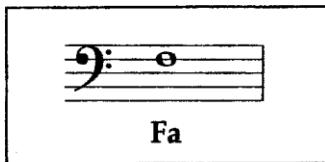


CLE DE FA





Moderato = Modéré

La liaison

La liaison permet d'additionner les temps des notes liées sans répéter la seconde note.

①

Moderato (♩ = 80)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

mf



Lecture parlée

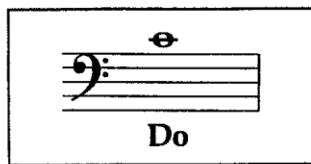
La

(2)

Moderato ($\text{♩}=88$)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

mf



Lecture parlée

Do e e e e e e e

(3)

Moderato ($\text{♩}=88$)

1 2 3 4

mf

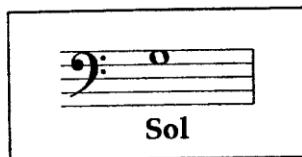
5 6 7 8

Andante = Modérément lent

(4)

Andante ($\text{♩} = 66$)

Musical score for exercise 4. It consists of two staves of bass clef notes. The first staff starts with a dynamic *p*. The notes are numbered 1 through 6. The second staff starts with a dynamic *p*. The notes are numbered 7 through 12. The notes are connected by a single continuous curved line.



Lecture parlée

Two staves of musical notes for reading practice. The top staff has a "Sol" label above the first note. Both staves consist of a series of eighth notes on the second, third, and fourth lines of the bass clef staff.

(5)

Andante ($\text{♩} = 72$)

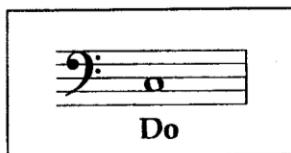
Musical score for exercise 5. It consists of three staves of bass clef notes. The first staff starts with a dynamic *p*. The notes are numbered 1 through 4. The second staff starts with a dynamic *mf*. The notes are numbered 5 through 8. The third staff starts with a dynamic *f*. The notes are numbered 9 through 12. The notes are connected by a single continuous curved line.

Allegro = Assez rapide, gai

6

Allegro ($\text{♩}=120$)

Musical score for piano, page 1, featuring two staves. The top staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measures 1 through 8 are shown, with dynamics *p* at the beginning and *f* in measure 8. The bottom staff continues from measure 9 to 16, also starting with a bass clef and common time, with dynamics *p* throughout.



Lecture parlée

A musical staff with a bass clef. The notes are arranged in two groups. The first group consists of six notes on the D line, with the label "D0" centered above them. The second group consists of five notes on the D line.

Da Capo = D.C.

D.C. = reprendre au début jusqu'au mot fin (fine).

Vivace = Vif

Piu lento = Plus lent

(7)

Vivace ($\text{♩} = 132$)

1 2 3 4 5 6

mf

7 8 Fine 9 Piu lento 10 11 12.

p

13 14 15 16 D.C.

(8)

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 120$)

1 2 3 4

mf

5 6 7 8

Le bémol \flat - baisse la note d'un demi-ton

- se place à la clé ou devant la note

crescendo

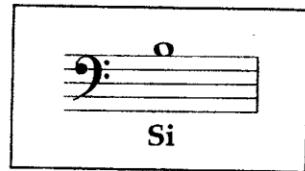
decrescendo



augmenter

- le son -

diminuer



Lecture parlée

Two lines of musical notation on a bass staff. The first line starts with a note, followed by 'Si', then a series of eighth notes. The second line starts with a note, followed by a series of eighth notes.

Dolce = doux

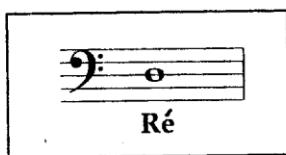
⑨

Dolce ($\text{♩} = 72$)

Three lines of musical notation on a bass staff. The first line shows measures 1 through 5 with a dynamic 'p'. The second line shows measures 6 through 10. The third line shows measures 11 through 16. Measures 12 and 13 are grouped together with a brace.

(10)

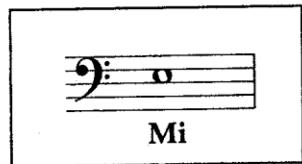
Allegro ($\text{♩} = 132$)



Lecture parlée

(11)

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 120$)



Lecture parlée

Mi

La gamme de Do Majeur

L'arpège de Do Majeur

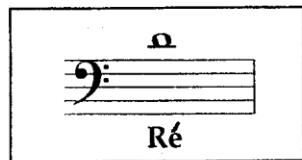
(12)

Moderato ($\text{♩} = 100$)

mf

Sheet music for bassoon, page 13, Allegro tempo ($\text{♩} = 120$). The music consists of four staves of bassoon part. Measure 1 starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. Measure 2 begins with a bass clef and a common time signature. Measures 3 and 4 begin with a bass clef and a common time signature. Measures 5 through 8 begin with a bass clef and a common time signature. Measures 9 through 12 begin with a bass clef and a common time signature. Measures 13 through 16 begin with a bass clef and a common time signature.

14 Dolce ($\text{♩} = 72$)



Lecture parlée

Staccato = détacher les notes (.)

(15)

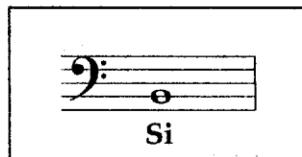
Moderato ($\text{♩} = 108$)

Le dièse ♯ - hausse la note d'un demi-ton

- se place à la clé ou devant la note

Le bémol ♯ - supprime l'effet du dièse ou du bémol

- la note reprend le son naturel



Lecture parlée

Si

Rallentando (rall...) = ralentir le mouvement

(16)

Andante ($\text{♩} = 84$)

16 17 18 19 20

21 22 23 24

p *rall...*

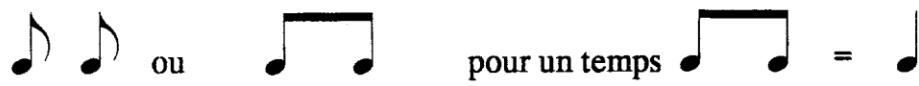
25 26 27 28

p *pp*

La croche

La croche

a une valeur d'un demi - temps.



Lectures rythmiques

a)

b)

c)

d)

A tempo = reprendre le mouvement

♪ : **Point d'orgue** = prolonge la note sur laquelle il est placé.

Allegretto = moins vite qu'**allegro**

(17) **Allegretto** ($\text{♩} = 104$)

1
2
3
4
5
6

mf p mf

7
8
9
10
11
12

p

13
14
15
16
17
18

p rall.....

19
20
21
22
23
24

rall.....
p mf

25
26
27
28

f

29
30
31
32

p mf

rall....

(18) Allegretto ($\text{♩} = 96$)

1 2 3 4 5

7 8 9 10 11 12

13 14 15 16 17 18

19 20 21 22 23 24

25 26 27 28 29 30

Lectures rythmiques

a)

b)

c)