

SOMMAIRE

	Titre	Aspects techniques et pédagogiques	Niveau	Page
1	Jeu de quintes	Réviser la position des mains et des doigts. Aborder l'empreinte de l'intervalle de quinte. Compter les mesures qui passent de 4/4 à 3/4. Travailler le diminuendo, la gestion du poids et la conduite de la phrase.	IC3	3
2	Ballade normande	Flux continu de triolets. Travailler l'égalité du jeu pianistique. Aborder la notion de marche harmonique et de sixte Napolitaine. Maîtriser le rythme 3 pour 2.	IC4	4
3	Au bord de la rivière	Flux continu de croches en 6/8. Gérer plusieurs plans sonores. Déplacement de la main gauche au-dessus de la main droite.	IC4	6
4	Le chemin de l'école	Aborder l'empreinte des accords. Déplacement de la main gauche au-dessus de la main droite. La main gauche illustre l'écolier sautillant sur le chemin de l'école.	IC4	8
5	Adagio	Style classique. Gérer plusieurs plans sonores. Phrasé. Stabilité rythmique. Intervalles de tierce à la main gauche.	IIC1	9
6	Un matin sous la pluie	Travail mélodique et rythmique. Indépendance des doigts de la main gauche. Travail sur les octaves et octaves brisées à la main droite.	IIC2	10
7	Idylle	Flux continu de croches en 12/8. Travailler l'égalité du jeu pianistique. Gérer plusieurs plans sonores.	IIC3	14
8	Life	Basée sur un ostinato rythmique illustrant le fil de la vie. Travailler le 3 pour 2. Gérer différents tempos. Travailler les accelerandos et ritardandos. Gérer différents plans sonores.	IIC3	19
9	Les Colombes piano 4 mains	La partie secondo est basée sur l'écriture du 1 ^{er} prélude en Do M. du Clavier bien tempéré de J.S. Bach. La partie primo joue une mélodie en sixte, écrite en rythme pointée et en contre-temps.	IIC3	24
10	Légende n° 1 piano 4 mains	La partie secondo accompagne avec des accords la mélodie en octave de la partie primo. Gérer l'équilibre des voix. Stabilité rythmique.	IIC3	29

EN DEHORS DES CHEMINS

10 pièces actuelles pour piano

Volume 1

Xavier Everaert

1. Jeu de quintes

$\text{♩} = 110$

mf

mf

Ped.

2. Ballade Normande

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system consists of two measures. The treble clef staff features a melody of eighth notes, starting with a quarter rest followed by a dotted quarter note, and then a series of eighth notes grouped in threes. The bass clef staff has a single half note. The second system also consists of two measures. The treble clef staff continues the melody, with a final group of eighth notes beamed together. The bass clef staff has a single half note. The tempo is marked 'moderato' and the time signature is 2/4. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

3. Au bord de la rivière

$\text{♩} = 60$

mf

1 3 5

1 3 5

5

Re_0 Re_0 Re_0 Re_0

Re_0 Re_0 Re_0 Re_0

The musical score is for a piece titled '3. Au bord de la rivière'. It is in 6/8 time, with a tempo marking of quarter note = 60. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into two systems. The first system consists of four measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes, with fingerings 1, 3, 5 indicated for the first and fourth measures. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line of half notes, with the notes labeled as Re_0 in each measure. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. The second system also consists of four measures, starting with a measure number '5' above the first measure. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody, and the left hand continues the half-note bass line, also labeled as Re_0 .

4. Le chemin de l'école

$\text{♩} = 90$

The musical score is for a piece titled "4. Le chemin de l'école". It is written for piano in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 90 beats per minute. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The melody is played in the right hand, and the accompaniment is in the left hand. The first system is marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). The second system is marked *rit.* (ritardando). The score includes fingerings (3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4) and pedaling instructions (Ped.) for the left hand. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

mp

rit.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped. Ped.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system includes a tempo marking of quarter note = 50 and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second system begins with a repeat sign. The score is written for piano with treble and bass staves. Fingerings and articulation marks are indicated throughout the piece.

6. Un matin sous la pluie

$\text{♩} = 70$

p legato

The musical score is written for piano in 12/8 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has two measures. The first measure contains a whole rest in the treble clef and a continuous eighth-note bass line in the bass clef. The second measure features a melodic line in the treble clef with a slur over the first four notes and a dotted quarter note, and the same eighth-note bass line. The second system also has two measures. The first measure has a melodic line in the treble clef with a slur over the first four notes and a dotted quarter note, and the eighth-note bass line. The second measure has a melodic line in the treble clef with a slur over the first four notes and a dotted quarter note, and the eighth-note bass line. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 70. The dynamics are piano (*p*) and legato. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

$\text{P}_{\text{L}} \text{D}$

$\text{P}_{\text{L}} \text{D}$

$\text{P}_{\text{L}} \text{D}$

$\text{P}_{\text{L}} \text{D}$

$\text{P}_{\text{L}} \text{D}$

7. Idylle

$\text{♩} = 130$

p

Figured bass notation for the first system:

- Measure 1: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 2: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 3: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$

Figured bass notation for the second system:

- Measure 4: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 5: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 6: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 7: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$
- Measure 8: $\text{F}_\text{A} \text{D}$

8. Life

$\text{♩} = 20$ accel. $\text{♩} = 40$

p

8

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of two systems. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The right hand starts with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The second system starts at measure 8, indicated by a bracketed '8' above the staff. The right hand features a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the left hand continues with the eighth-note accompaniment. The tempo is marked as $\text{♩} = 20$ and $\text{♩} = 40$, with an 'accel.' (accelerando) instruction. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

29 672 H.L.

10. Légende n° 1 pour piano à 4 mains

29

$\text{♩} = 90$

Primo

mp

Secondo

p

7

Primo

Secondo

7