



Raul Romo Soto

Spain, Vitoria

Tendrá que ser latin

About the artist

Raúl Romo

If you want more: write to me, romoromix@hotmail.com

Spanish saxophonist, composer and producer Raul's electrifying performances can be seen around the globe where he plays alongside DJs in night clubs riffing over popular dance tracks with his Laser adorned Sax!

Raúl Romo graduated Summa Cum Laude in "Jazz Composition" at "Berklee College of Music" in Boston (USA) He has performed across the globe at many International Music Festivals including Regensburg (Germany), Palermo (Italy), Vitoria-Gasteiz, Niteroi (Brazil), Bruges (Belgium), Madrid and performed and recorded with artists such as Winton Marsalis, Dr. John, "Prince" Phillip Mitchell, Fred Wesley, Dario Nuñez and Barbara Mason.

Saxofonista, compositor y productor. Ha colaborado en la Grabación de bandas sonoras de películas como "Air Bag&... (more online)

Associate: SGAE

Artist page : <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-concertbandraulromo.htm>

About the piece



Title: Tendrá que ser latin
Composer: Romo Soto, Raul
Arranger: Romo Soto, Raul
Copyright: Copyright © Raul Romo Soto
Publisher: Romo Soto, Raul
Instrumentation: Concert band
Style: Latin

Raul Romo Soto on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



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"Tendrá que ser Latin"

1

Raul Romo

Latin-Rock

$\text{♩} = 126$

The musical score is arranged in a standard orchestral format with 24 staves. The instruments and parts are as follows:

- Flauta 1 C
- Flauta 2 C
- Oboe C
- Clarinete 1 Eb
- Clarinete 2 Eb
- Soprano/Acordeón
- Alto 1 Eb
- Alto 2 Eb
- Tenor Bb
- Barítono Bb
- Fagot C
- Trompeta 1 Bb
- Trompeta 2 Bb
- Trombón 1 C
- Trombón 2 C
- Trompa 1 F
- Trompa 2 F
- Guitarra
- Piano
- Bajo
- Batería

The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (e.g., *f*, *mf*), articulation (accents), and performance instructions like "Solo de batería" and "Rit...". Rehearsal marks 4, 8, and 12 are present throughout the score.

This page contains the musical score for the second page of a symphony. The instruments listed on the left are: Flauto 1 C, Flauto 2 C, Oboe C, Clarinetto 1 Bb, Clarinetto 2 Bb, Soprano/Accordone, Alto 1 Eb, Alto 2 Eb, Tenore Bb, Baritone Bb, Fagotto C, Tromba 1 Bb, Tromba 2 Bb, Tromboni 1 C, Tromboni 2 C, Tromba 1 F, Tromba 2 F, Chitarra, Piano, Basso, and Bateria. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 16 and 20 are indicated at the beginning of several staves.

Flauta 1 C

Flauta 2 C

Oboe C

Clarinete 1 Bb

Clarinete 2 Bb

Soprano/Acordeón

Alto 1 Eb

Alto 2 Eb

Tenor Bb

Bartono Bb

Fagot C

Trompeta 1 Bb

Trompeta 2 Bb

Trombon 1 C

Trombon 2 C

Trompa 1 F

Trompa 2 F

Guilare

Piano

Bajo

Bateria

This page of a musical score contains the following instrument parts and markings:

- Flutes:** Flauta 1 C (measures 36, 40), Flauta 2 C (measures 36, 40)
- Oboe:** Oboe C (measures 36, 40)
- Clarinets:** Clarinete 1 Bb (measures 36, 40), Clarinete 2 Bb (measures 36, 40)
- Saxophones:** Soprano/Acordeón (measures 36, 40), Alto 1 Eb (measures 36, 40), Alto 2 Eb (measures 36, 40), Tenor Bb (measures 36, 40), Barítono Bb (measures 36, 40), Fagot C (measures 36, 40)
- Trombones:** Trombona 1 Bb (measures 36, 40), Trombona 2 Bb (measures 36, 40), Trombono 1 C (measures 36, 40), Trombono 2 C (measures 36, 40), Trompa 1 F (measures 36, 40), Trompa 2 F (measures 36, 40)
- Percussion:** Guitarra (measures 36, 40), Piano (measures 36, 40), Bajo (measures 36, 40), Batería (measures 36, 40)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics like *mf* and *f* are present. Chord symbols (C, F, G) are used in the lower staves. Measure numbers 36, 40, and 44 are clearly marked.

Flauta 1 C
Flauta 2 C
Oboe C
Clarinete 1 Bb
Clarinete 2 Bb
Soprano/Acordeón
Alto 1 Eb
Alto 2 Eb
Tuba Bb
Barífono Bb
Fagot C
Trompeta 1 Bb
Trompeta 2 Bb
Trombón 1 C
Trombón 2 C
Trompa 1 F
Trompa 2 F
Guitarra
Piano
Bajo
Batería

44 48 52

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Flauta 1 C

Flauta 2 C

Oboe C

Clarinete 1 Bb

Clarinete 2 Bb

Soprano/Acordeón

Alto 1 Eb

Alto 2 Eb

Tenor Bb

Barítono Bb

Fagot C

Trompeta 1 Bb

Trompeta 2 Bb

Trombon 1 C

Trombon 2 C

Trompa 1 F

Trompa 2 F

Guitarras

Piano

Bajo

Bañista

7

64 68 72

Flauta 1 C
Flauta 2 C
Oboe C
Clarinete 1 Bb
Clarinete 2 Bb
Soprano/Alto clarinet
Alto 1 Eb
Alto 2 Eb
Tenor Bb
Baritone Bb
Fagot C
Trompeta 1 Bb
Trompeta 2 Bb
Trombon 1 C
Trombon 2 C
Trompa 1 F
Trompa 2 F
Guitarra
Piano
Bajo
Bateria

The musical score on page 8 is organized into two systems. The first system covers measures 76 to 88 and includes the following instruments:

- Flauta 1 C (Solo)
- Flauta 2 C (Solo)
- Oboe C (Solo)
- Clarinete 1 Bb (Solo)
- Clarinete 2 Bb (Solo)
- Soprano/Acordeon (Solo)
- Alto 1 Eb (Solo)
- Alto 2 Eb (Solo)
- Tenor Bb (Solo)
- Baritono Bb (Solo)
- Fagot C (Solo)

The second system covers measures 80 to 92 and includes:

- Trompeta 1 Bb (Solo)
- Trompeta 2 Bb (Solo)
- Trombón 1 C (Solo)
- Trombón 2 C (Solo)
- Trompa 1 F (Solo)
- Trompa 2 F (Solo)
- Guitarras (Solo)
- Piano (Solo)
- Bijo (Solo)
- Batería (Solo)

The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like 'Solo' and 'mp'. Chord symbols (C, F, G, F#) are visible above the piano and guitar staves.

Flauta 1 C

Flauta 2 C

Oboe C

Clarinete 1 Bb

Clarinete 2 Bb

Soprano/Acordeón

Alto 1 Eb

Alto 2 Eb

Tenor Bb

Baritone Bb

Fagot C

Trompa 1 Bb

Trompa 2 Bb

Trombón 1 C

Trombón 2 C

Trompa 1 F

Trompa 2 F

Guitarra

Piano

Bajo

Batería

This page of a musical score contains 20 staves for various instruments. The staves are labeled as follows from top to bottom: Flauta 1 C, Flauta 2 C, Oboe C, Clarinete 1 Bb, Clarinete 2 Bb, Soprano/Acordeón, Alto 1 Eb, Alto 2 Eb, Tenor Bb, Barífono Bb, Fagot, Trompeta 1 Bb, Trompeta 2 Bb, Trombón 1 C, Trombón 2 C, Trompa 1 F, Trompa 2 F, Guitarra, Piano, Bigo, and Batería. The score includes musical notation such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 100, 104, and 108 are indicated at the beginning of their respective systems. The page number '10' is located in the top right corner.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Flauta 1 C

Tempo: $\text{♩} = 126$

Measures: 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, 104

Section: Solos

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Flauta 2 C

$\text{♩} = 126$ 8

12

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Raul Romo

Latin-Rock

Oboe C

$\text{♩} = 126$

f

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80 84 88 92 96 100 104

Solos

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Clarinete 1 Bb $\text{♩} = 126$

The musical score is written for Clarinet 1 Bb in 4/4 time with a tempo of 126 beats per minute. It begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, and 104 marked. A section labeled "Solos" begins at measure 72. The score features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are also dynamic markings such as accents (^) and slurs.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

$\text{♩} = 126$

Clarinete 2 Bb

The musical score is written for Clarinet 2 Bb in 4/4 time. It begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The tempo is indicated as 126 beats per minute. The score consists of 14 staves of music, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, and 104 marked. A section labeled "Solos" begins at measure 72. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, along with dynamic markings like accents (^) and slurs.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Acordeón en C

$\text{♩} = 126$

f

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

Solos

14

92

96

100

104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Raul Romo

Latin-Rock

Soprano Bb

Musical score for Soprano Bb, Latin-Rock style. The score is written in 4/4 time with a tempo of 126. It begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The key signature is Bb major, which changes to B major at measure 32. The score consists of 10 staves of music, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, and 100 marked. A section labeled "Solos" begins at measure 76. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

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"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Alto 1 Eb $\text{♩} = 126$

The musical score is written for Alto 1 Eb in 4/4 time with a tempo of 126 bpm. It begins in the key of D major (one sharp) and features a complex rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, 52, 56, 60, 64, 68, 72, 76, 80, 84, 88, 92, 96, 100, and 104 marked. A section labeled "Solos" begins at measure 72, where the key signature changes to D major with two sharps (F# and C#). The score concludes with a final cadence at measure 104. Dynamics such as *f* (forte) and accents are used throughout the piece.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Alto 2 Eb $\text{♩} = 126$

f

4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80 84 88 92 96 100 104

Solos

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Tenor Bb

$\text{♩} = 126$

f

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

76

80

84

88

92

96

100

104

Solos

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

1

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Baritono Bb

f =126

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

40

Detailed description: This is a musical score for a Baritone Bb instrument. The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as 126. The piece begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are several measures with a whole rest, indicating a break in the melody. The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, and 40 clearly marked. The key signature changes to three sharps (F#, C#, G#) starting at measure 32. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of measure 40.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

44 48

52

56

60

64

68 72

Solos 76 80 84 88

f 92

96

100 104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Trompeta 1 Bb

f =126

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

Solos

14

92

96

100

104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

Raul Romo

Trompeta 2 Bb

$\text{♩} = 126$

4

8

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

Solos

14

92

96

100

104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Trombón 1 C

$\text{♩} = 126$ 8

f

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

2

40

44

2

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

Solos

14

f

92

96

100

104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Trombón 2 C

$\text{♩} = 126$ 8 f 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 2 40 44 2 48 52 56 60 64 68 72 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100 104

Solos f

^ ^

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Trompa 1 F

$\text{♩} = 126$ 8

f

12

16

20

24

28

32

36

2

40

44

2

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

Solos

14

92

96

100

104

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Trompa 2 F

8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56 60 64 68 72

Solos 14 92 96 100 104

f

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Fagot C $\text{♩} = 126$
f

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

FAGOT

52 56 60 64 68 72 76 80 84 88 92 96 100 104

Solos

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"Tendrá que ser Latin"

$\text{♩} = 126$

8

Guitarra

The image shows a guitar score for the song "Tendrá que ser Latin" by Raul Romo. The score is written in a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 126 beats per minute. It consists of 10 staves of music. The first four staves use a key signature of two flats (B-flat major/E-flat minor) and feature a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and quarter notes, often with a 'y' symbol indicating a grace note. Chords are indicated above the notes, including B-flat, E-flat, F, and F12. The fifth and sixth staves change the key signature to one flat (C major/F minor) and feature a different rhythmic pattern with chords C, F, G, and G6. The seventh and eighth staves return to the two-flat key signature with chords B-flat, E-flat, F, and F52. The ninth and tenth staves return to the one-flat key signature with chords C, F, G, and G6. The score includes various musical notations such as dynamics (f, mp), articulation (accents), and phrasing slurs.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

PIANO

1

Latin-Rock

$\text{♩} = 126$

Raul Romo

Piano

The image shows a piano score for the piece "Tendrá que ser Latin" by Raul Romo. The score is written for piano and is in Latin-Rock style. It features a 4/4 time signature and a tempo of 126 beats per minute. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into measures, with measure numbers 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, 44, 48, and 52 marked. The score is written in a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The right hand plays a complex, rhythmic melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The piece starts with a piano (p) dynamic and includes a forte (f) dynamic marking at measure 8. The score ends with a double bar line at measure 52.

"Tendrá que ser Latin"

PIANO

2

56

Musical notation for measures 56-59, featuring a piano accompaniment with a steady bass line and a treble line with chords and eighth notes.

60 64

Musical notation for measures 60-63, continuing the piano accompaniment.

68 72

Musical notation for measures 64-71, continuing the piano accompaniment.

Solos *mp* 76

Musical notation for measures 72-75, marked 'Solos' and 'mp' (mezzo-piano).

80

Musical notation for measures 76-79, continuing the piano accompaniment.

84 88

Musical notation for measures 80-83, continuing the piano accompaniment.

92

f

Musical notation for measures 84-91, marked 'f' (forte).

96 100

Musical notation for measures 92-95, continuing the piano accompaniment.

104

Musical notation for measures 96-103, continuing the piano accompaniment.

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"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

♩ = 126

Raul Romo

Bajo

4

8

f

8

B^b

12

16

20

24

28

32

C

36

40

44

48

52

56

60

64

68

72

C *>Solos*

76

80

84

88

B^b

92

96

100

104

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"Tendrá que ser Latin"

Latin-Rock

solo de batería

Raul Romo

Batería

$\text{♩} = 126$

f

Fill

4



Hi-Hat

8



12



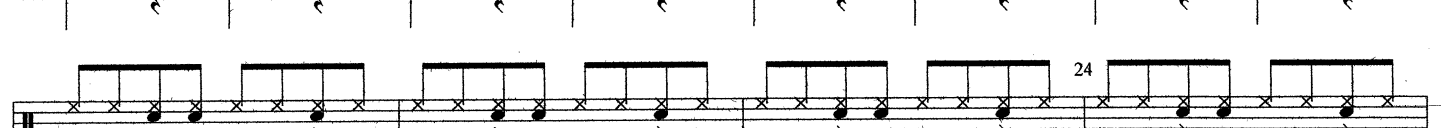
16



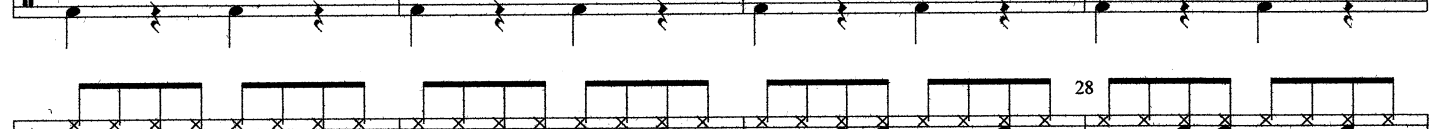
20



24



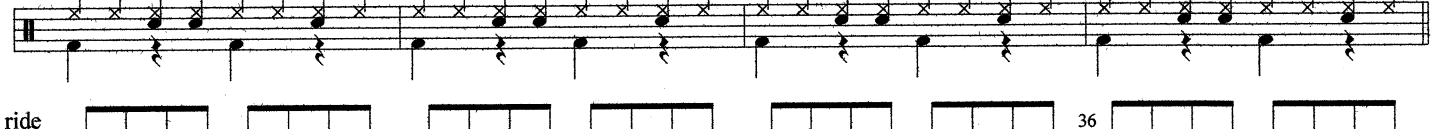
28



32



36



40



44



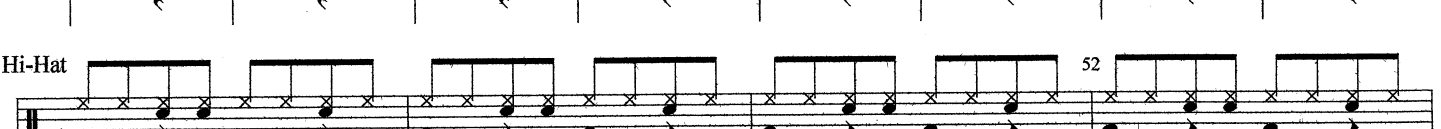
48



52



56



"Tendrá que ser Latin"

BATERÍA

The drum score is written on ten staves, each representing a different drum part. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. The measures are numbered from 56 to 104. The parts include:

- Staff 1: Main drum pattern (measures 56-60)
- Staff 2: Main drum pattern (measures 60-64)
- Staff 3: Main drum pattern (measures 64-68)
- Staff 4: Main drum pattern (measures 68-72)
- Staff 5: Main drum pattern (measures 72-76)
- Staff 6: **Solos** ride *mp* (measures 76-80)
- Staff 7: Main drum pattern (measures 80-84)
- Staff 8: Main drum pattern (measures 84-88)
- Staff 9: **Hi-Hat** *f* (measures 88-92)
- Staff 10: Main drum pattern (measures 92-96)
- Staff 11: Main drum pattern (measures 96-100)
- Staff 12: Main drum pattern (measures 100-104), ending with accents (^) on the final notes.

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