

1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°1

-Gamme chromatique par coeur:

-Les nuances fines

2/Sons filés

3/Composition

Créer la deuxième voix:

4/Morceaux par ♥

LA MORT D'ASE

Extrait de la suite pour orchestre "Peer Gynt"

E.Grieg

Andante doloroso ♩ = 50

p ————— *p* ————— *p* cresc. *p* < *sfz*
p ————— *p* ————— *p* cresc. *p* < *sfz*

VALSE
 Extrait de la 2ème suite jazz

D.Chostakovitch

Elève

p

Professeur

pp

mf

p

pp

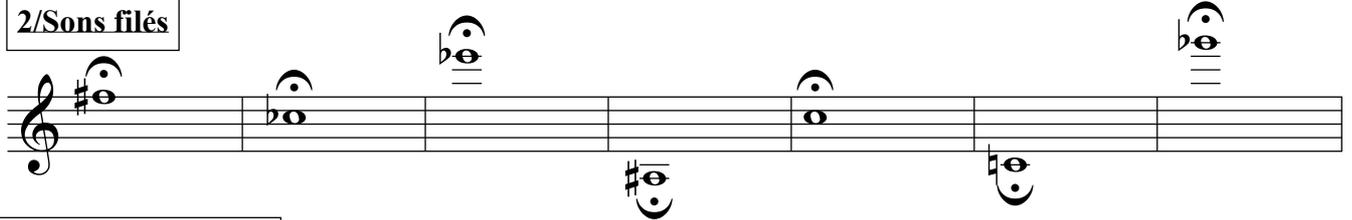
Leçon n°2

1/Nouveautés

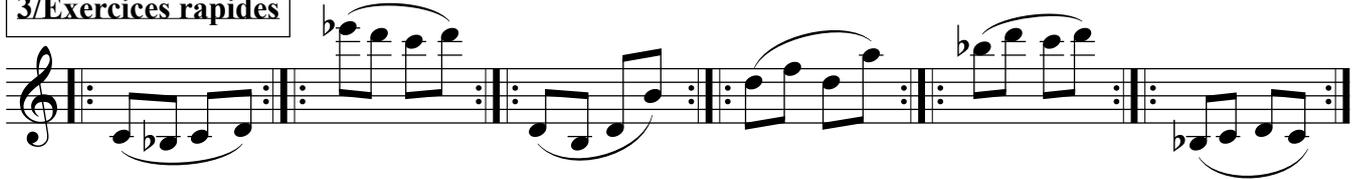
La syncope



2/Sons filés

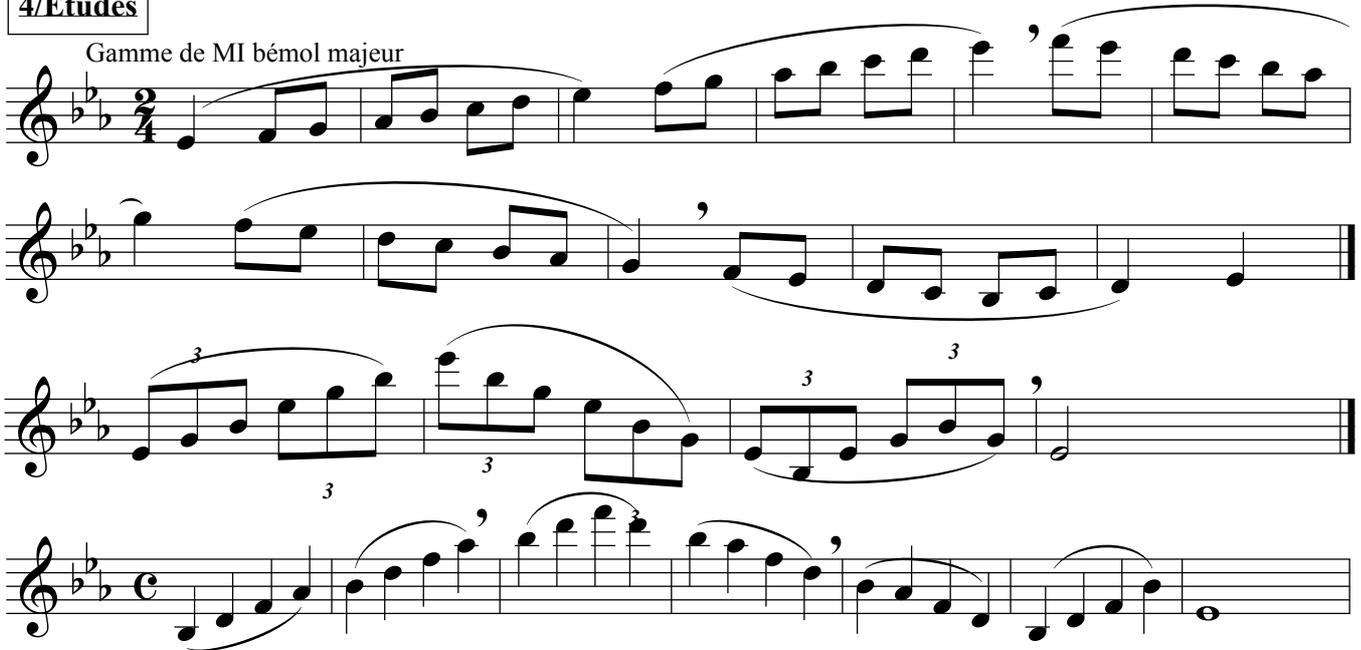


3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de MI bémol majeur



5/Transposition

Jouer la valse de Chostakovitch en partant de:



6/Composition

Compléter la mélodie suivante "à la tierce":



"Nobody know's"

Negro spiritual

7/Morceaux par ♥

Elève

Professeur

solo

"Armstrong"

Claude Nougaro

Elève

Professeur

En boucle, ad lib.

8/Improvisation

Utiliser les syncopes...

Eleve

Professeur

En boucle, ad lib.

En boucle, ad lib.

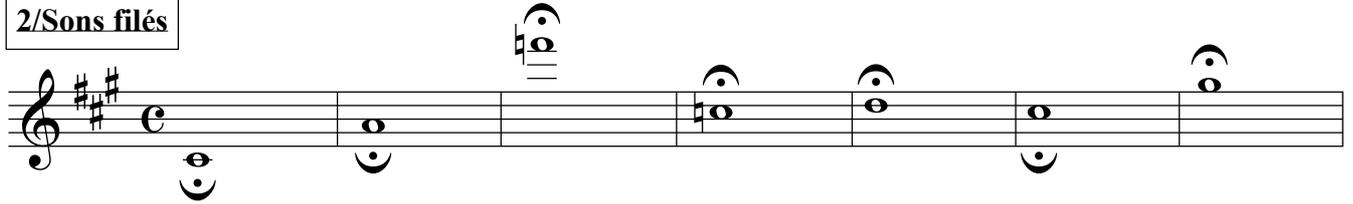
Leçon n°3

1/Nouveautés

Le contretemps



2/Sons filés

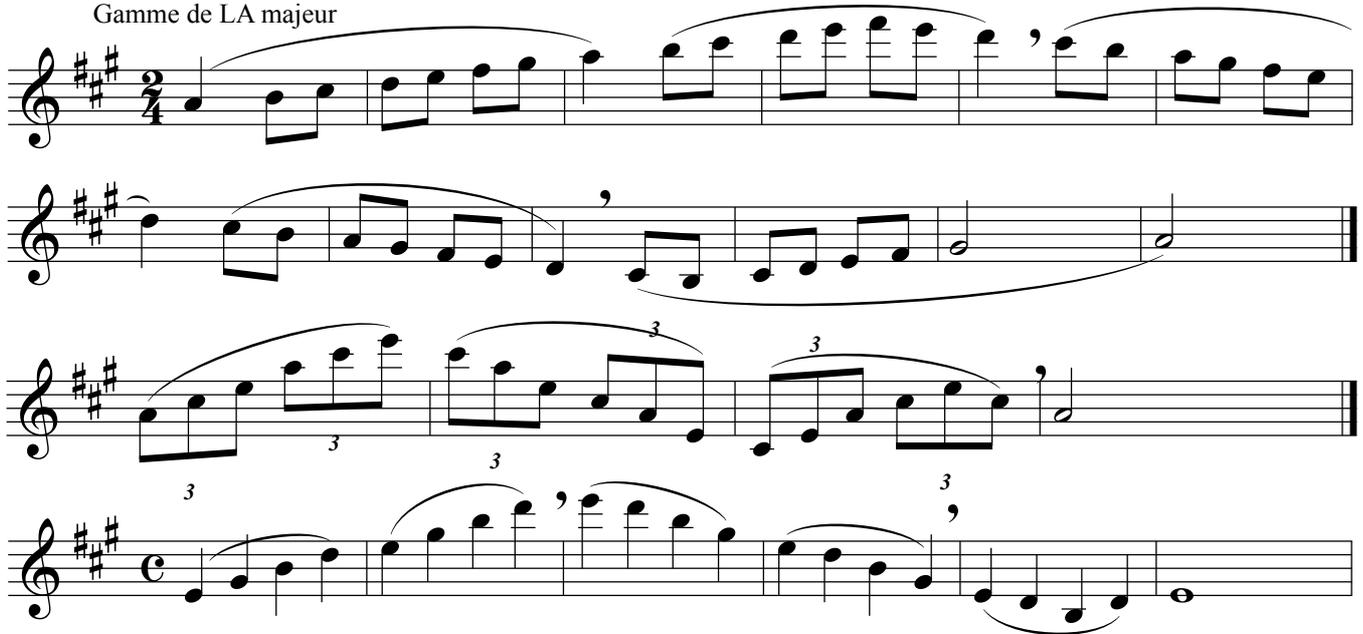


3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de LA majeur



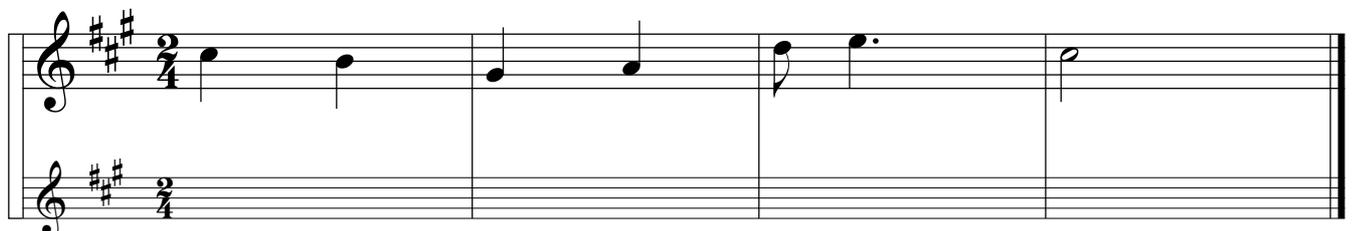
5/Transposition

Jouer "Nobody know's" en partant de:



6/Composition

Compléter la mélodie suivante "à la tierce":



7/Morceaux par 

"Symphonie n°3 "héroïque"

(Final)

Ludwig van Beethoven

Elève

Professeur



p

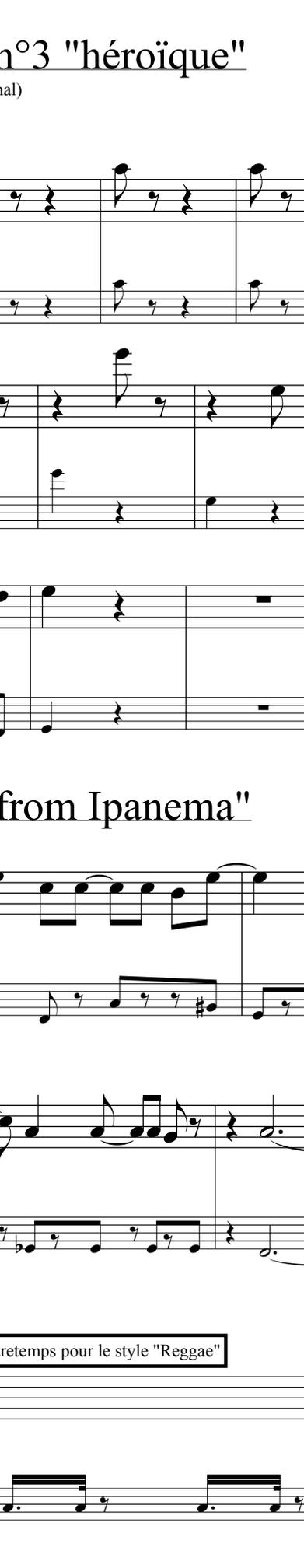
f

"The girl from Ipanema"

Antonio Carlos Jobim

Elève

Professeur

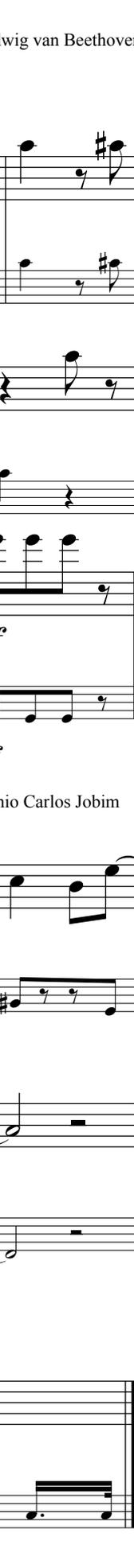


8/Improvisation

Utiliser les contretemps pour le style "Reggae"

Eleve

Professeur



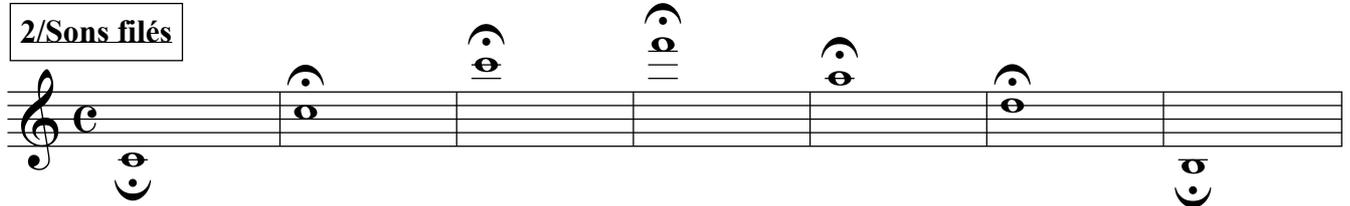
Leçon n°4

1/Nouveautés

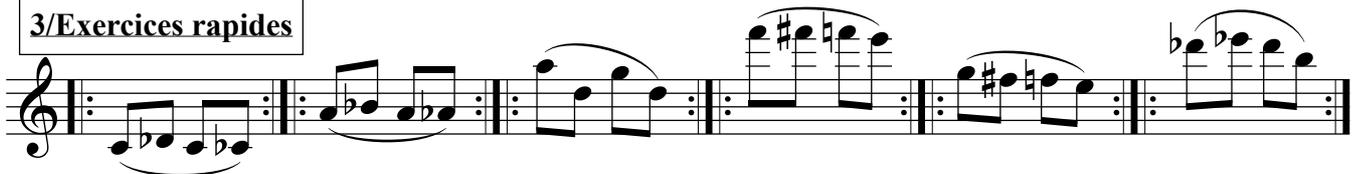
Révision du ternaire



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de fa# mineur (relative de LA majeur)



5/Transposition

Jouer "the girl from Ipanema" en partant de:



6/Composition

Transcrire cette mélodie en ternaire et une tierce au dessus



7/Morceaux par ♥

"Impromptu n°3 op.90"

(original pour piano seul)

Franz Schubert

Elève

Professeur

This musical score is for the first system of 'Impromptu n°3 op.90' by Franz Schubert. It is written for a duet between 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The music is in the key of F# major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. The 'Elève' part is on a treble clef staff, and the 'Professeur' part is on a bass clef staff. The score consists of three systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system concludes the piece with a double bar line and repeat dots.

"Scarborough fair"

Cantique

Elève

Professeur

This musical score is for the second system of 'Scarborough fair' by Franz Schubert. It is written for a duet between 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The music is in the key of F# major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. The 'Elève' part is on a treble clef staff, and the 'Professeur' part is on a bass clef staff. The score consists of two systems of two staves each. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

8/Improvisation

Improviser en fa# mineur

Professeur

This musical score is for an improvisation exercise. It is written for a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F# major). The exercise consists of a single line of music with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end. The notes are: F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4.

(en boucle, ad libitum)

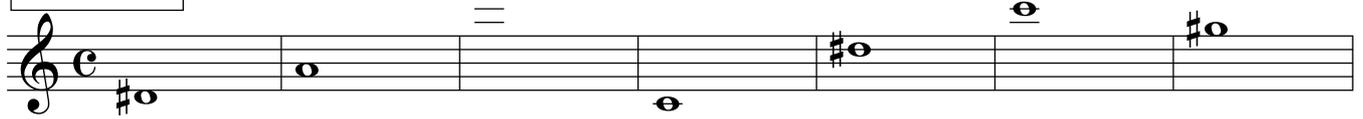
Leçon n°5

1/Nouveautés

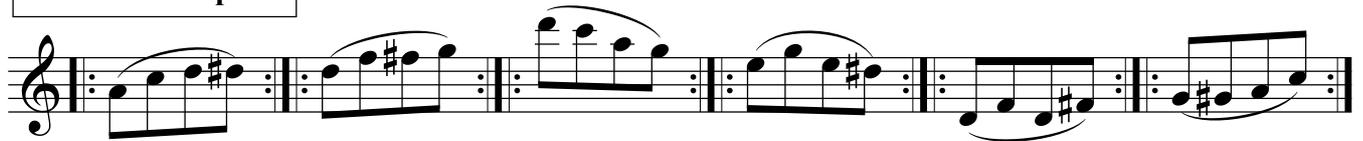
-La gamme blues



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de LA Blues



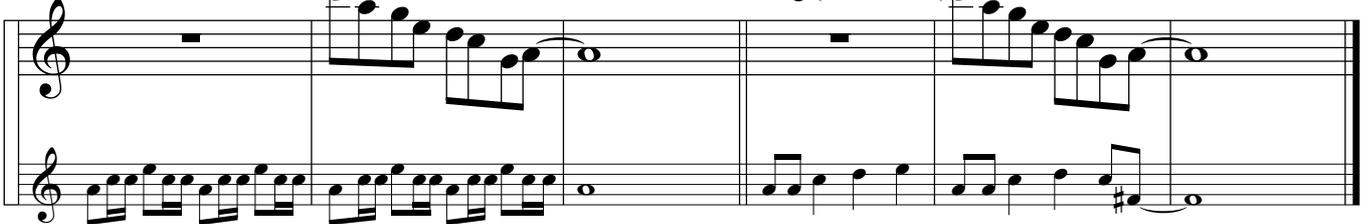
Blues mineur

Blues majeur



Binaire

Swing (ou ternaire)



5/Transposition

Jouer "Scarborough fair" en partant de:



6/Composition

Ecrire une mélodie de blues sur LA, puis la réécrire sur Ré:



"Bemsha swing"

Thelenious MONK

Elève

Professeur



"In the mood"

Duke ELLINGTON

Swing

Elève

Professeur

Binaire



8/Improvisation

Improviser sur la blues, alterner majeur et mineur (sans le fa#)

Professeur



(en boucle, ad libitum)

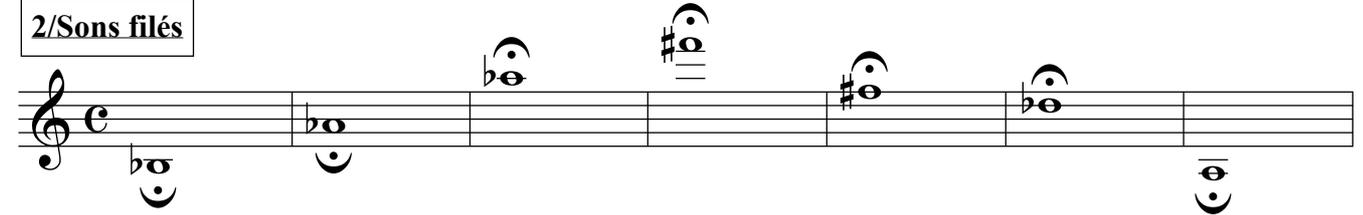
Leçon n°6

1/Nouveautés

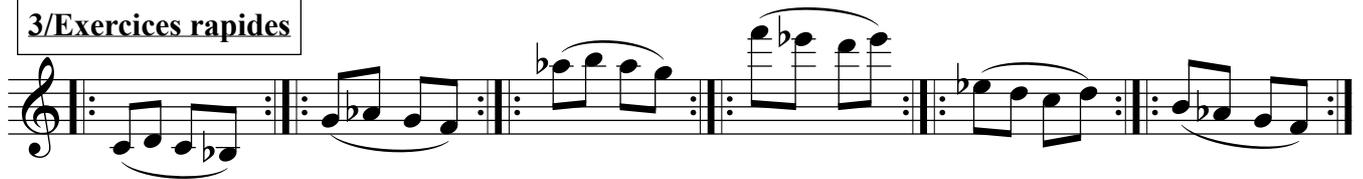
Croche-deux doubles



2/Sons filés

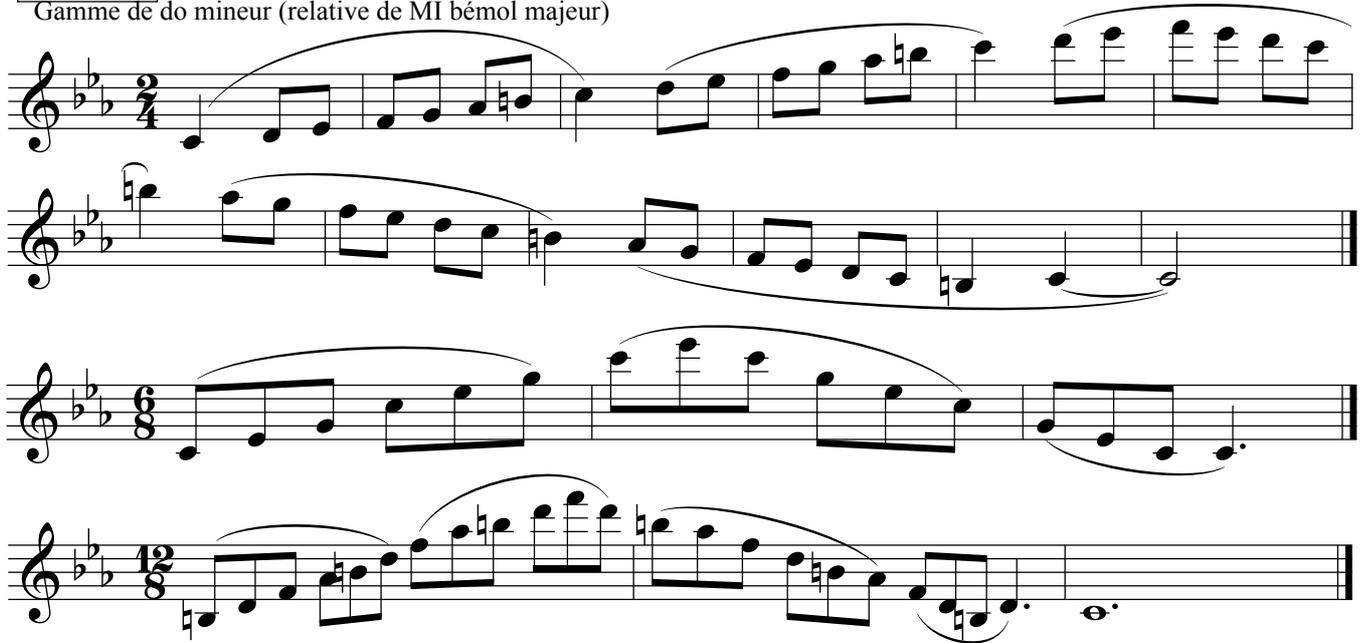


3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de do mineur (relative de MI bémol majeur)



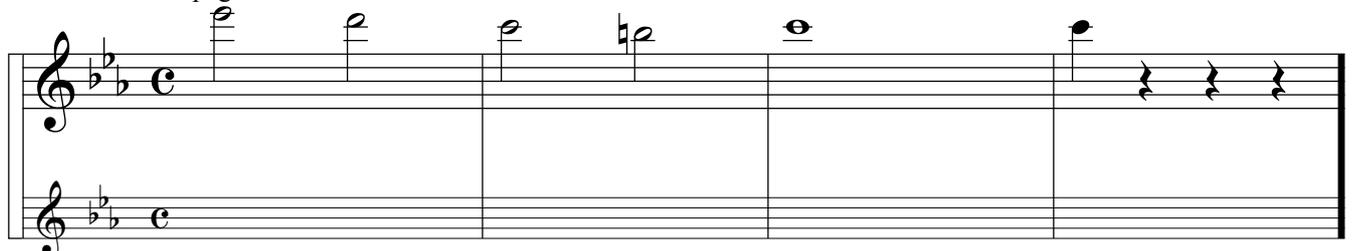
5/Transposition

Jouer "Scarborough fair" en partant de:



6/Composition

Créer un accompagnement basé sur "croche-deux doubles":



1/Nouveautés

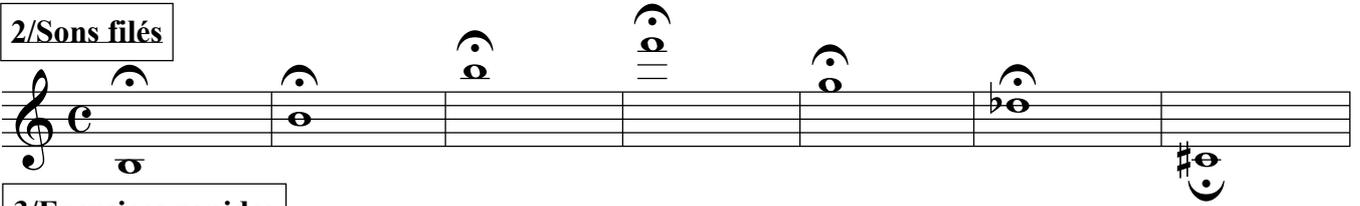
Leçon n°7

L'unité de temps: blanche

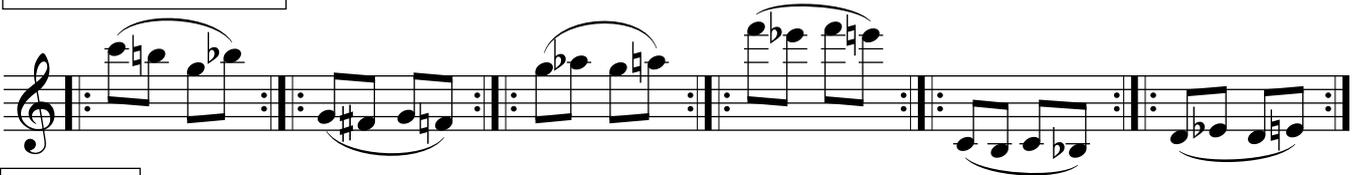


Tièrces, gammes avec articulations.

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



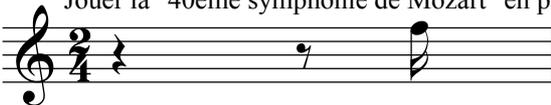
4/Etudes

Gamme de DO majeur



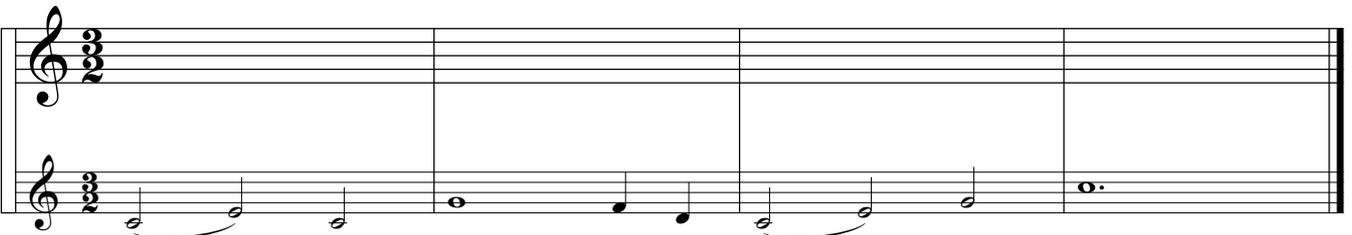
5/Transposition

Jouer la "40ème symphonie de Mozart" en partant de:



6/Composition

Créer une mélodie avec articulations:



"Hornpipe"

(extrait des Water Music)

Georg Friedrich Haendel

Allegretto

Elève

Professeur

f

f

mf

cresc.

mf

cresc.

f

f

"All the things you are"

Jerome Kern

Elève

Professeur

8/Improvisation

-Improviser "à la blanche"
-Alternier les 2 joueurs

(en boucle, ad libitum)

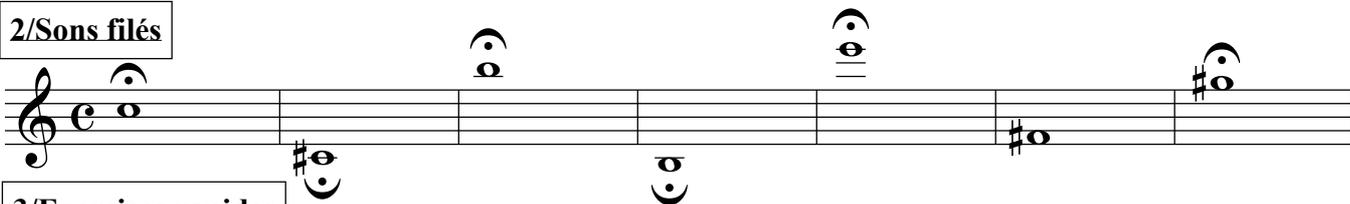
1/Nouveautés

Leçon n°8

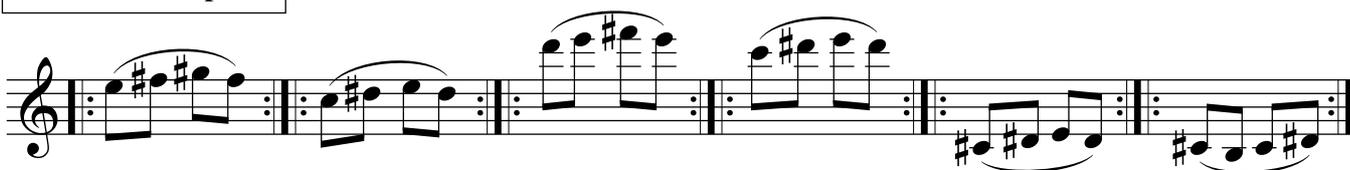
Deux-doubles, croche



2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Gamme de MI majeur



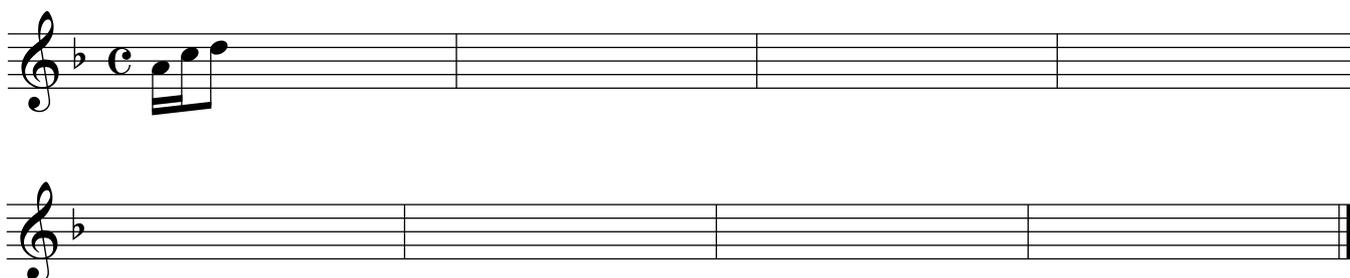
5/Transposition

Jouer le "Hornpipe" en partant de:



6/Composition

Réécrire "Summer Samba" en partant de:



"Maiden voyage"

Herbie Hancock

Musical score for "Maiden voyage" by Herbie Hancock. The score is written for two parts: Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part features a melodic line with slurs and a fermata. The Professeur part features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes and a second ending marked with a '2'. The score is presented in three systems of staves.

"Danse du sabre"

Aram Khatchaturian

Musical score for "Danse du sabre" by Aram Khatchaturian. The score is written for two parts: Elève (Student) and Professeur (Teacher). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Elève part features a melodic line with slurs and a fermata. The Professeur part features a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes. The score is presented in two systems of staves.

8/Improvisation

-Improviser en utilisant "2 doubles-croche"

Musical score for an improvisation exercise. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is presented in two staves. The exercise is intended to be played in a loop (en boucle, ad libitum).

(en boucle, ad libitum)

"Trumpet voluntary"

Andante Maestoso

Jeremiah Clark

Professeur

Elève

Musical score for "Trumpet voluntary" by Jeremiah Clark. The score is written for a trumpet and piano accompaniment. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked "Andante Maestoso". The score begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The first system includes a trill (tr) and a slur. The second system ends with a double bar line and the word "FIN". The third system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The fourth system includes a trill (tr) and a slur. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

8/Improvisation

Professeur et élève superposent librement notes trillées et ondulations simples:

Diagram illustrating improvisation exercises. A central circle with an 'X' is connected by arrows to six musical staves. Each staff shows a different exercise:

- Top-left: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled sharp sign (#).
- Top-right: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled flat sign (b).
- Middle-right: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled flat sign (b).
- Bottom-right: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled flat sign (b).
- Bottom-left: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled flat sign (b).
- Middle-left: A staff with a trill (tr) and a slur, with a circled flat sign (b).

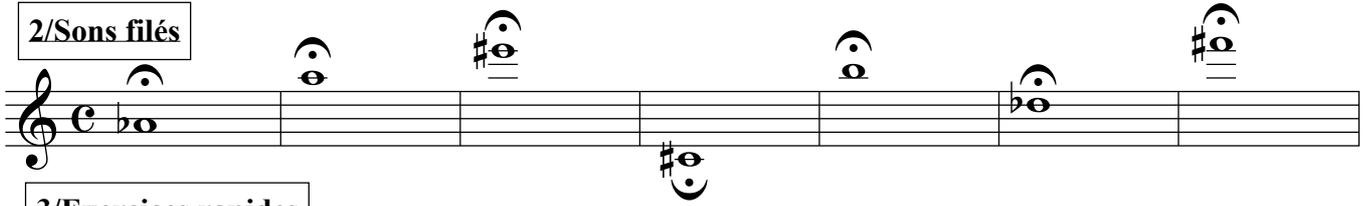
Leçon n°10

1/Nouveautés

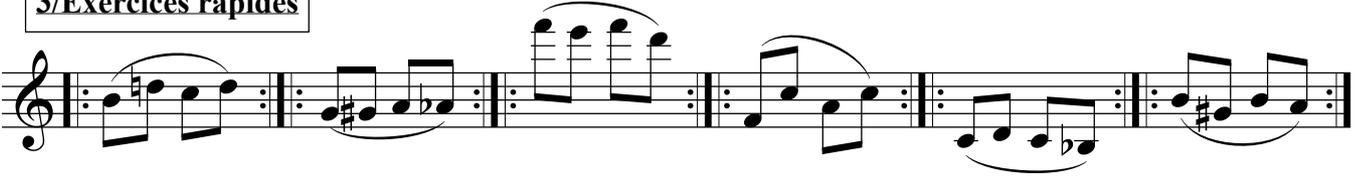
L'accord A

Le vibrato (suite)

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



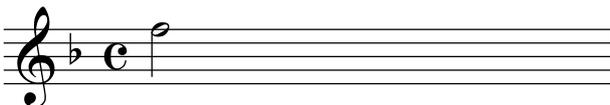
4/Etudes

Commencer avec un tempo très lent, accélérer au fil des reprises (au moins 2)



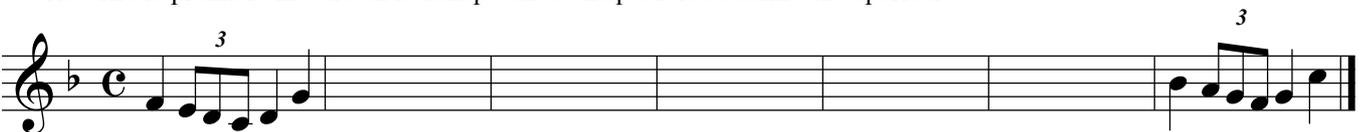
5/Transposition

Jouer le "Trumpet voluntary" en partant de:



6/Composition

Réécrire la première mesure en la transposant à chaque fois au demi-ton supérieur:



7/Morceaux par ♥

"Take the A train"

Billy Strayhorn

Elève

Professeur

Fine *D.C. al Fine*

"Samba de Orfeu"

Luiz bonfa

Elève

Professeur

8/Improvisation

(Accord jazz)

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

Joueur 1

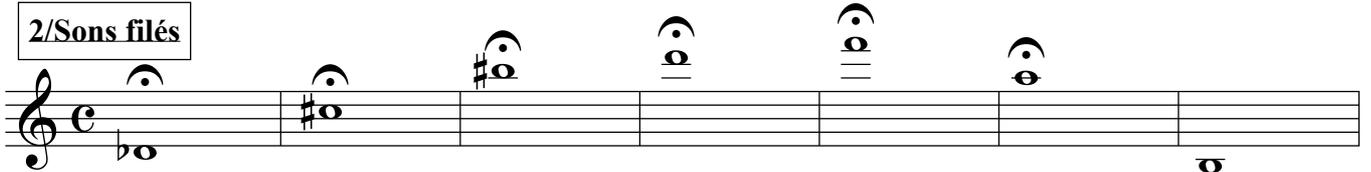
Joueur 2

Leçon n°11

1/Nouveautés

Le vibrato (suite)

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Commencer avec un tempo très lent, accélérer au fil des reprises (au moins 2)



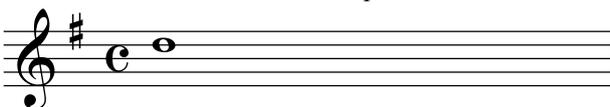
Travail du vibrato:

et non pas:



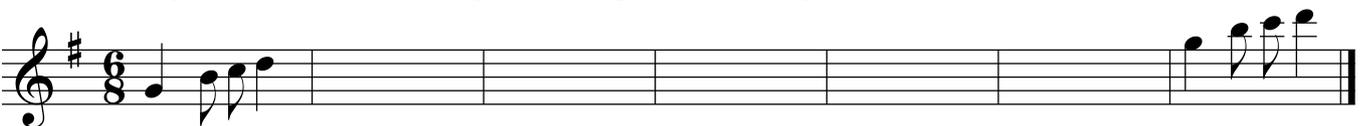
5/Transposition

Jouer le "Take the A train" en partant de:



6/Composition

Réécrire la première mesure en la transposant à chaque fois au ton supérieur:



"Air"

extrait de la suite d'orchestre n°3 en RE

J.S.BACH

7/Morceaux par ♥

Elève

Professeur

"Con te partiro"

L. Quarantotto

Elève

Professeur

-Le joueur 1 improvise en valeurs longues vibrées, le joueur 2 accompagne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Elève

Professeur

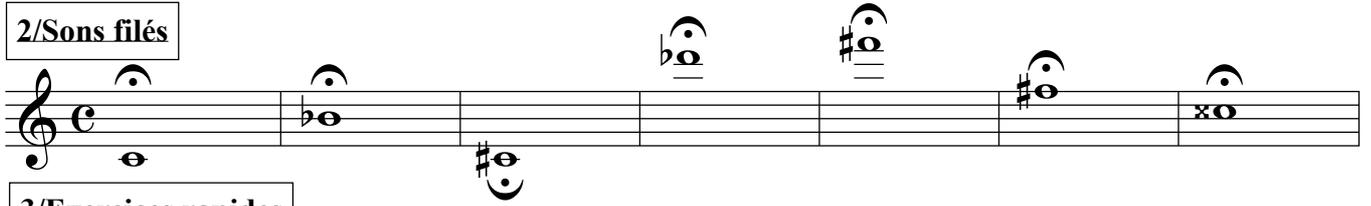
(en boucle, ad libitum)

Leçon n°12

1/Nouveautés

Le vibrato (suite)

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides



4/Etudes

Commencer avec un tempo très lent, accélérer au fil des reprises (au moins 2)

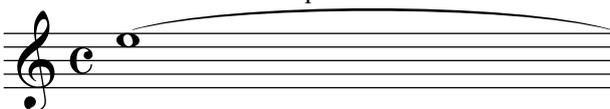


Travail du vibrato:



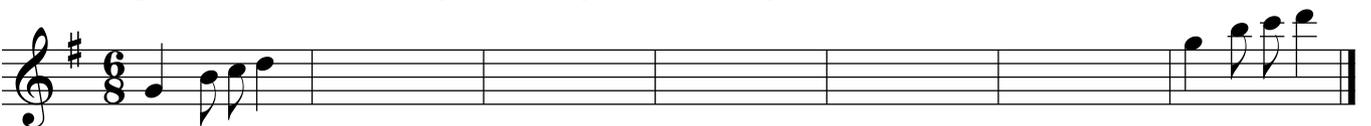
5/Transposition

Jouer l' "Air" de JS.Bach en partant de:



6/Composition

Reécrire la première mesure en la transposant à chaque fois au ton supérieur:



7/Morceaux par ♥

"What a wonderful world"

L.Arstrong

Elève

Professeur

"Pavane pour une infante défunte"

M.Ravel

Elève

Professeur

mf

p

Cédez

mf

p

8/Improvisation

-Le joueur 1 improvise dans le style de "What a wonderful world"
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Eleve

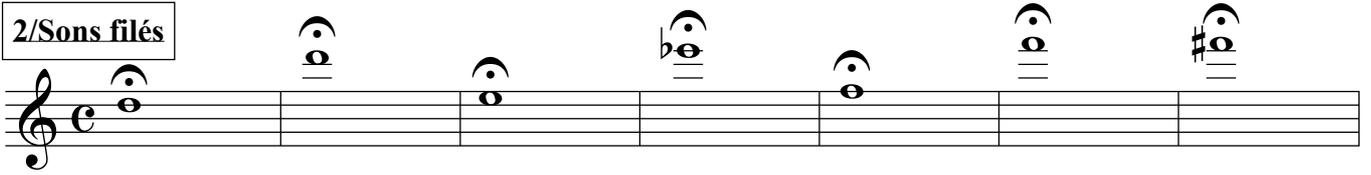
Professeur

Leçon n°13

1/Nouveautés

Le vibrato (suite)
Les mesures irrégulières

2/Sons filés



3/Exercices rapides

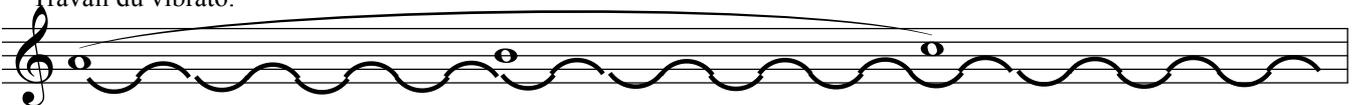


4/Etudes

Commencer avec un tempo très lent, accélérer au fil des reprises (au moins 2)

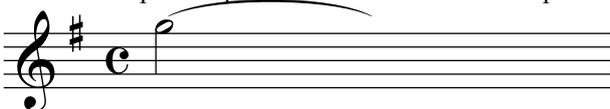


Travail du vibrato:



5/Transposition

Jouer la "pavane pour une infante défunte" en partant de:



6/Composition

Compléter cette mélodie à 5/4



"Take Five"

Paul Desmond

Musical score for "Take Five" by Paul Desmond. It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The "Elève" part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 5/4 time signature. The "Professeur" part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The score consists of three systems of staves. The first system has two staves for each part. The second system has two staves for each part. The third system has two staves for each part. The "Elève" part has a melodic line with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second system. The "Professeur" part has a rhythmic accompaniment with accents and slurs.

"Le Sacre du Printemps"

Cercle mystérieux des adolescents

I.Stravinsky

Musical score for "Le Sacre du Printemps" by I. Stravinsky, specifically the "Cercle mystérieux des adolescents" section. It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The "Elève" part is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The "Professeur" part is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 3/4 time signature. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has two staves for each part. The second system has two staves for each part. The "Elève" part has a melodic line with a key signature change to two sharps (F# and C#) in the second system. The "Professeur" part has a rhythmic accompaniment with accents and slurs. A note in the second system of the "Elève" part is marked "(2ème fois octave supérieure)".

8/Improvisation

-Le joueur 1 improvise dans le style de "Take five"
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for improvisation. It features one part: "Professeur". The part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 5/4 time signature. The score consists of two systems of staves. The first system has one staff for the "Professeur" part. The second system has one staff for the "Professeur" part. The "Professeur" part has a rhythmic accompaniment with accents and slurs. A note in the second system is marked "(en boucle, ad libitum)".

Leçon n°14

1/Nouveautés

Les vibratos (différents types suivant la caractère musical)

"SYNTHESE SPECIALE VIBRATO"

2/Sons filés

A musical exercise on a single staff in C major, 4/4 time. It consists of six measures, each containing a half note with a fermata. The notes are: B2 (below staff), C3 (below staff), D3 (below staff), E3 (below staff), F3 (below staff), and G3 (below staff). Above each note is a fermata symbol with a wavy line underneath, indicating a 'filé' (sustained) sound.

"La grande porte de Kiev"

Modest Moussorgsky

3/Morceaux par 

extrait des "tableaux d'une exposition"

Musique de caractère calme (donc vibrato lent) et de nuance Forté (donc vibrato de grande amplitude)

A musical score for two parts: 'Elève' and 'Professeur'. The 'Elève' part is in the upper voice, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The 'Professeur' part is in the lower voice, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a fermata over the first note. The second system continues the melodic line with a fermata. The third system concludes the piece with a final fermata.

"Sonate"

Cesar Franck

extrait du final

Musique de caractère intense (donc vibrato rapide) et de nuance Forté (donc vibrato de grande amplitude)

A musical score for two parts: 'Elève' and 'Professeur'. The 'Elève' part is in the upper voice, starting with a forte (f) dynamic. The 'Professeur' part is in the lower voice, featuring a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a fermata over the first note. The second system continues the melodic line with a fermata.

"Symphonie fantastique"

Hector Berlioz

thème de l'être aimé

Musique de caractère intense (donc vibrato rapide) et de nuance piano (donc vibrato de faible amplitude)

Elève

Professeur

p

This musical score is for the 'thème de l'être aimé' from Hector Berlioz's 'Symphonie fantastique'. It is written for two parts: 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The music is in G major and common time (C). The 'Elève' part features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The 'Professeur' part provides a rhythmic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The score consists of three systems of staves, with the first system showing the initial entry of the theme.

"Symphonie du nouveau monde"

A.Dvorak

2ème mouvement "Largo"

Musique de caractère calme (donc vibrato lent) et de nuance piano (donc vibrato de faible amplitude)

Elève

Professeur

p

This musical score is for the 2ème mouvement 'Largo' from Antonín Dvořák's 'Symphonie du nouveau monde'. It is written for two parts: 'Elève' (Student) and 'Professeur' (Teacher). The music is in C major and common time (C). The 'Elève' part features a melodic line with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano). The 'Professeur' part provides a harmonic accompaniment with a steady eighth-note pattern. The score consists of three systems of staves, with the first system showing the initial entry of the theme.

Leçon n°15

1/Nouveautés

Croche pointée double

2/Sons filés

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains six notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. Each note has two dots above it, indicating a double-dotted note.

3/Exercices rapides

A musical staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It contains six short exercises, each consisting of a few notes with various accidentals and articulation marks.

4/Etudes

Five musical staves in treble clef with a common time signature (C). Each staff contains a sequence of notes with various rhythmic and melodic patterns.

5/Transposition

Jouer la "Take five" en partant de:

A musical staff in treble clef with a 5/4 time signature. It starts with a whole note followed by a quarter note.

6/Composition

Compléter cette mélodie en utilisant le nouveau rythme

A musical staff in treble clef with a 5/4 time signature. It shows a partial melody in 5/4 time, intended for completion by the student.

7/Morceaux par ♥

"Pierre et le loup"

Serge Prokofiev
(1891-1953)

Musical score for "Pierre et le loup" by Serge Prokofiev. It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The "Elève" part consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs, while the "Professeur" part consists of a series of quarter notes. The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves.

"Temptation Rag"

T.H.Lodge
(1884-1933)

Musical score for "Temptation Rag" by T.H. Lodge. It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The "Elève" part consists of a series of eighth notes with slurs, while the "Professeur" part consists of a series of quarter notes. The score is divided into three systems, each with two staves. The second system includes a first ending bracket and a second ending bracket.

8/Improvisation

-Le joueur 1 improvise dans le style de "rag time"
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Musical score for "Improvisation". It features two parts: "Elève" and "Professeur". The score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The "Elève" part consists of a series of quarter notes with slurs, while the "Professeur" part consists of a series of quarter notes with accents. The score is divided into two systems, each with two staves.

(en boucle, ad libitum)

Leçon n°16

1/Nouveautés

Double-croche-double

2/Sons filés

Musical notation for 'Sons filés' exercise. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise features five measures of music, each containing a single note with a fermata. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, and B4. Above the first four notes, there are small diagrams showing the fingering for each note on a four-fingered hand: G (index), A (middle), B (ring), and C (pinky).

3/Exercices rapides

Musical notation for 'Exercices rapides' exercise. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise is a sequence of six short melodic phrases, each starting with a repeat sign. The phrases are: 1) G4-A4-B4, 2) G4-A4-B4-C5, 3) G4-A4-B4-C5, 4) G4-A4-B4-C5, 5) G4-A4-B4-C5, and 6) G4-A4-B4-C5.

4/Etudes

Musical notation for 'Etudes' exercise. It consists of five staves of music. The first three staves are in G major and common time (C), featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern. The fourth and fifth staves are in B minor and 3/4 time, featuring a continuous eighth-note pattern with a key signature change.

5/Transposition

Jouer la "Pierre et le loup" en partant de:

Musical notation for 'Transposition' exercise. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise starts with a single note on G4, followed by a blank staff for the student to write the rest of the melody.

6/Composition

Compléter cette mélodie en utilisant le nouveau rythme

Musical notation for 'Composition' exercise. It consists of a single staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The exercise starts with a short melodic phrase (G4-A4-B4-C5), followed by a blank staff for the student to complete the melody using the new rhythm.

7/Morceaux par ♥

"Le petit nègre"

Claude Debussy
(1891-1953)

Elève

Professeur

"I love to love"

Tina Charles
(1989)

Elève

Professeur

8/Improvisation

-Le joueur 1 improvise dans le style "Disco"
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Elève

Professeur

Leçon n°17

1/Nouveautés

La sicilienne

2/Sons filés

3/Exercices rapides

4/Etudes

5/Transposition

Jouer le "Le petit nègre" en partant de:

6/Composition

Compléter cette mélodie en utilisant le nouveau rythme

7/Morceaux par ♥

"Sonate K331"

W.A Mozart
(1756-1791)

original pour piano, 1er mouvement

Andante

Elève

Professeur

(à la croche)

"Le printemps"

Antonio Vivaldi
(1678-1740)

(3ème mouvement, extrait des 4 saisons)

Allegro

Elève

Professeur

(à la noire pointée)

-Le joueur 1 improvise en utilisant la sicilienne
-Inverser les 2 joueurs

Professeur