
O motivo do qual se constrói a verdade.

Teu ensino é matéria-prima
Substância da força motriz,
Alimento sagrado que anima
O impulso veloz do juízo aprendiz.

REFRÃO

Junto d'Ele, copiosa é a Redenção
Que nos faz acreditar
Em um lema que pulsa em função
Do "Educar é Libertar".



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