

LA VOIX DU SAX

Méthode pour débutants

Jouer seul n'existe pas.

La musique, c'est toujours écouter, prendre la parole et répondre. Avec ses partenaires et avec son public, l'instrumentiste doit toujours entretenir et générer le dialogue. A l'extrême, il joue avec le silence et avec lui-même. C'est la condition pour obtenir une musique vivante.

Cette méthode est basée sur la relation privilégiée qu'entretient un élève avec son professeur. Avoir un interlocuteur, chaque semaine, progresser en duo, c'est apprendre à parler la langue universelle qu'est la musique. Le professeur est ici un compagnon musical autant qu'un entraîneur technique. C'est dans cette optique que nous avons pris le parti (toujours discutable) de limiter les textes explicatifs pour favoriser les textes musicaux.

Dans un souci d'éducation à la beauté, la grande majorité des pièces constituant ce recueil ont été sélectionnées parmi les plus grands chefs-d'oeuvre de l'histoire de notre art. Les débutants, enfants ou adultes, doivent plus que tout autre bénéficier d'oeuvres de haute inspiration. Puisse cet ouvrage contribuer à faire de nos jeunes saxophonistes des mélomanes cultivés, des élèves épanouis et des musiciens heureux.

JD MICHAT

Professeur au CRR Lyon

MISE EN GARDE :

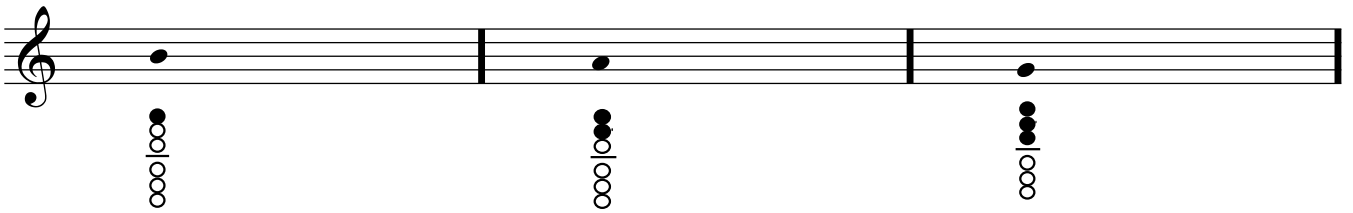
Cette méthode a pour ambition d'intégrer 4 apprentissages trop souvent absents des méthodes traditionnelles :

- La mémorisation
- La transposition
- L'improvisation
- La composition

Si l'élève se contente de travailler ce qui est écrit sans faire l'effort « cérébral » d'intégration de ces nouvelles données, ou si le professeur n'est pas parfaitement exigeant sur la réussite de ces exercices comme critère essentiel de « validation » de la leçon en cours, mieux vaut pratiquer sur les méthodes en vente dans toutes les bonnes librairies. Elles sont plus jolies, mieux faites, plus fun et surtout accompagnées d'un précieux play-along.

Leçon n°1

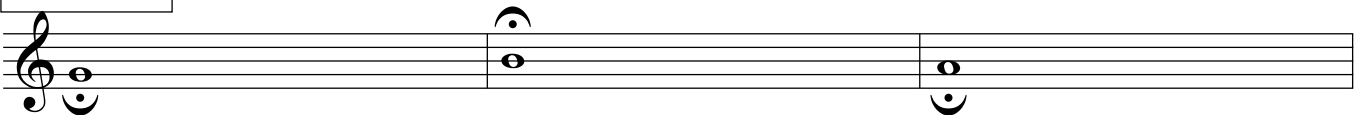
1/Nouveautés



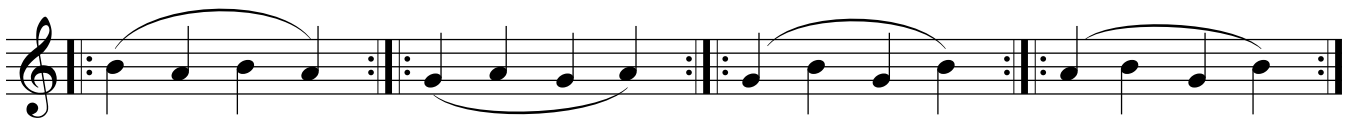
Produire un son:

- 1/ Ouvrir la bouche, comme pour dire "A".
- 2/ Déposer l'anche sur la lèvre inférieure, à environ 1/3 de la pointe du bec sans retrousser les lèvres.
- 3/ Avancer légèrement les dents supérieures et les poser sur le bec (ce qui a pour effet de faire un peu rouler la lèvre inférieure vers l'intérieur, sur les dents)
- 4/ En conservant cette position, inspirer profondément par les côtés en prononçant "I".
- 5/ Projeter les lèvres vers l'avant et coller tout autour du bec en prononçant "OU".
- 6/ Souffler longuement au centre du bec, sans gonfler les joues, en prononçant "FUUUU...."

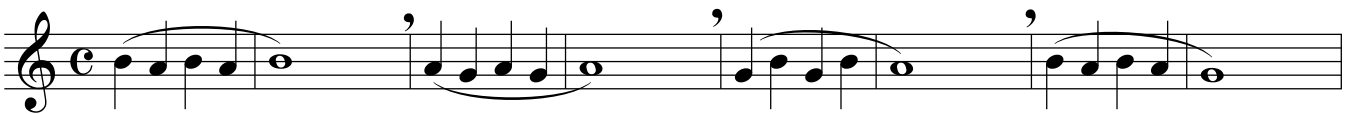
2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Études



5/Morceau par ♥

"Fais dodo"

Berceuse

The musical score is written in 3/4 time. The 'Elève' part (top staff) consists of a melodic line with a long slur over the first four measures, followed by a quarter rest in the fifth measure. The 'Professeur' part (bottom staff) consists of a bass line with a long slur over the first four measures, followed by a quarter rest in the fifth measure. The score is presented in three systems, each with two staves.

6/Improvisation

(repiquage)

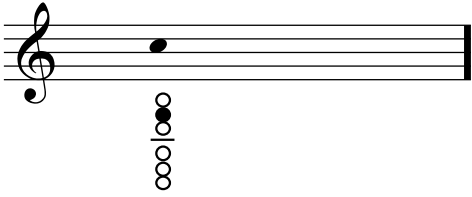
- Le joueur 1 joue une mesure au choix, le joueur 2 la reconnait d'oreille et la rejoue.
- Enchaîner 4 "proposition-imitation".
- Alterner les deux joueurs.

The diagram shows a single staff for 'Joueur 1' with a treble clef and common time signature. The staff contains five measures of music: a quarter note, a quarter note, a quarter note, a half note, and a half note. Arrows point from each of these five notes down to the label 'Joueur 2', indicating that the second player is to imitate each note.

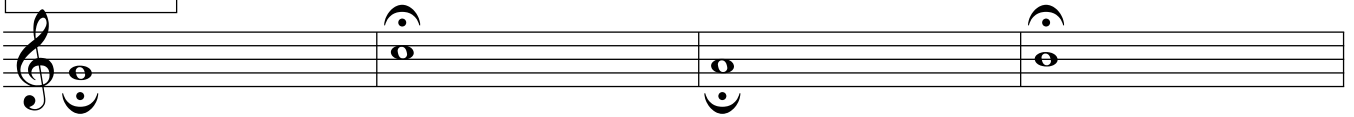
Leçon n°2

1/Nouveautés

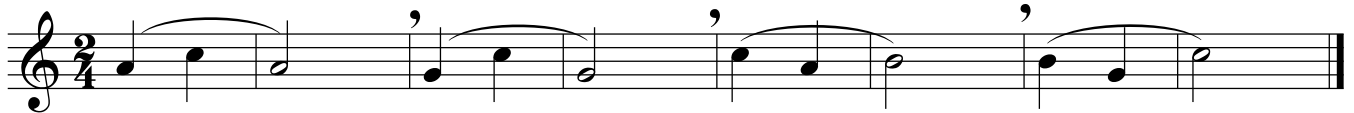
-La pose de son (TU)



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



Elève

Professeur

Professeur

Professeur

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(nappes)

Improvisation sur valeurs longues
(consonance/dissonance)

Professeur

Elève

ETC.....

Leçon n°3

1/Nouveautés

-Détacher sans respirer:

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note with an upward arrow labeled 'Langue' pointing to it. A long horizontal arrow labeled 'Souffle' (Breath) spans across the first four measures. Below the staff, there are four upward-pointing arrows, each aligned with the start of a measure. After the fourth measure, there is an equals sign (=) followed by a sequence of four quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, and C5.

-La transposition

2/Sons filés

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note with a fermata above it. The second measure contains a half note with a fermata above it. The third measure contains a quarter note with a fermata above it. The fourth measure contains an eighth note with a fermata above it.

3/Exercices rapides

Musical notation for the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise consists of six measures, each containing a sequence of eighth notes. The first measure has a slur over the first four notes. The second measure has a slur over the first three notes. The third measure has a slur over the first two notes. The fourth measure has a slur over the first note. The fifth and sixth measures have slurs over the first two notes. Each measure ends with a double bar line.

4/Etudes

Musical notation for the first exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise consists of a sequence of eighth notes. The first four notes are grouped with a slur. The fifth note has an accent mark above it. The next four notes are grouped with a slur. The seventh note has an accent mark above it. The eighth note has an accent mark above it. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the second exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise consists of a sequence of eighth notes. The first four notes are grouped with a slur. The fifth note has an accent mark above it. The next four notes are grouped with a slur. The seventh note has an accent mark above it. The eighth note has an accent mark above it. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

Musical notation for the third exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The exercise consists of a sequence of eighth notes. The first four notes are grouped with a slur. The fifth note has an accent mark above it. The next four notes are grouped with a slur. The seventh note has an accent mark above it. The eighth note has an accent mark above it. The exercise ends with a double bar line.

Jouer "Fais Dodo" en partant de :

Musical notation for the starting note of the exercise. It starts with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The first measure contains a whole note with a fermata above it.

(note inconnue...chercher !)

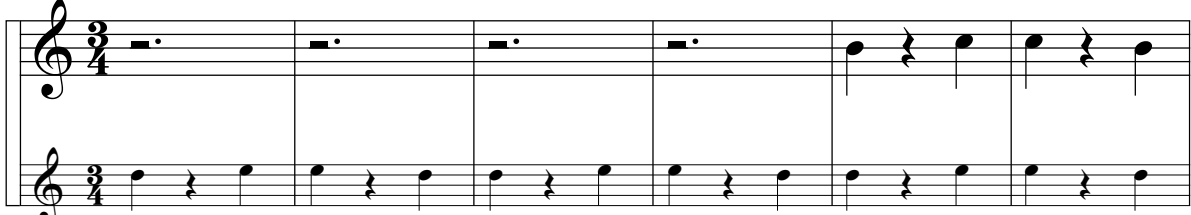
5/Morceaux par ♥

"Barcarolle"

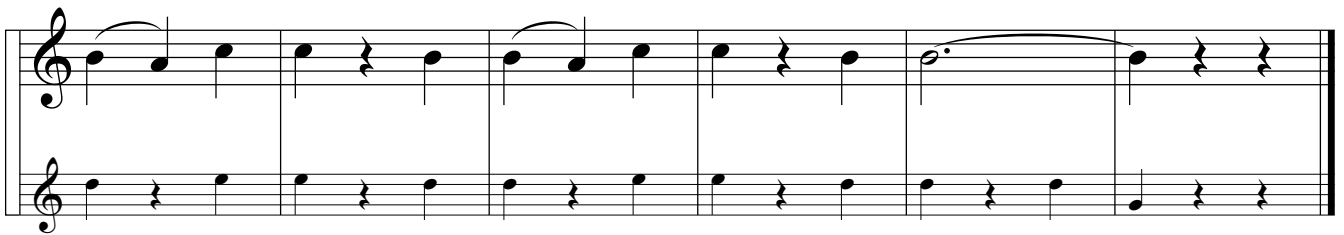
Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)
extrait des "contes d'Offman"

(1 ou les deux!)

Elève



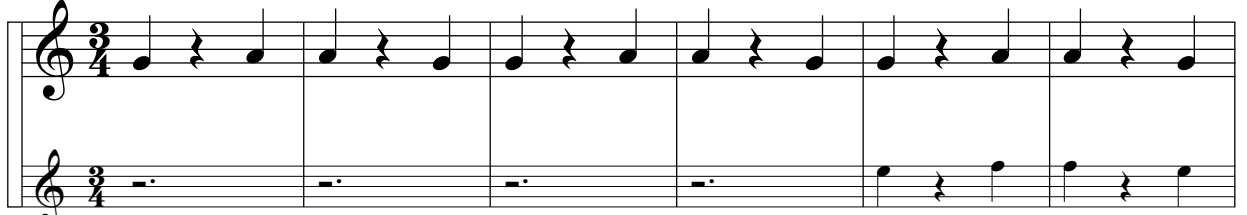
Professeur



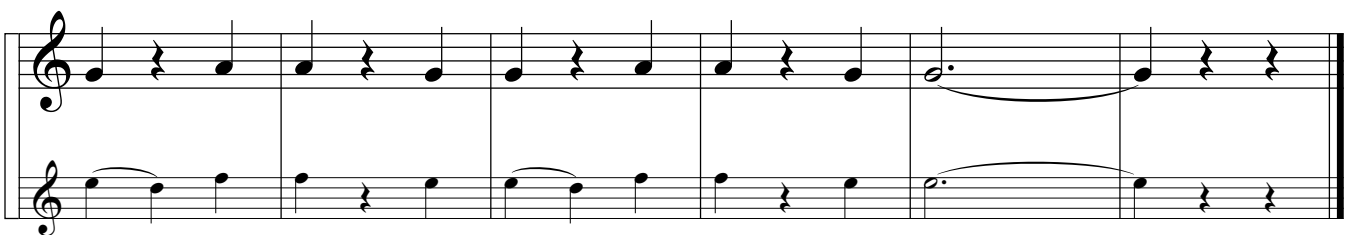
"Barcarolle"

(deuxième version TRANSPOSEE)

Elève



Professeur



6/Improvisation

(invention rythmique)

L'élève improvise sur une seule note

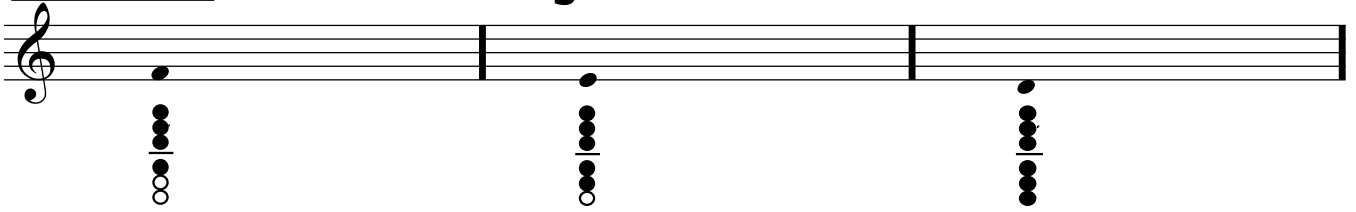
Professeur



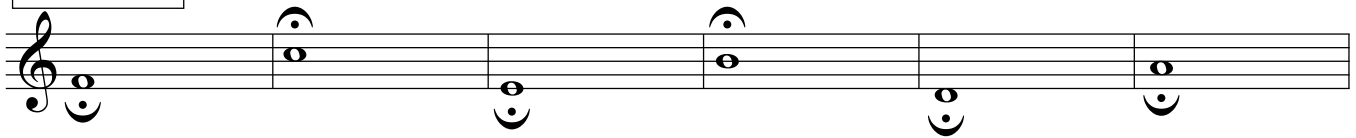
(en boucle, ad lib.)

Leçon n°4

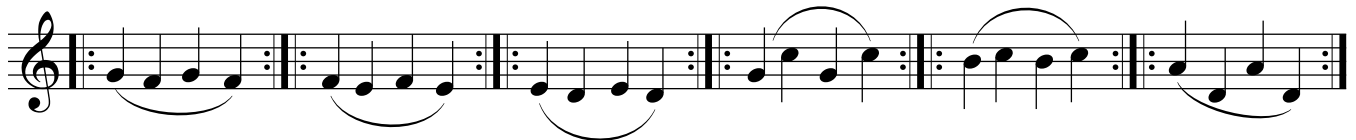
1/Nouveautés



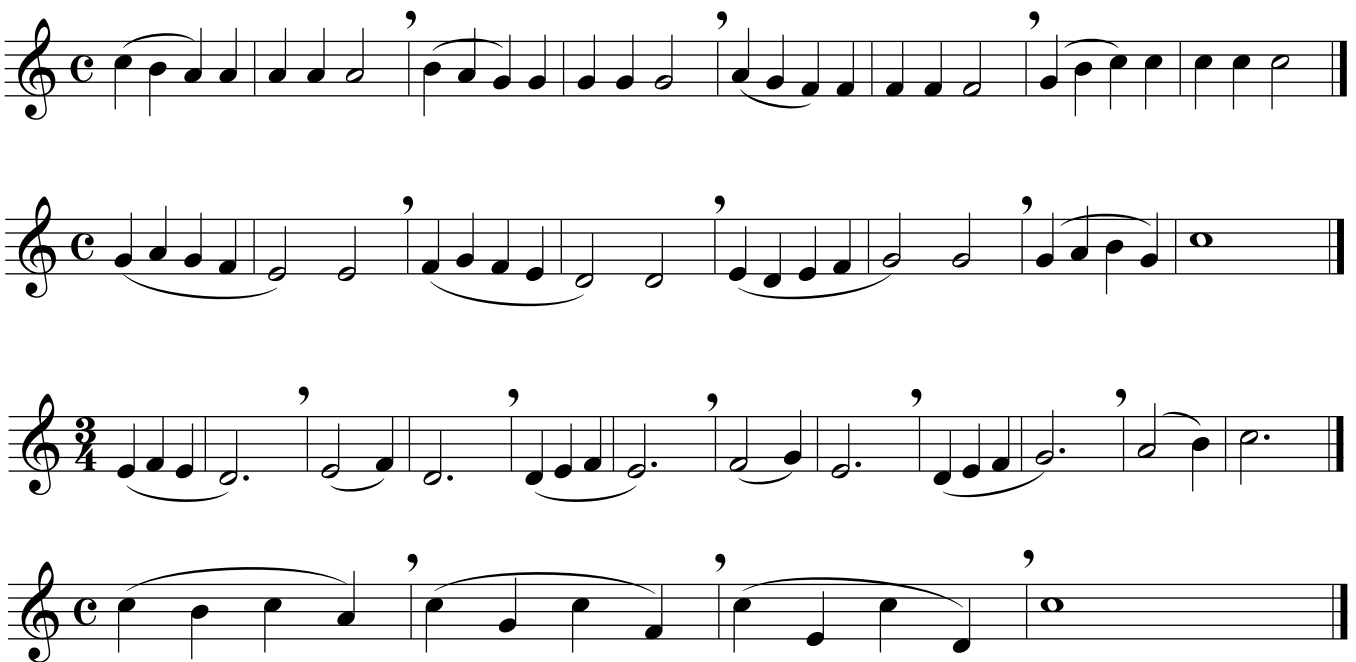
2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Études



Jouer le thème chanté de la "Barcarolle" en partant de:



(Note inconnue, chercher avec le petit doigt...)

5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux!)

"Mary's got a little lamb"

Comptine américaine

Elève

Professeur

The score is in common time (C) and consists of two systems. The first system shows the student part (treble clef) and the teacher part (treble clef). The student part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The teacher part has a bass line of quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. The second system continues the melody and bass line, ending with a double bar line.

"Carnaval de venise"

Air vénitien
Nicolo Paganini (1782-1842)
extrait des variations pour violon

Elève

Professeur

The score is in 3/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system shows the student part (treble clef) and the teacher part (treble clef). The student part has a melody of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The teacher part has a bass line of quarter notes: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. The second system continues the melody and bass line, ending with a double bar line.

6/Improvisation

(invention rythmique)

L'élève improvise sur une seule note

Professeur

The score is in 2/4 time and shows a single melodic line for the teacher. The melody consists of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped in pairs with slurs and accents, indicating a rhythmic exercise. The score ends with a double bar line.

(en boucle, ad lib.)

Leçon n°5

1/Nouveautés

ok ok ok ok ok

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Études

Jouer "Mary's got a little lamb" en partant de:

5/Morceaux par 

(1 ou les deux!)

"Ah vous dirais-je maman"

Wolfgang Amadeus MOZART (1756-1791)
extrait des variations pour piano K.265/300e

Elève

Professeur



"Stückchen"

("petite pièce")

Robert Schumann (1810-1856)
extrait de l'album pour la jeunesse op.68 pour piano

Nicht schnell
(pas vite)

Elève

Professeur



6/Improvisation

(repiquage)

- Le joueur 1 joue un motif rythmique sur une note
- Le joueur 2 reconnaît la note et joue le même motif
- Inverser les 2 joueurs

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°6

Two measures of music on a single staff, each containing a whole note. Below each note is the text "ok" and a diagram of a hand with the thumb and index finger extended, representing the "ok" hand position.

2/Sons filés

A musical staff with six measures. Each measure contains a pair of notes (treble and bass clef) tied together, illustrating the concept of "sons filés" (tied notes).

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff with six measures of rhythmic exercises. The first measure has a slur over four eighth notes. The second measure has a slur over four quarter notes. The third measure has a slur over four eighth notes. The fourth measure has a slur over four quarter notes. The fifth measure has a slur over four eighth notes. The sixth measure has a slur over four quarter notes.

4/Etude

A musical staff with five measures of an étude. The first measure is in 2/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs. The second measure is in 3/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs. The third measure is in 3/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs. The fourth measure is in 3/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs. The fifth measure is in 3/4 time and contains a sequence of eighth notes with slurs.

Jouer "L'eau vive" en partant de:

A musical staff with a single measure containing a starting note for the piece "L'eau vive".

5/Morceau par ♥

"When the saints "

Negro spiritual

A musical staff for the piece "When the saints". The staff is divided into two parts: "Elève" (Student) and "Professeur" (Teacher). The "Elève" part consists of a sequence of eighth notes. The "Professeur" part consists of a sequence of eighth notes.

"Scintille, diamant"

Jacques Offenbach (1819-1880)
 extrait de l'opéra "les contes d'Hoffman"
 acte III, air de Capertutto

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(synthèse)

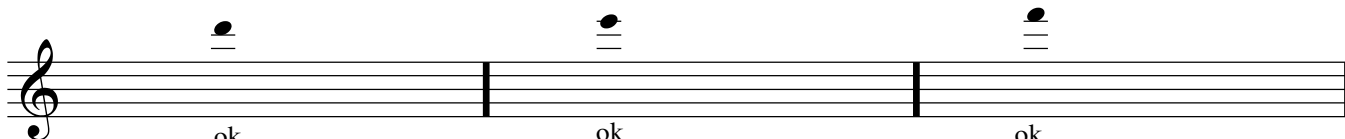
-Improvisation libre de l'élève avec toutes les notes connues

Professeur

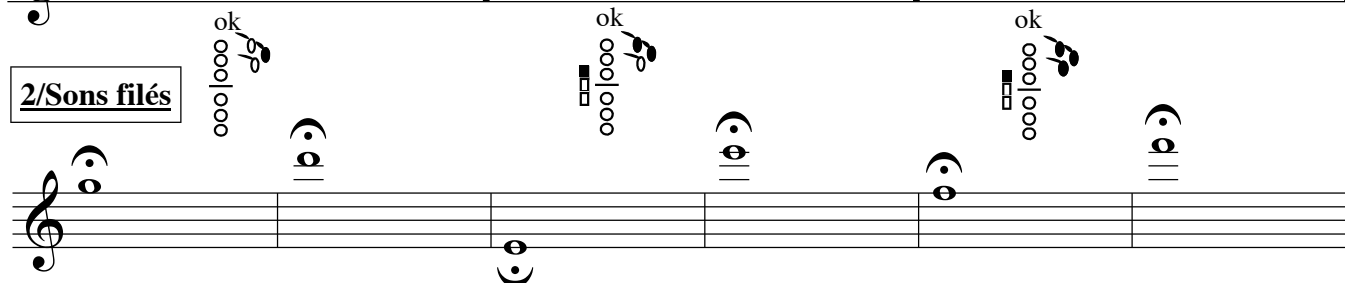
mf (en boucle, ad libitum)

Leçon n°7

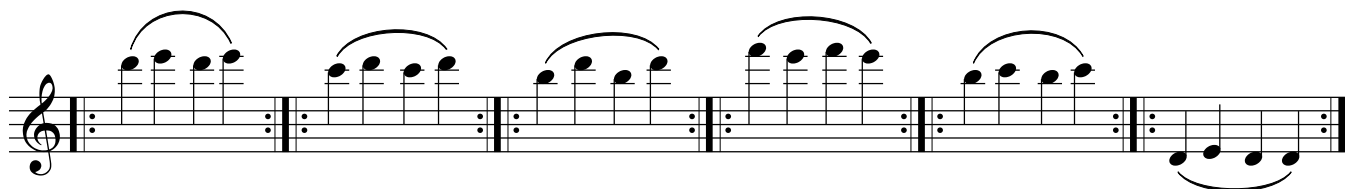
1/Nouveautés



2/Sons filés



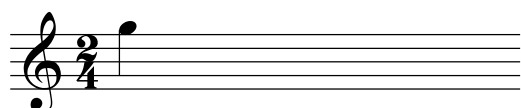
3/Exercices rapides



4/Études



Jouer "Ah vous dirais-je maman" en partant de:



"Plaisir d'amour"

Jean-Paul Egide Martini (1714-1816)

5/Morceaux par

(1 seul ou les deux)



Musical score for "Plaisir d'amour" in 3/4 time. The score is for two parts: Elève (top staff) and Professeur (bottom staff). The Elève part consists of a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a long slur over the first few measures. The Professeur part consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, also beamed together, with a long slur over the first few measures. The piece ends with a double bar line.

"X files"

Mark Snow

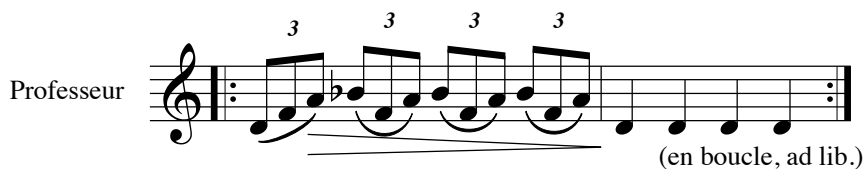


Musical score for "X files" in common time (C). The score is for two parts: Elève (top staff) and Professeur (bottom staff). The Elève part consists of a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, with a long slur over the first few measures. The Professeur part consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, also beamed together, with a long slur over the first few measures. The piece includes first and second endings for both parts, indicated by "1ère fois" and "2ème fois" labels. The piece ends with a double bar line.

6/Improvisation

(sur un thème)

Improviser dans le style du thème de "X files"
(en utilisant les notes aigües)

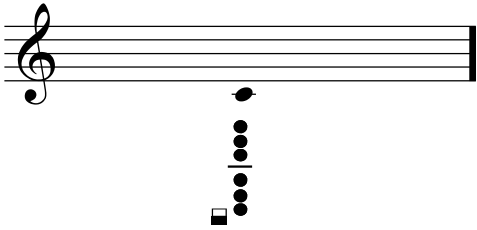


Musical score for improvisation in common time (C). The score is for one part: Professeur (top staff). The part consists of a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, also beamed together, with a long slur over the first few measures. The piece includes a first ending and a second ending, indicated by double bar lines with repeat dots. The piece ends with a double bar line.

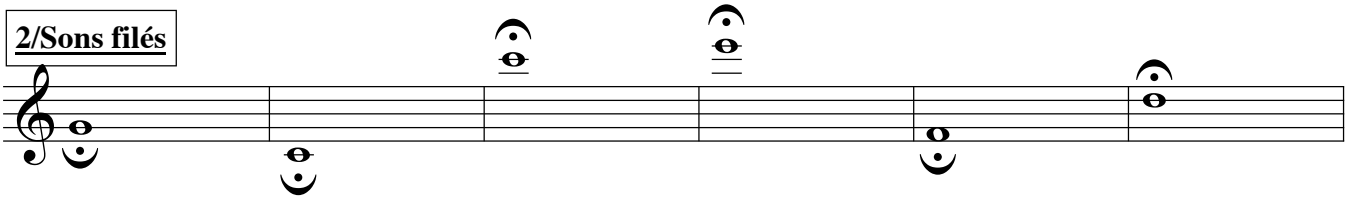
(en boucle, ad lib.)

Leçon n°8

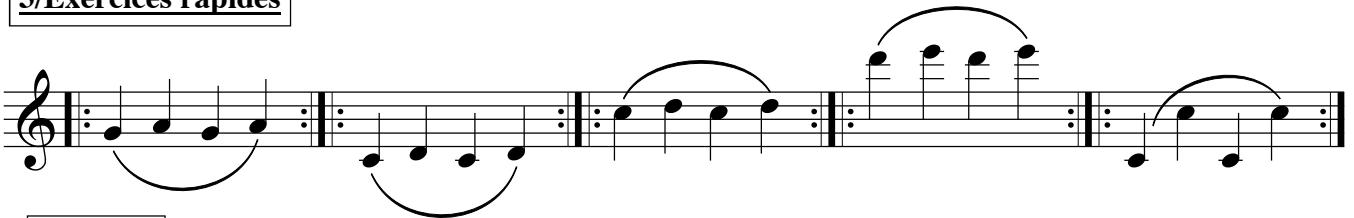
1/Nouveautés



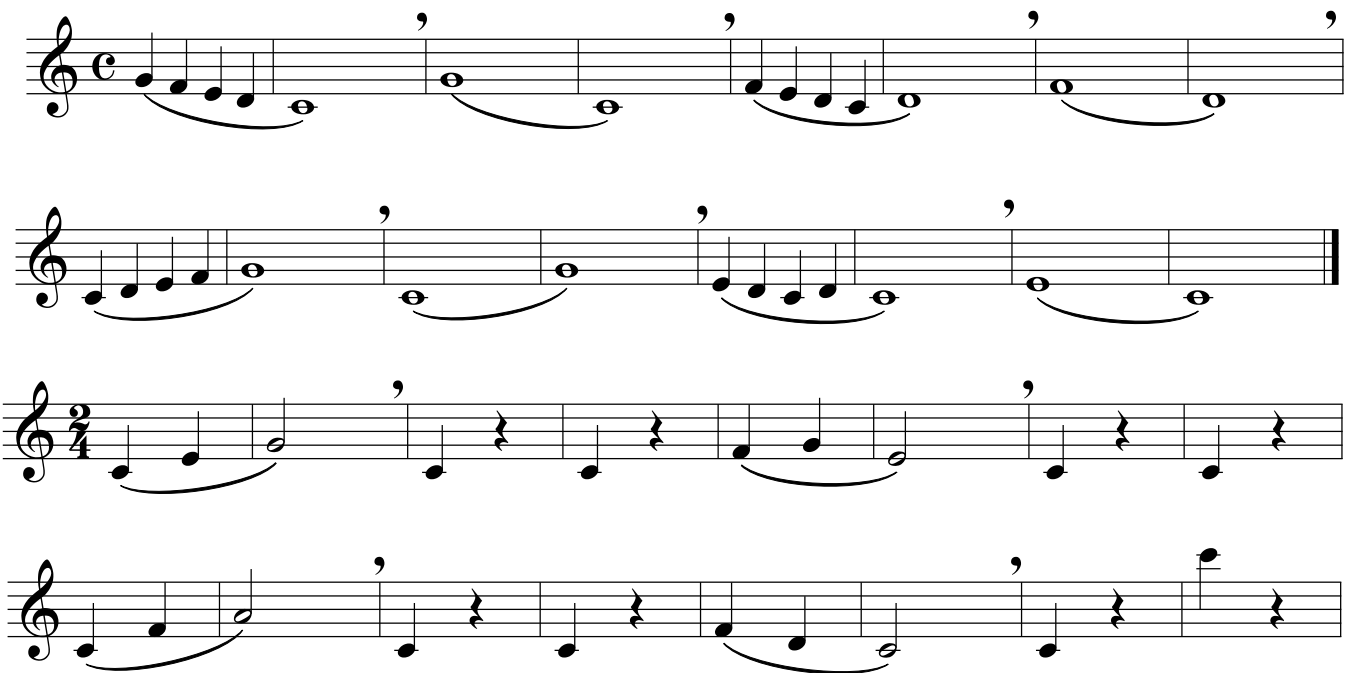
2/Sons filés



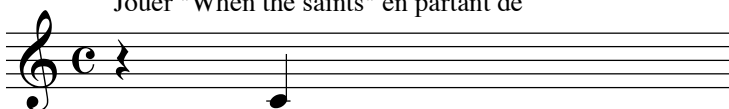
3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes



Jouer "When the saints" en partant de



"Tourbillon"

Cyrus Rezvani dit Bassiak

extrait du film "Jules et Jim"

Musical score for "Tourbillon" in 3/4 time. It features two parts: "Elève" (Student) and "Professeur" (Teacher). The score is written in treble clef and consists of four systems of two staves each. The melody for the student is a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, while the teacher's part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

"Canon"

Johann Pachelbel (1653-1706)

Musical score for "Canon" in common time (C). It features two parts: "Elève" (Student) and "Professeur" (Teacher). The score is written in treble clef and consists of two systems of two staves each. The student's part is a simple melody of quarter notes, while the teacher's part provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

6/Improvisation

(developpement)

- L'élève joue 1 note
- L'élève rejoue la note + 1 nouvelle
- L'élève rejoue les 2 notes + 1 nouvelle etc...

5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux!)

"Danse polovtsienne"

(extrait du "Prince Igor")

Alexander Borodin (1833-1887)

Elève

Professeur

"Si tu vas à Rio"

Dario Moreno (1921-1968)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(sur un thème)

1/ Improviser dans le style de "si tu vas à Rio"

Professeur

(en boucle, ad lib.)

2/ Travailler le repiquage note+rythme (cf. leçon 4)

5/Morceaux par 

(1 ou les deux!)

"Mack the knife"

(Mack "le couteau")

Kurt WEILL (1900-1950)
extrait de l'opéra de quat' sous

Elève
Professeur



Musical score for "Mack the knife" in 2/4 time. The student part (Elève) is in the upper staff, and the teacher part (Professeur) is in the lower staff. The student part consists of a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the teacher part provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

"Danse hongroise n°1"

Johannes BRAHMS (1833-1897)

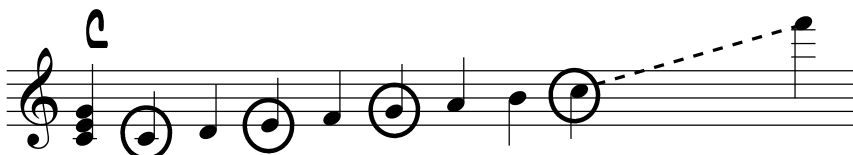
Elève
Professeur



Musical score for "Danse hongroise n°1" in 2/4 time. The student part (Elève) is in the upper staff, and the teacher part (Professeur) is in the lower staff. The student part features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the teacher part provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes.

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)



Musical notation for improvisation in 4/4 time. The notation shows a sequence of notes with a jazz chord symbol (C) above the first measure. The notes are: C4, E4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6.

Notation anglo-saxonne:

- A=LA
- B=SI
- C=DO
- D=RE
- E=MI
- F=FA
- G=SOL

Joueur 1

Joueur 2

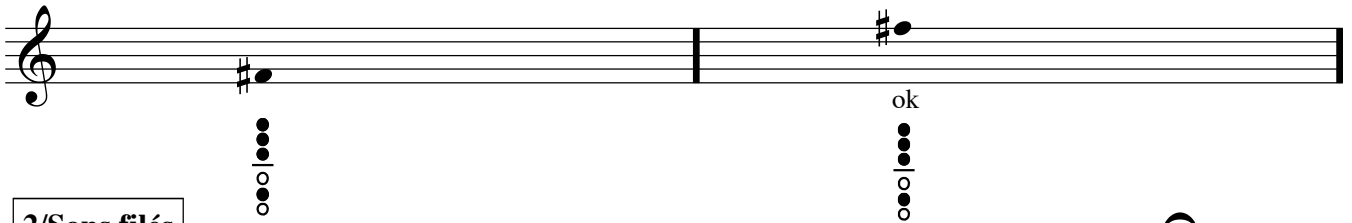


Musical notation for improvisation in 4/4 time, showing two players. Player 1 (Joueur 1) is in the upper staff, and Player 2 (Joueur 2) is in the lower staff. Player 1's part consists of a sequence of notes with a jazz chord symbol (C) above the first measure. Player 2's part consists of a sequence of notes.

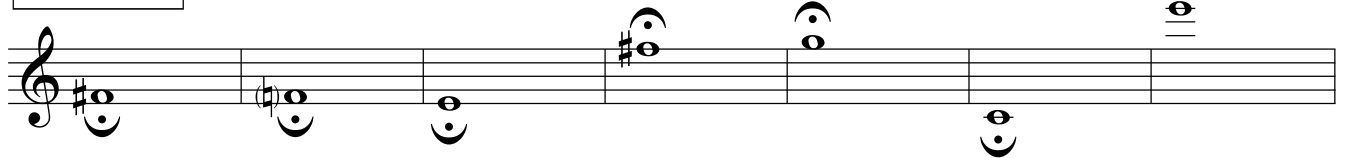
-Le joueur 1 improvise,
le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs
toutes les 4 mesures

Leçon n°11

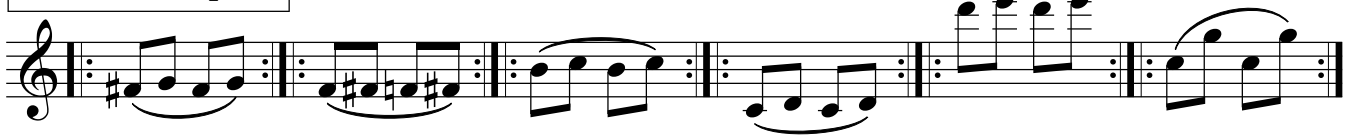
1/Nouveautés



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides

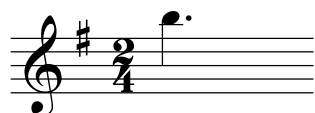


4/Etudes

Gamme de SOL majeur



Jouer la "1ère danse hongroise" de Brahms en partant de:



5/Morceaux par ♥

"Hymne à la joie"

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770-1827)
extrait de la 9ème symphonie, 4ème mouvement

Elève

Professeur

The score is in G major and common time. The student part (top staff) consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides a harmonic accompaniment with a mix of eighth and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

"Sweet Georgia Brown"

Bernie, Pinkard & Casey

Elève

Professeur

The score is in B-flat major and common time. The student part (top staff) features a melodic line with some chromaticism and a fermata. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides a simple accompaniment with rests and quarter notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

6/Improvisation

- Improvisation libre sur le thème de "Peter Gunn" (extrait des Blues brothers)
- Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
- Inverser les 2 joueurs toutes les 4 mesures

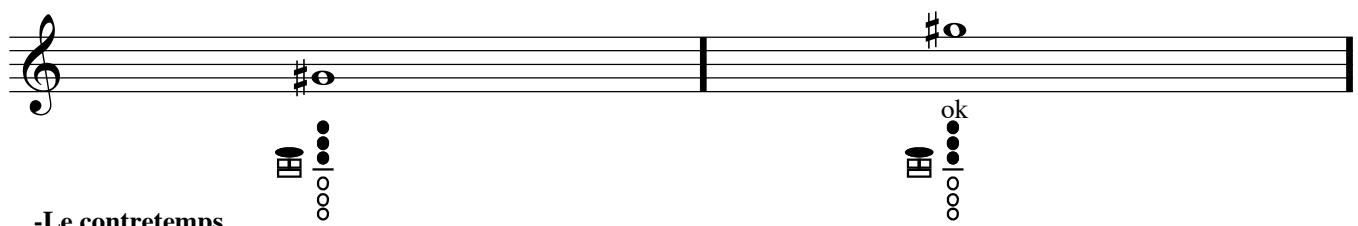
Joueur 1

The notation shows a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

(en boucle, ad libitum)

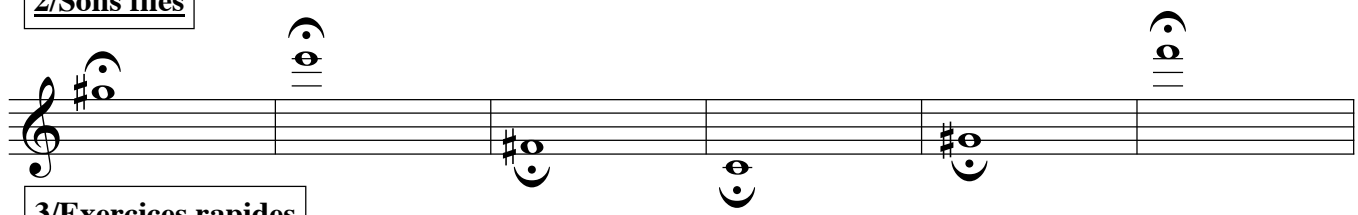
Leçon n°12

1/Nouveautés

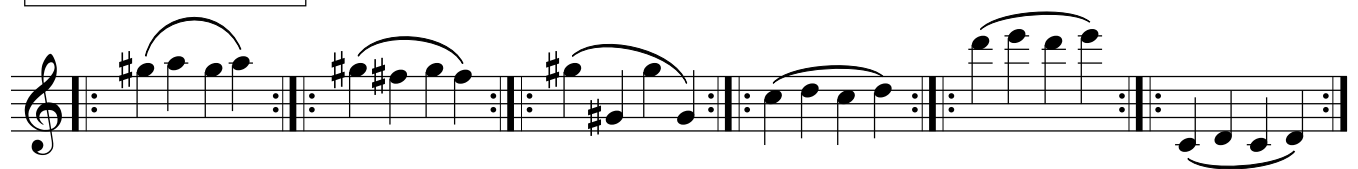


- Le contretemps
- les notes piquées

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides

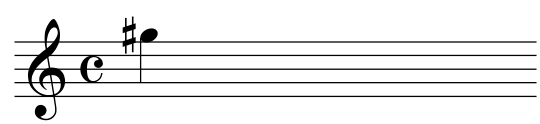


4/Etudes

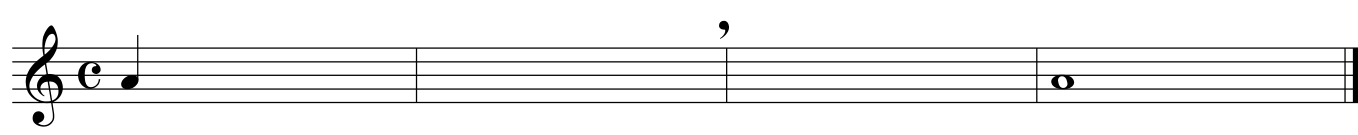
Gamme de La mineur



Jouer l'"hymne à la joie" en partant de:



Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant au moins 1 sol#



5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 seul ou les deux)

"Jeux interdits"

Populaire

Elève

Professeur

Musical score for "Jeux interdits" in 3/4 time. The student part (Elève) is in the upper voice, featuring a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes and slurs. The teacher part (Professeur) is in the lower voice, featuring a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with triplets. The word "simile" is written above the teacher's part. The score consists of two systems of staves.

"French cancan"

Jacques Offenbach
(1819-1880)

Inverser les voix à chaque reprise

Elève

Professeur

Musical score for "French cancan" in common time. The student part (Elève) features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, slurs, and repeat signs. The teacher part (Professeur) features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with slurs and repeat signs. The score consists of three systems of staves.

6/Improvisation

-Improviser en la mineur sans se laisser perturber par l'accompagnement
-Inverser les rôles

Elève

Professeur

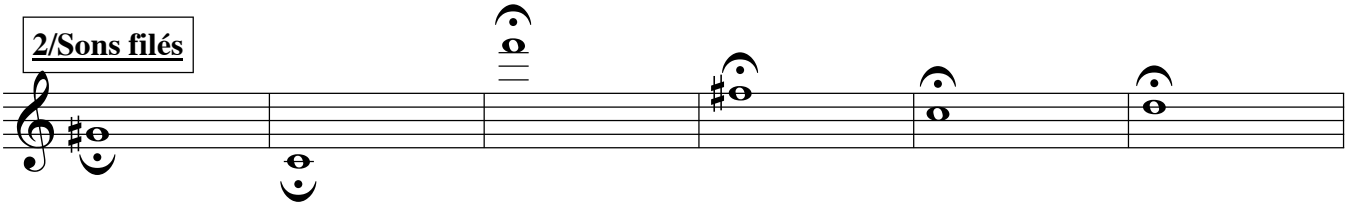
Musical score for improvisation in common time. The student part (Elève) is a blank staff with repeat signs at the beginning and end. The teacher part (Professeur) features a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes with slurs and repeat signs.

Leçon n°13

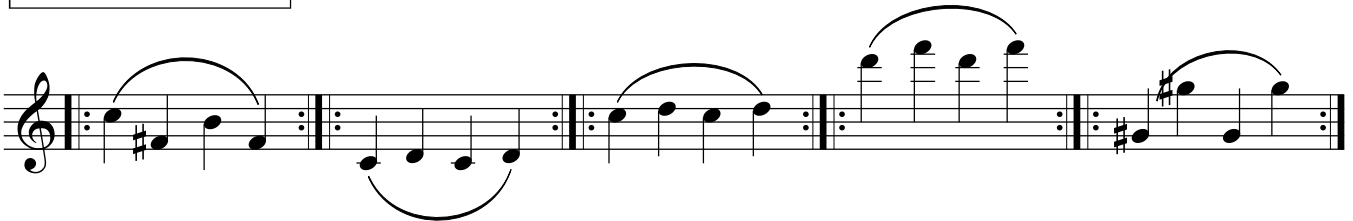
1/Nouveautés



2/Sons filés



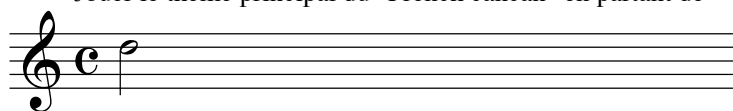
3/Exercices rapides



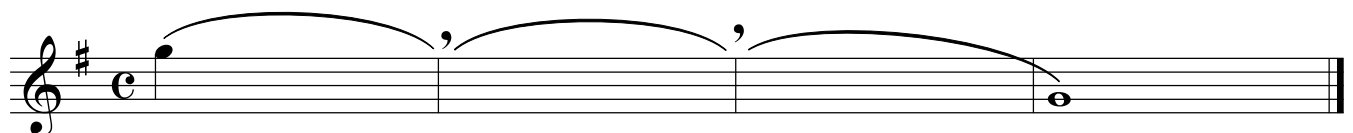
4/Etudes



Jouer le thème principal du "French cancan" en partant de



Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant au moins 2 triolets



5/Morceaux par ♥

(1 ou les deux)

"Star Wars"

John Williams

Elève

Professeur

"Bolero"

Maurice Ravel
(1875-1937)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz, cf. leçon n°10)

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs si possible

Leçon n°14

1/Nouveautés

-Le Ternaire

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

Gamme de Fa majeur

Jouer "Star wars" en partant de:

Réécrire "Plaisir d'amour" (leçon n°6) en ternaire:

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Love me do"

Beatles

Elève

Musical score for "Love me do" in G major, 4/4 time. The student part (top staff) consists of a simple melody with rests. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides accompaniment with eighth notes and includes two triplet markings.

Professeur

Continuation of the musical score for "Love me do", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment with triplet markings.

"Valse"

(extrait de la belle au bois dormant)

P.I.Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)

Elève

Musical score for "Valse" in G major, 3/4 time. The student part (top staff) features a melody with slurs and accents. The teacher part (bottom staff) provides accompaniment with eighth notes.

Professeur

Continuation of the musical score for "Valse", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment.

Final continuation of the musical score for "Valse", showing the student's melody and the teacher's accompaniment.

6/Improvisation

-Improviser en fa majeur
-Inverser les rôles

Musical score for the improvisation exercise in F major, 6/8 time. It shows a simple melody in the student part and accompaniment in the teacher part.

Leçon n°15

1/Nouveautés

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains three measures. The first measure has a whole note F# with a vertical stack of five dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4-5. The second measure has a whole note G# with a vertical stack of four dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4. The third measure has a whole note A with a vertical stack of four dots below it, representing fingerings 1-2-3-4. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Les nuances: *p*, *mf*, *f*

2/Sons filés

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures, each with a whole note. The notes are: F# (slurred), G# (slurred), A (slurred), B (slurred), C# (slurred), and D (slurred). The staff ends with a double bar line.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures of rapid exercises, each with a double bar line at the end. The exercises consist of eighth and sixteenth notes, some with slurs and accents.

4/Etudes

Gamme de Ré majeur

Four musical staves in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The first staff is a scale exercise in 4/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving through *mf* to *f*. The second staff is a scale exercise in 4/4 time, starting with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and moving through *p* to *f*. The third staff is a scale exercise in 3/4 time. The fourth staff is a scale exercise in 4/4 time. Each staff contains slurred notes and dynamic markings.

Jouer le Boléro de Ravel en partant de:

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a single measure with a half note D.

Compléter la mélodie suivante en utilisant les nuances

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a single measure with a half note D, followed by a blank staff for completion. The staff ends with a double bar line.

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Carmina Burana"

Carl Orff (1895-1982)

Elève

Professeur

p

mf

f

"In a sentimental mood"

Duke Ellington (1899-1974)

Elève

Professeur

p

mf

p

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs si possible

Joueur 1

Joueur 2

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°16



2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

Gamme de Sib majeur

Jouer Carmina Burana en partant de:

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Le beau Danube bleu"

Johann Strauss (fils) (1825-1899)

(1 ou les 2)

Two systems of musical notation for 'Summer Samba'. Each system consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. The music features a rhythmic melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. There are some accents and slurs over the notes.

"Summer Samba"

Marcos Valle & Paulo Sergio Valle

(So Nice)

Musical score for 'So Nice' featuring two parts: 'Elève' and 'Professeur'. The 'Elève' part is in treble clef, and the 'Professeur' part is in bass clef. Both are in a key signature of two flats and common time (C). The 'Elève' part consists of a series of eighth-note chords. The 'Professeur' part consists of a series of eighth-note chords. Below these are two systems of accompaniment staves, each with a treble and bass staff, providing harmonic support for the main parts.

6/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

An improvisation exercise in treble clef, key signature of two flats, and common time. It starts with a B-flat major chord (B-flat, D, F) and a series of notes: B-flat, D, F, G, A, B-flat. The notes are circled, and a dashed line indicates an upward melodic movement.

-Le joueur 1 improvise, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Improvisation exercise for two players. The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and common time. 'Joueur 1' is indicated by a vertical line and a slash, meaning they are to improvise. 'Joueur 2' is indicated by a vertical line and a note, meaning they are to accompany. The exercise is in a 4-measure phrase.

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°17

A musical staff with a treble clef. Below the staff, a vertical sequence of notes is shown: a whole note on G4, followed by a half note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on D5, a quarter note on E5, a quarter note on F5, and a quarter note on G5.

2/Sons filés

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains six measures of music, each featuring a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The staff contains six measures of music, each featuring a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5.

4/Etudes

Gamme de mi mineur

A musical staff with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The staff contains four measures of music, each featuring a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5.

Jouer le Beau Danube bleu en partant de:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature. The staff contains three measures of music, each featuring a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, and B4.

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

A musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The staff contains six measures of music, each featuring a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5.

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Tableaux d'une exposition"

Modest Moussorgsky
(1839-1881)

Bydlo

Elève

Professeur

"Bluesette"

Jean "Toots" Thielemans
(1922-)

Elève

Professeur

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise dans le style de Bydlo, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Professeur

(en boucle, ad libitum)

"Mission Impossible"

Larry Mullen

Musical score for "Mission Impossible" by Larry Mullen. The score is in 2/4 time, treble clef, and two flats key signature. It consists of two systems of two staves each.

"Der Tod und das mädchen"

(la jeune fille et la mort)

Franz Schubert

Mässig (*calme*) ♩ = 108

Musical score for "Der Tod und das mädchen" by Franz Schubert. The score is in common time (C), treble clef, and two sharps key signature. It consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system is marked *p* and the second system is marked *mf*. The tempo is *Mässig (calme)* with a quarter note equal to 108 beats.

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise dans le style de Mission Impossible, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for improvisation. The score is in 5/4 time, treble clef, and two flats key signature. It consists of a single staff. The score ends with a repeat sign and the instruction (en boucle, ad libitum).

Leçon n°19

1/Nouveautés

Musical notation for '1/Nouveautés' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a single eighth note on the first line (F#4). Below the staff is a guitar fretboard diagram with the first string open and the second string at the first fret, labeled 'ok'.

2/Sons filés

Musical notation for '2/Sons filés' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of six half notes: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, and B4.

3/Exercices rapides

Musical notation for '3/Exercices rapides' showing a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a sequence of six eighth-note groups, each followed by a repeat sign. The groups are: 1) F#4, G4, A4, B4; 2) A4, B4, C5, B4; 3) B4, C5, B4, A4; 4) A4, B4, C5, B4; 5) B4, C5, B4, A4; 6) A4, B4, C5, B4.

4/Etudes

Gamme de RE majeur

Musical notation for '4/Etudes' showing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and four lines of a scale exercise. The first line is an ascending eighth-note scale from D4 to D5. The second line is a descending eighth-note scale from D5 to D4. The third line is an ascending eighth-note scale from D4 to D5 with a 12/8 time signature. The fourth line is a descending eighth-note scale from D5 to D4.

Jouer "Fais dodo" en partant de:

Musical notation for 'Fais dodo' starting point, showing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 3/4 time signature. The first note is a quarter note on the second line (D4).

Compléter la mélodie suivante:

Musical notation for 'Compléter la mélodie suivante' showing a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (D major), and a 3/4 time signature. The first line contains a quarter note on the second line (D4), followed by a quarter rest, and then a quarter note on the second line (D4).

5/Morceaux par ♥

"Symphonie du nouveau monde"

(symphonie n°9, 4ème mouvement)

Antonin Dvorak
(1841-1904)

Musical score for "Symphonie du nouveau monde" (Symphony No. 9, 4th movement) by Antonin Dvorak. The score is arranged for Elève (Student), Professeur (Teacher), and piano accompaniment. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part starts with a forte (f) dynamic and features a melodic line with accents. The Professeur part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with accents. The piano accompaniment includes a triplet in the right hand and a steady bass line in the left hand.

"When you wish upon a star"

(Pinnochio)

Leigh Harline

Musical score for "When you wish upon a star" (from Pinocchio) by Leigh Harline. The score is arranged for Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part features a melodic line with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.). The Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) that leads back to the beginning of the piece.

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise en RE Majeur, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for the improvisation section. The score is arranged for Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part is blank, indicating improvisation. The Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment.

Leçon n°20

1/Nouveautés

La# "de coté" (avec la clef Ta)

ok

- Les double-croches
- La gamme chromatique

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Études

Gamme chromatique

5/Morceaux par ♥

"E.T. l'extra-terrestre"

John Williams
(1932-)

Musical score for "E.T. l'extra-terrestre" in 3/4 time. The Elève part is in treble clef, and the Professeur part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system shows the Elève playing a melody with eighth notes and quarter notes, while the Professeur provides a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment.

"Le Tambourin"

Jean-Philippe Rameau
(1683-1764)

Musical score for "Le Tambourin" in common time (C). The Elève part is in treble clef, and the Professeur part is in bass clef. The key signature has two flats (Bb, Eb). The score consists of two systems of staves. The Elève part features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment. The word "Ta" is written above the Elève staff in both systems.

6/Improvisation

-L'élève improvise, le professeur accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for improvisation in 2/4 time. The Elève part is in treble clef, and the Professeur part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The Elève part consists of a series of eighth-note patterns, and the Professeur part provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.