



Vincent Karaboulad

MÉTHODE DE BATTERIE

Édition 2025

AVANT-PROPOS

Cette méthode de batterie est la synthèse de 22 ans d'enseignement. Elle est claire, concise, progressive et efficace, destinée aux élèves débutants comme aux confirmés.

La lecture attentive de tous les exercices ainsi que de leurs annotations vous fournira toutes les clés nécessaires à votre indépendance et votre épanouissement dans cet instrument, quel que soit le style que vous souhaitez jouer.

AU SUJET DE L'AUTEUR

Résidant à Paris depuis sa naissance, multi-instrumentiste, auteur et compositeur bilingue anglais/français, Vincent Karaboulad démarre la batterie à l'âge de 13 ans à l'école France Percussion Studio avec le professeur Jeremy Nattagh. Il dévore cet instrument, forme rapidement son premier groupe et se découvrant une fibre pédagogique certaine, commence à enseigner auprès de son entourage dès l'année suivante.

En parallèle, auteur de nombreux textes et désireux de mettre ceux-ci en musique, il entame à l'âge de 15 ans l'apprentissage de la guitare et de l'harmonie avec le professeur Herry Ansker.

En 2007, son Baccalauréat Scientifique en poche, il intègre l'école des musiques actuelles ATLA où il décroche au bout d'un an un diplôme professionnel avec mention "Musique Assistée par Ordinateur".

Fin 2008, il est embauché par les sociétés de cours à domicile Anacours et Acadomia pour lesquelles il travaillera deux ans avant de se mettre définitivement à son compte.

Il a depuis 2003 enseigné la batterie, la guitare, le piano, le chant, l'écriture, l'arrangement et la composition à plus de 600 élèves, joué dans des dizaines de groupes, multiplié les concerts et les enregistrements. Sa chaîne YouTube « Vincent Karaboulad Musique » compte à ce jour plus de 15 000 abonnés et 2 millions de vues.

IMPORTANT

J'enseigne la batterie en jeu **décroisé**, aussi appelé jeu **ouvert**. Cela signifie que nous jouerons les rythmes tantôt en mode gaucher, tantôt en mode droitier. En mode gaucher, la main gauche sera la main **qui mène** sur la cymbale, c'est à dire qu'elle jouera la charleston et la main droite jouera la caisse claire. En mode droitier, la main droite sera la main qui mène sur la cymbale, c'est à dire qu'elle jouera la ride et la main gauche jouera la caisse claire.

Par simplicité d'écriture, les partitions ne sont écrites que pour le mode gaucher mais nous devons travailler chaque rythme en mode gaucher et en mode droitier. Pour ce dernier, il faudra lire les coups de charleston comme des coups de ride à jouer avec la main droite, jouer les coups de caisse claire avec la main gauche et inverser **R** et **L**.

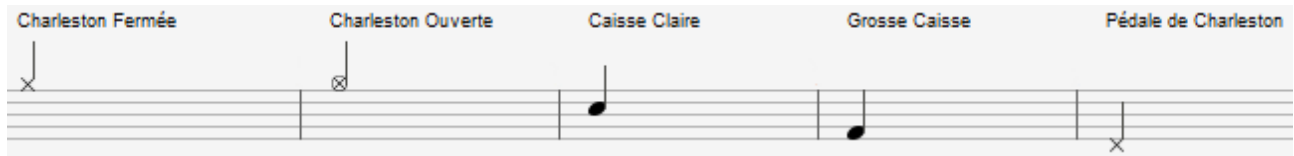
Il y a deux raisons à cela :

- la première est qu'en batterie, on veut maîtriser sa main droite autant que sa main gauche pour tout un tas de rythmes. Plus tôt on tendra vers l'ambidextrie, mieux ce sera ;
- la deuxième est qu'en jouant de manière décroisée, on a accès à tout le kit, on est donc plus libre de ses mouvements et on peut jouer des rythmes plus variés. Voici trois exemples de batteurs virtuoses jouant en jeu ouvert, au cas où vous douteriez de mon approche : Simon Phillips, Billy Cobham et Carter Beauford.

Vous verrez, on s'y fait vite.

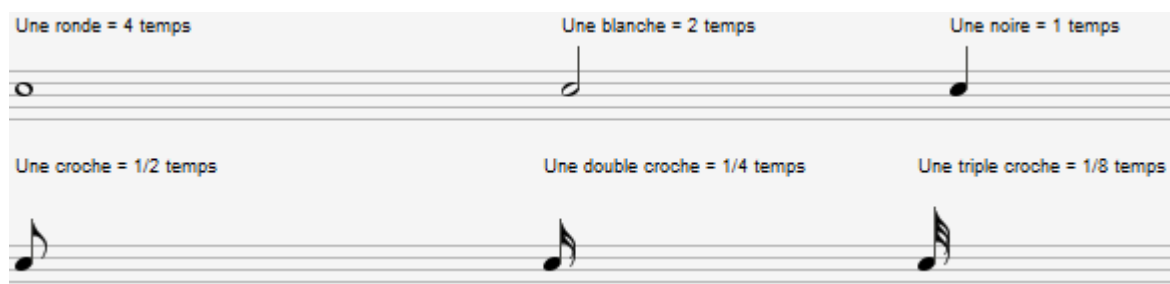
ÉLÉMENTS DE THÉORIE INDISPENSABLES

Commençons par présenter les **éléments de base de la batterie** que nous utiliserons régulièrement :



À ces éléments de base s'ajoutent traditionnellement la cymbale crash, la cymbale ride, et les trois toms : aigu, medium, et basse. Ils apparaîtront plus rarement dans les partitions et seront précisés.

Abordons maintenant le **solfège rythmique**, autrement dit les symboles utilisés pour exprimer des durées de notes variables. Notre unité de référence est le **temps**, soit l'intervalle entre chaque pulsation marquant le **tempo** d'une musique.



DONC :



Il existe également des notes exprimant des **silences** :

Une pause = 4 temps	Une demi-pause = 2 temps	Un soupir = 1 temps
		
Un demi-soupir = 1/2 temps	Un quart de soupir = 1/4 temps	Un huitième de soupir = 1/8 temps
		

On trouve aussi le **point**, symbole permettant de prolonger la note de la moitié de sa valeur. Par exemple :

Une ronde pointée = Une ronde + 1/2 ronde = 6 temps

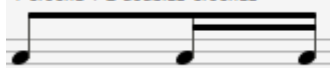
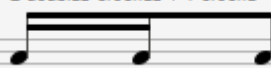
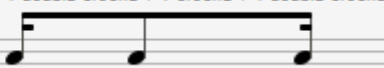


Une croche pointée = Une croche + 1/2 croche = 3 doubles croches

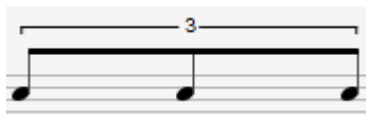


Au sein d'un même temps, **plusieurs combinaisons de notes sont possibles**.

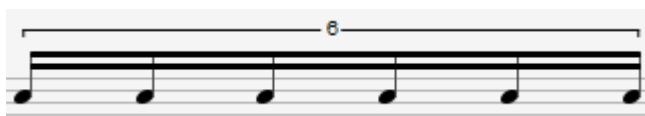
Par exemple :

1 croche + 2 doubles croches	2 doubles croches + 1 croche	1 double croche + 1 croche + 1 double croche
		

Au-delà de la classique division « **binaire** » du temps, c'est à dire par 2, 4 ou 8, on trouve une division « **ternaire** », par 3 avec les triolets :



...ou par 6 avec les sextolets :



Analysons ensuite les fractions présentes au début des mesures. Celles-ci se nomment des **signatures rythmiques**. Elles ont pour objectif de déterminer la capacité rythmique d'une mesure. Une signature est précisée au début de la partition, et ne l'est plus ensuite, tant qu'elle ne change pas.

Explication : **on prend pour référence une mesure à quatre temps**. Celle-ci est signée 4/4. Le dénominateur indique que l'on a affaire à des temps, et le numérateur indique qu'il y en a 4.

Le dénominateur ne peut donc, quelle que soit la signature rythmique, être que 1 pour des rondes, 2 pour des blanches, 4 pour des noires, 8 pour des croches, 16 pour des doubles croches, 32 pour des triples croches, voire encore 64 pour des quadruples croches.

Le numérateur, en revanche, est un nombre entier libre, il indique le nombre de rondes / blanches / noires / croches / doubles croches / triples croches / quadruples croches que l'on veut insérer dans la mesure.

Pas de panique, voici quelques exemples pour bien comprendre :



La mesure peut être **subdivisée librement**, mais le total des valeurs des notes devra toujours être égal à la somme indiquée par la signature, ni plus, ni moins.

Les parties des exercices qui sont à jouer en boucle, qu'elles tiennent sur une ou plusieurs mesures, sont délimitées par des **barres de reprises** :



Pour conclure, si l'exercice requiert que les doigtés soient précisés, les coups donnés par la main droite sont notés par la lettre **R**, et ceux de main gauche par la lettre **L**.

Croches 1

Les origines du mal

1 et 2 et

The image displays a musical exercise titled 'Croches 1' (Quarter Notes 1) with the subtitle 'Les origines du mal'. It consists of 18 numbered staves, each containing a musical phrase. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 2/4. The first staff is marked with a '1' and the word 'et', and the second staff is marked with a '2' and the word 'et'. The exercise is divided into two groups of nine staves each, with a double bar line and repeat signs separating them. Each staff begins with a key signature change (one sharp) and a time signature change (2/4). The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with some staves featuring a '1' or '2' above the first note. The exercise is designed to be played on a piano, with the first staff marked with a '1' and the second staff marked with a '2'.

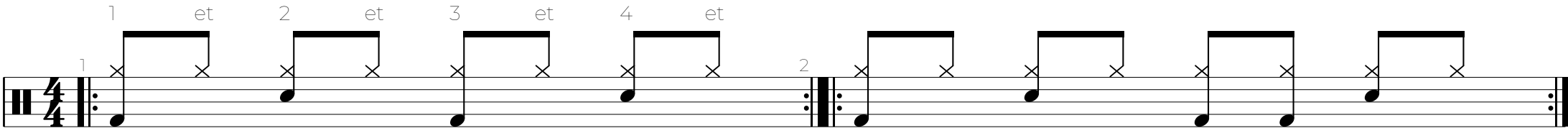
Croches 2

Poum Tchak, Poum Poum Tchak

Michael Jackson - Billie Jean

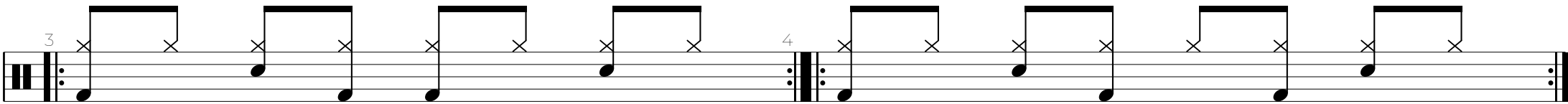
Oasis - Supersonic

1 et 2 et 3 et 4 et



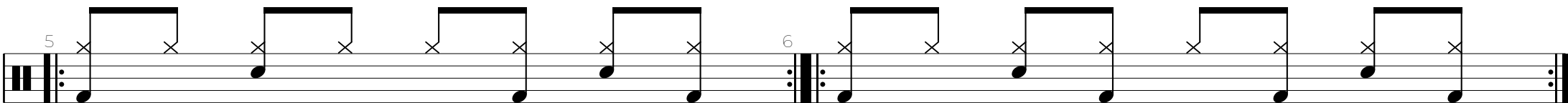
Lenny Kravitz - Low

3 4

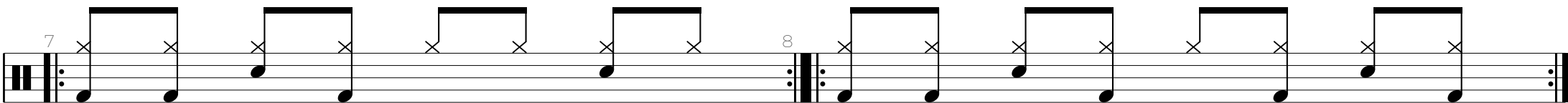


The Rolling Stones - Honky Tonk Women

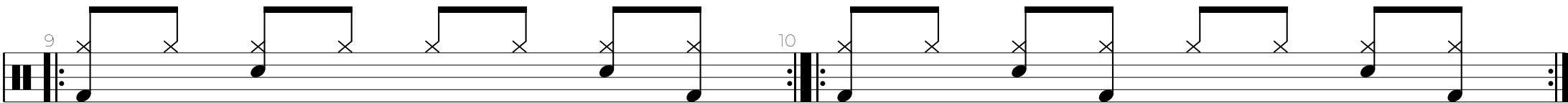
5 6



7 8

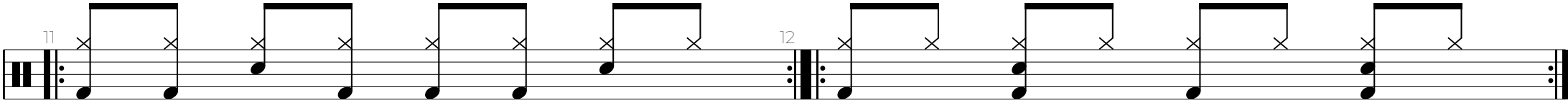


9 10

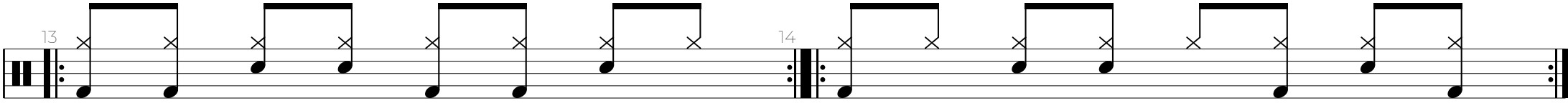


Toto - Goin' Home

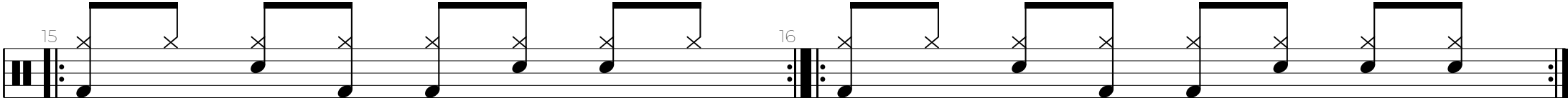
11 12



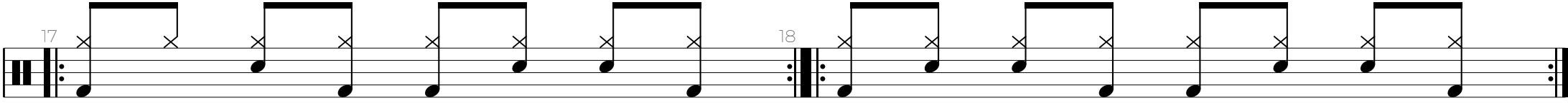
13 14



15 16



17 18



Alternances rythmes-breaks binaires 1

Le début du freestyle

Répartir les coups de caisse claire librement sur les éléments de la batterie

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Measures 1-8: 4/4 and 2/4 time signatures. Each measure contains a bass line and a snare line with 'x' marks for drum hits.

Sur deux mesures

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Measures 9-16: 4/4 and 2/4 time signatures. Each measure contains a bass line and a snare line with 'x' marks for drum hits.

Doubles croches 1

Je t'aime un peu...

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

1 2 3 4

3 4

5 6

7 8

9 10

11 12

The image displays a musical exercise titled 'Doubles croches 1' (Sixteenth notes 1) for the song 'Je t'aime un peu...'. The exercise is presented on six staves, each containing four measures of music. The notation is in 2/4 time, indicated by a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notes are eighth notes (doubles croches). The exercise is divided into two main sections, each containing four measures. The first section starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The second section starts with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notes are eighth notes, and the exercise is designed to be played on a piano. The exercise is numbered 1 through 12, indicating the sequence of notes. The first section contains measures 1 through 4, and the second section contains measures 5 through 8. The third section contains measures 9 through 12. The exercise is designed to be played on a piano.

Doubles croches 2

Beaucoup...

This musical exercise consists of 20 measures, numbered 1 to 20, arranged in two columns of ten. Each measure is written on a five-line staff with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns of eighth notes (doubles croches) and rests, often grouped with beams. Some measures feature a key signature change, indicated by a double bar line with one or two flats. The exercise is designed to practice eighth-note rhythms and phrasing.

Doubles croches 3

À la folie...

This musical score is for a practice exercise titled "Doubles croches 3" in 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures, organized into 8 pairs separated by repeat signs. Each measure begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The exercises are as follows:

- Measure 1:** A quarter rest followed by a dotted quarter note on G4.
- Measure 2:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on A4.
- Measure 3:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on B4.
- Measure 4:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on C5.
- Measure 5:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on D5.
- Measure 6:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on E5.
- Measure 7:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on F5.
- Measure 8:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on G5.
- Measure 9:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on F5.
- Measure 10:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on E5.
- Measure 11:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on D5.
- Measure 12:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on C5.
- Measure 13:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on B4.
- Measure 14:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on A4.
- Measure 15:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on G4.
- Measure 16:** A dotted quarter note on G4, a quarter rest, and a dotted quarter note on F#4.

Doubles croches 4

Passionnément...

Sheet music for "Doubles croches 4" in 2/4 time, featuring 22 measures of music. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of eighth notes and rests, with a repeating pattern of eighth notes and rests. The measures are numbered 1 through 22, with a repeat sign at the end of each measure.



Doubles croches 5

Pas du tout

The musical score is written on a single staff in 2/4 time. It consists of 16 measures, grouped into eight pairs separated by repeat signs. Each measure contains a half note followed by two eighth notes. The eighth notes are marked with 'x' above them, indicating a specific rhythmic exercise. The notes are as follows:

- Measure 1: C4 (half), D4 (eighth), E4 (eighth)
- Measure 2: D4 (half), E4 (eighth), F4 (eighth)
- Measure 3: E4 (half), F4 (eighth), G4 (eighth)
- Measure 4: F4 (half), G4 (eighth), A4 (eighth)
- Measure 5: G4 (half), A4 (eighth), B4 (eighth)
- Measure 6: A4 (half), B4 (eighth), C5 (eighth)
- Measure 7: B4 (half), C5 (eighth), B4 (eighth)
- Measure 8: C5 (half), B4 (eighth), A4 (eighth)
- Measure 9: B4 (half), A4 (eighth), G4 (eighth)
- Measure 10: A4 (half), G4 (eighth), F4 (eighth)
- Measure 11: G4 (half), F4 (eighth), E4 (eighth)
- Measure 12: F4 (half), E4 (eighth), D4 (eighth)
- Measure 13: E4 (half), D4 (eighth), C4 (eighth)
- Measure 14: D4 (half), C4 (eighth), B3 (eighth)
- Measure 15: C4 (half), B3 (eighth), A3 (eighth)
- Measure 16: B3 (half), A3 (eighth), G3 (eighth)

Doubles croches 6

2x plus de plaisir

Aerosmith & Run DMC - Walk This Way

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Bruce Springsteen - Streets of Philadelphia

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Sting & Eric Clapton - It's Probably Me

21 22

Doubles croches 7

Trucs de furieux

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

Alternances rythmes-breaks binaires 2

La réponse à votre plus grande question

Répartir les coups de caisse claire librement sur les éléments de la batterie

Sheet music for a drum exercise in 4/4 time, consisting of 18 measures. The exercise is divided into two parts by a double bar line after measure 4. The notation uses quarter notes and eighth notes, with 'x' marks indicating snare drum hits. Above the notes, 'L' and 'R' indicate the hand used for the stroke. The exercise is numbered 1 through 18.

Measure 1: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 2: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 3: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 4: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 5: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 6: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 7: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 8: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 9: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 10: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 11: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 12: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 13: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 14: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 15: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 16: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 17: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).
Measure 18: Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R), Quarter note (L), Quarter note (R).

Frisés 1

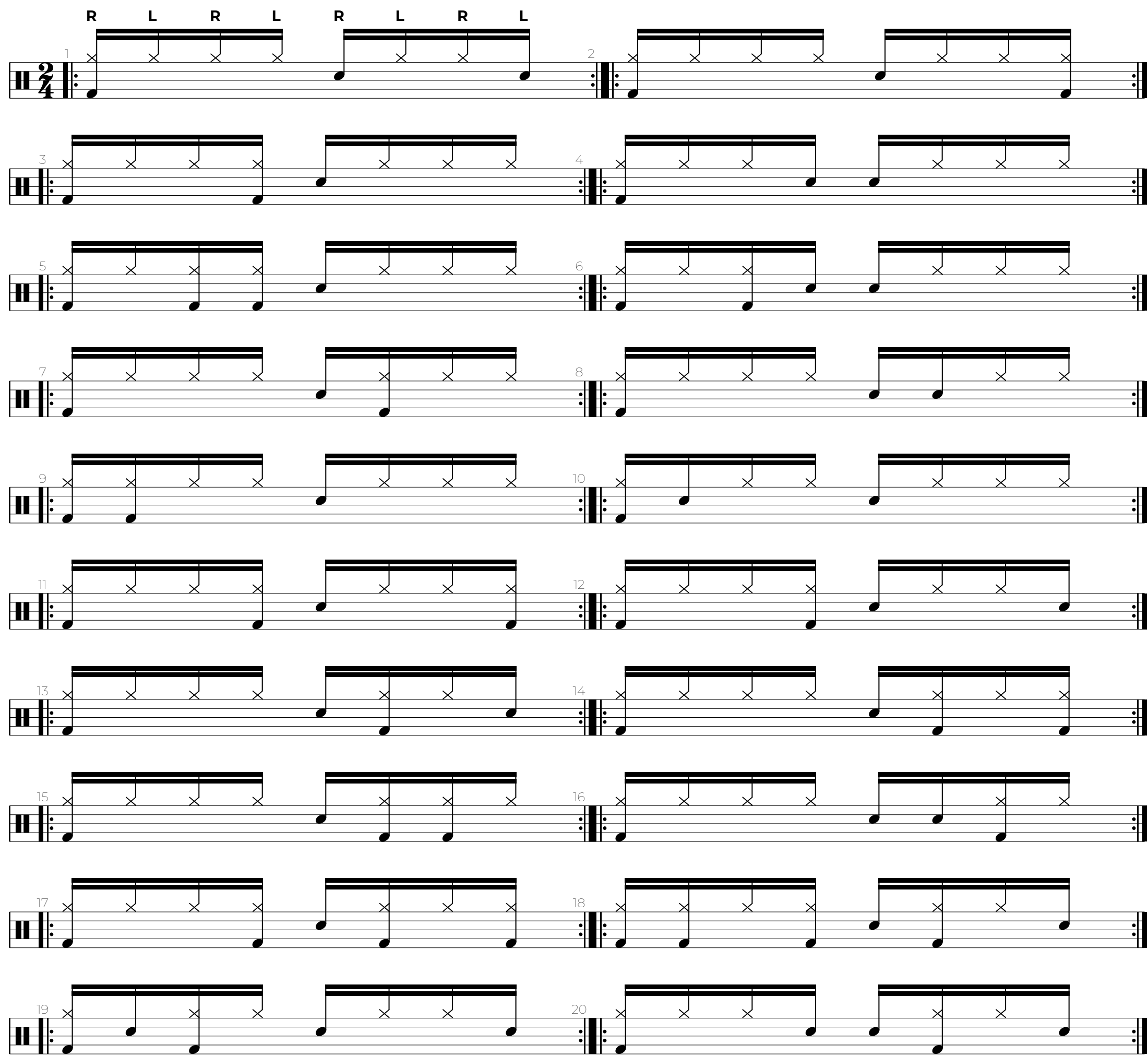
Doubles croches en salade

Handwritten musical notation for "Frisés 1" in 2/4 time, featuring a sequence of 16 measures. The notation is organized into 8 rows, each containing two measures. The first measure of the first row includes the letters "R", "L", "R", "L" above the staff, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern. The notation consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth notes, with some measures featuring beamed eighth notes. The notation is written in a simple, handwritten style.

Frisés 2

Chassé-croisé

Handwritten musical notation for "Frisés 2" (Chassé-croisé) in 2/4 time. The notation is organized into 10 rows, each containing two measures. The first measure of each row is marked with a measure number (1-20) and a repeat sign. The notation includes notes, rests, and a series of 'x' marks indicating specific rhythmic patterns or fingerings. Above the first measure, the letters R, L, R, L are written, indicating a sequence of right and left hand movements. The notation is written on a five-line staff.



Frisés 3

Le premier jour du disco

R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18

Mouahahahah...

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled 'Frisés 3' with the subtitle 'Le premier jour du disco'. The score is written on 18 staves, each beginning with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notation is a form of musical shorthand where 'x' marks on a staff represent notes, and vertical lines indicate the rhythm. Above the first staff, the sequence 'R L R L R L R L R L R L R L' is written, likely representing a specific rhythmic pattern. The staves are numbered 1 through 18. A double bar line with repeat dots appears after staves 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18. A vocal line 'Mouahahahah...' is written above the 6th staff. The notation consists of 'x' marks on the staff lines, with vertical lines indicating the timing of each note. Some staves have additional markings, such as 'R' and 'L' above the first staff, which might represent right and left hand patterns. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a music manuscript.

Descentes de toms

Montées de Savoie

On descend...

Caisse Claire Tom Aigu Tom Medium Tom Basse CC TA TM TB CC TA TM TB

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

...et on remonte !

TB TM TA CC TB TM TA TB CC TA CC TM CC TB CC TM

Une nouvelle dimension

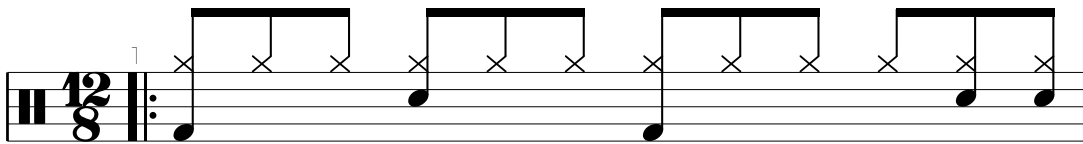
The image displays a 6x4 grid of 24 musical staves, numbered 1 to 24. Each staff contains a musical score for a single measure, showing a sequence of notes and rests. The notation is simplified, using vertical lines for stems and horizontal lines for notes, with some notes marked with 'x'. The staves are arranged in 6 rows and 4 columns. The first staff (1) starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation is consistent across all staves, with each measure containing a sequence of notes and rests. The notes are represented by vertical lines, and the rests are represented by horizontal lines. The 'x' marks are placed on the notes, indicating specific positions or accents. The overall layout is clean and organized, with the staves numbered sequentially from 1 to 24.

Alternances rythmes-breaks ternaires 1

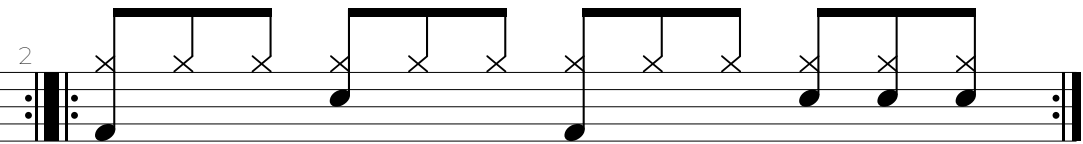
La réponse par 3

Répartir les coups de caisse claire librement sur les éléments de la batterie

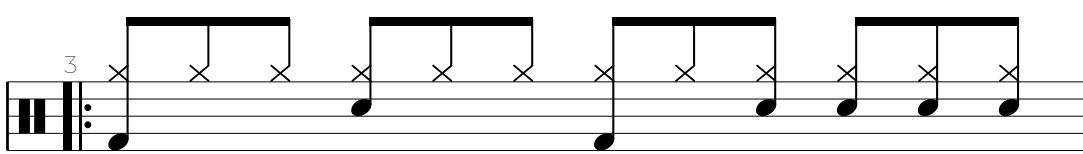
1



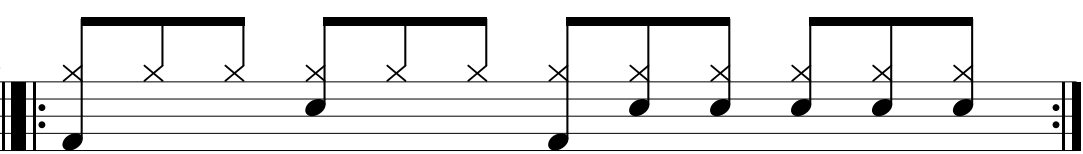
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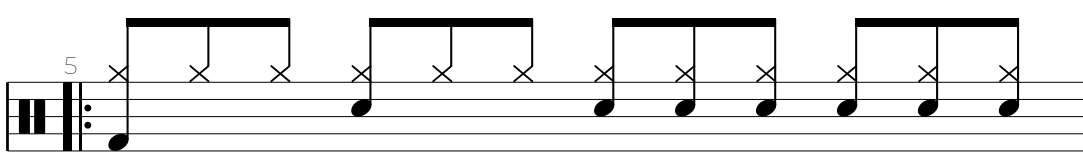
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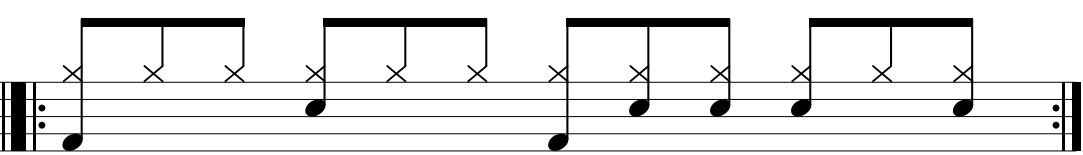
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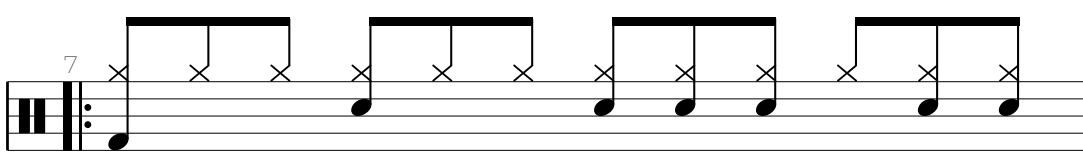
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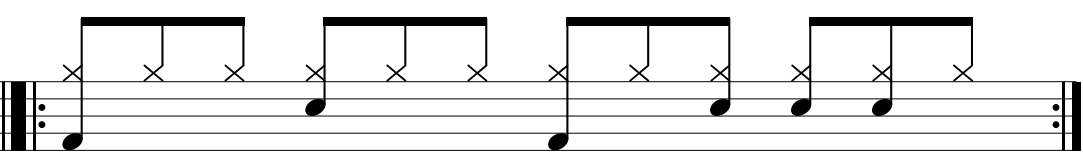
6



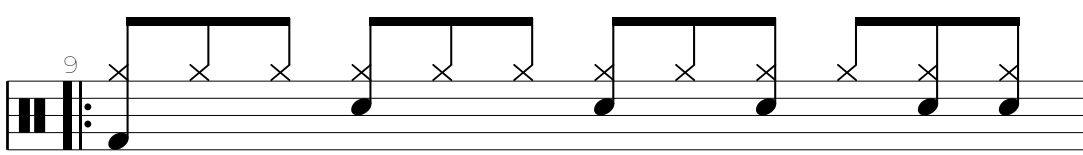
7



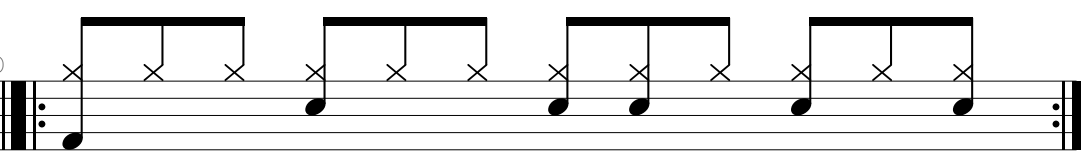
8



9



10



Ternaire 2

Voilà les doubles

The musical score consists of 14 measures, numbered 1 through 14, arranged in two rows of seven. Each measure is written on a five-line staff. The notation includes a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with many notes marked with an 'x' above them, indicating specific articulation or fingerings. The measures are grouped by repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) at the beginning and end of each measure. The first measure (1) starts with a repeat sign and a key signature change to one flat. The last measure (14) ends with a repeat sign and a key signature change to one sharp (F#).

Alternances rythmes-breaks ternaires 2

Toxicité

Répartir les coups de caisse claire librement sur les éléments de la batterie

1 L R

2 L R L R

3 L R L R

4 L R L R L R

5 L R L R L R

6 L R L R L

7 L R L L R

8 L L R L R

9 L L L R

10 L L R L

11 L R L L

12 L R L R R

13 L R R L R

14 L R R L

15 L R R R

16 R L R L R

Accents - Binaire - 2 temps

Un accent par mesure

1 R L R L 2

Deux accents par mesure

3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

En vrac

11 12 13 14

Accents - Binaire - 4 temps

The image displays a 12-measure rhythmic exercise in 4/4 time, organized into four systems of three measures each. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 1:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 2:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 3:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 4:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 5:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 6:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 7:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 8:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 9:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 10:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 11:** Four eighth notes (G4, A4, B4, C5) marked 'R' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.
- Measure 12:** Four eighth notes (D5, C5, B4, A4) marked 'L' above. Below the staff are 'x' and '>' marks under the first and second eighth notes respectively.

Accents - Ternaire - 6 croches

1 R L R L R L 2

3 4

5 6

7 8

9 10

11 12

13 14

15 16

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Accents - Ternaire - 6 croches". The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of 16 measures, numbered 1 through 16. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with various accents (marked with a 'v' symbol) and dynamic markings (marked with 'x' and '>'). The first measure is marked with a '1' and has the letters 'R', 'L', 'R', 'L', 'R', 'L' above it. The second measure is marked with a '2'. The third measure is marked with a '3'. The fourth measure is marked with a '4'. The fifth measure is marked with a '5'. The sixth measure is marked with a '6'. The seventh measure is marked with a '7'. The eighth measure is marked with an '8'. The ninth measure is marked with a '9'. The tenth measure is marked with a '10'. The eleventh measure is marked with a '11'. The twelfth measure is marked with a '12'. The thirteenth measure is marked with a '13'. The fourteenth measure is marked with a '14'. The fifteenth measure is marked with a '15'. The sixteenth measure is marked with a '16'. The score is presented in a clean, black-and-white format.

Accents - Ternaire - 12 croches

12 croches

1 R L R L R L R L

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

The image displays a musical score for a 12-measure exercise. The title 'Accents - Ternaire - 12 croches' is at the top. The score is organized into 12 numbered measures, each containing four groups of three eighth notes. The first measure is marked with a 12/8 time signature and includes the letters 'R', 'L', 'R', 'L', 'R', 'L', 'R', 'L' above the notes. The notes are beamed in groups of three. The first measure also has a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The subsequent measures (2-12) follow a similar pattern of four groups of three eighth notes, with some measures having a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The notes are beamed in groups of three. The measures are numbered 1 through 12 on the left side.

Jungle 1

La naissance de Tarzan

Terence Trent d'Arby - Sign Your Name

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Coldplay - Clocks

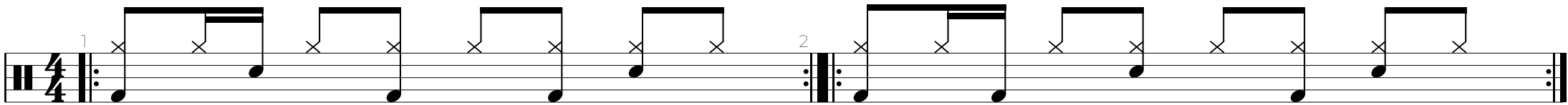
9 10 11 12 13 14

Sur deux mesures...

Jungle 2

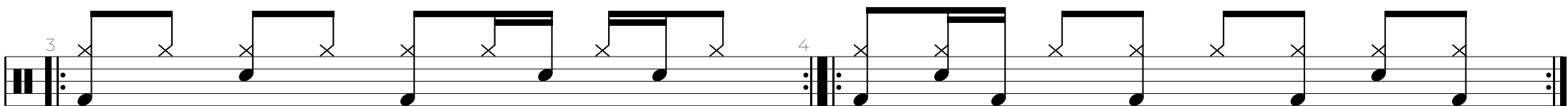
Tarzan sous acides

1



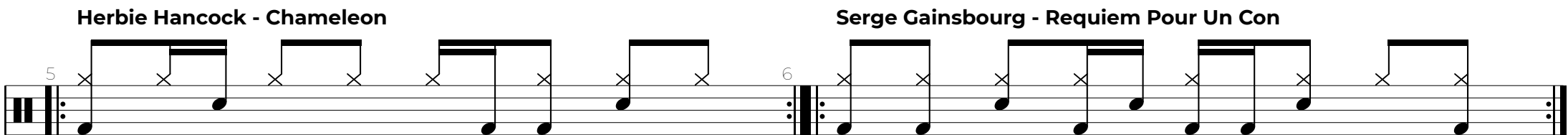
Measure 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

2



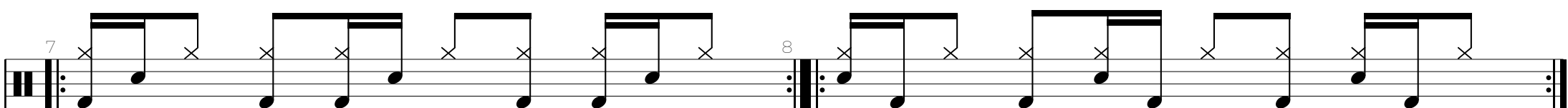
Measure 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

3



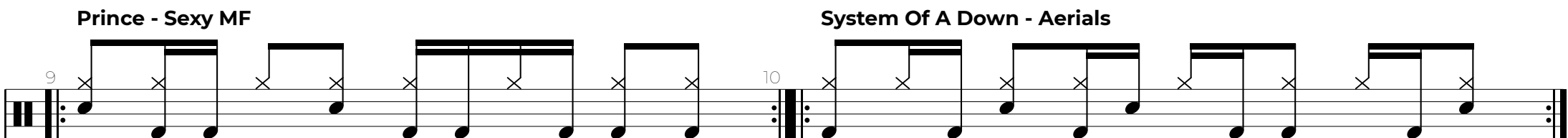
Measure 3: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

4



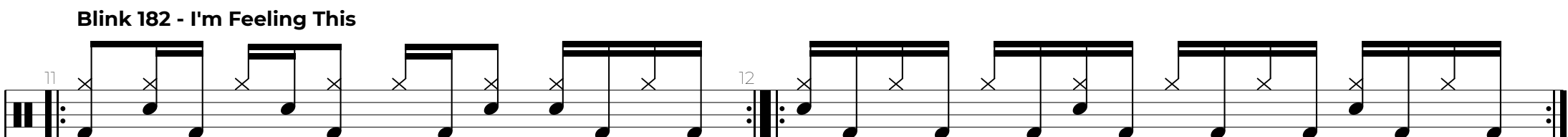
Measure 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5



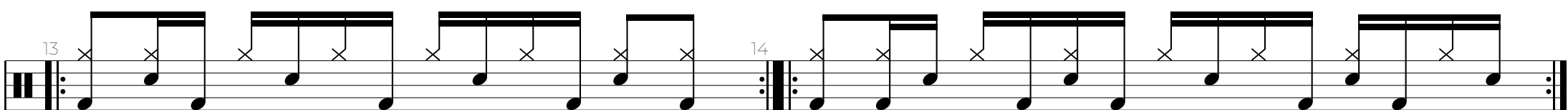
Measure 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

6



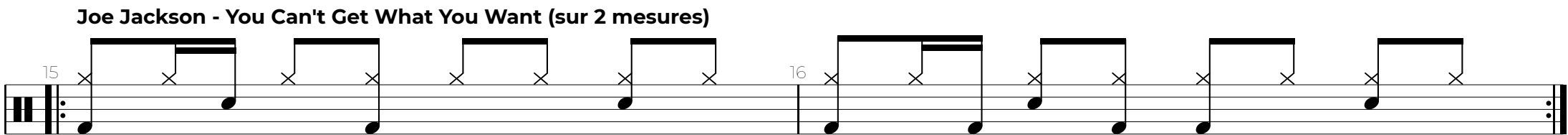
Measure 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

7



Measure 7: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

8



Measure 8: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

9



Measure 9: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

10



Measure 10: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

11



Measure 11: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

12



Measure 12: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

13



Measure 13: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. The staff contains a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5. There are 'x' marks above the first four notes. The measure ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Doubles croches à une main 1

Love Me Tendinite, Love Me True

This handwriting practice sheet is designed for the right hand and focuses on double eighth notes. It is organized into five rows, each containing two measures of music. The first measure of each row is a repeat sign, and the second measure is a double eighth note. The notes are placed on a five-line staff, with the first measure of each row starting on a different line (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th lines respectively). The notes are connected by a beam, and the rhythm is indicated by a '2' over the first measure of each row. The sheet is numbered 1 through 10, with the first measure of each row being a repeat sign and the second measure being a double eighth note. The notes are placed on a five-line staff, with the first measure of each row starting on a different line (1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th lines respectively). The notes are connected by a beam, and the rhythm is indicated by a '2' over the first measure of each row.

Doubles croches à une main 2

I Keep Forgettin'

The image displays six staves of handwritten musical notation, each containing a sequence of eighth-note exercises. The notation is written in a simple, clear style, using a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The exercises are numbered 1 through 12, indicating a progression of difficulty or technique. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercises consist of eighth-note patterns, some of which are repeated or varied across the staves. The notation is written in a way that is easy to read and understand, with clear note heads, stems, and beams. The exercises are arranged in a logical sequence, starting with a simple eighth-note pattern and gradually increasing in complexity. The notation is written in a way that is easy to read and understand, with clear note heads, stems, and beams. The exercises are arranged in a logical sequence, starting with a simple eighth-note pattern and gradually increasing in complexity.

Triples croches

Summa divisio

10 musical staves for rhythmic exercises. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 4/4 time signature. The exercises are numbered 1 through 10. Each exercise consists of four measures of music. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and sixteenth notes, often grouped with beams. 'X' marks are placed above certain notes to indicate specific rhythmic patterns or accents. The exercises progress from simple quarter-note patterns to more complex sixteenth-note triplets and sixteenth-note runs.

Moulines

Fifty shades of diddles

Binaires

1 R L R R L R L L 2 R L L R L R R L

3 R R L R L L R L 4 R L R L L R L R

5 R L L R L R L R R L L R R L 6 R L R R L R L R R L R R L

7 R R L R L R R L R L R R L 8 R L L R L L R L L R L L R L R L

Ternaires

9 R L L R L L 10 R R L R R L

11 R L R R L L 12 R R L R L L

13 R L L R R L 14 R L L R L R

15 R L R L R R L R L L R L R L L

16 R L L R L R L R L R L R L

17 R L R L L L R L R R L R R L

18 R L R L R L R L R L R L R

Alternances 1

UMPS

Binaires

1 R L R R L R 2 R L L R L

3 R R L R R L 4 L R L L R L

5 R L R L R L 6 R L R L

7 R L R L L R 8 L R L R

9 R L L R R L L R

10 R L R R L R R L R L R

Ternaires

11 R L R L R L 12 R L R L

13 R L R L R L 14 R L R L

15 R R L R L R L R L R L

16 R L R L R L R L R L

17 R L R R L R R L R L R L

18 R L R L R L R L R L

Alternances 2

Cymbale crash, punk à donf

Binaires

1 R R L R R L R R L R R L

2 R R L R L R L R R L R L R L

3 R R L R L R R L R R L R R L

4 R R L R L R L R R L R R L

5 R R L R L R R L R R L R R L

6 R R L R R L R R L R L R R

Ternaires

7 R R L R L R R L R L R R L R R L R L R

8 R R L R R L R R L R L R R L R L R

9 R R L R L R R L R L R R L R L R R L R

10 R R L R R L R R L R L R R L R L R

11 R R L R L R R L R L R R L R L R R L R

12 R R L R R L R R L R L R R L R L R

Main faible

Cerveau fort, et vice versa

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

Rythmes dansants

Solo pas cher

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Charley à contretemps

Hey rich girls

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

Speed

Du Punk, du Metal, du Trash et de la bière

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

Lars Ulrich

Crashanarchy

This musical score is a guitar tablature for the song 'Crashanarchy' by Lars Ulrich. It consists of 20 numbered staves, each representing a measure of music. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are represented by 'x' marks on the lines, indicating fret positions. The score is divided into two sections of 10 measures each, separated by a vertical line. The first section starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The second section starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The notes are as follows:

Measure	Notes (Fret)
1	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
2	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
3	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
4	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
5	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
6	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
7	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
8	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
9	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
11	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
12	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
14	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
15	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
16	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
17	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
18	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
19	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10
20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10

Hip-Hop 1

Le Prince de Picpus

1

2

3

4

Led Zeppelin - Fool In The Rain

5

Toto - Rosanna

6

7

Hip-Hop 2

Breakdance en orbite

1

2

3

4

5

Jazz 1

Le Chabada, le fameux

Cymbale Ride

The musical score is written for a Cymbale Ride in 6/16 time. It consists of 20 measures, numbered 1 through 20. The notation is as follows:

- Measure 1:** Starts with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The first beat has a dotted quarter note on the first line (G4). The second beat has a quarter note on the second line (F4). The third beat has a quarter note on the first line (G4). The measure ends with a repeat sign.
- Measure 2:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the second line (A4).
- Measure 3:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the third line (B4).
- Measure 4:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the fourth line (C5).
- Measure 5:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the first line (G4).
- Measure 6:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the second line (A4).
- Measure 7:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the third line (B4).
- Measure 8:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the fourth line (C5).
- Measure 9:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the first line (G4).
- Measure 10:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the second line (A4).
- Measure 11:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the third line (B4).
- Measure 12:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the fourth line (C5).
- Measure 13:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the first line (G4).
- Measure 14:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the second line (A4).
- Measure 15:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the third line (B4).
- Measure 16:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the fourth line (C5).
- Measure 17:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the first line (G4).
- Measure 18:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the second line (A4).
- Measure 19:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the third line (B4).
- Measure 20:** Similar to Measure 1, but the first beat has a dotted quarter note on the fourth line (C5).

Jazz 2

Jam session à Saint-Germain

Cymbale Ride

16-measure musical score for Cymbale Ride in 6/16 time, featuring a 6-measure first section and an 8-measure second section.

Measure 1: 6/16 time signature. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 2: Notes: E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 3: Notes: B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 4: Notes: F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 5: Notes: C3 (half), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 6: Notes: G2 (half), F#2 (quarter), E2 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 7: Notes: D3 (quarter), C3 (quarter), B2 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 8: Notes: A2 (quarter), G2 (quarter), F#2 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 9: Notes: E2 (quarter), D2 (quarter), C2 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 10: Notes: B1 (half), A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 11: Notes: F#1 (quarter), E1 (quarter), D1 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 12: Notes: C2 (half), B1 (quarter), A1 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 13: Notes: G1 (half), F#1 (quarter), E1 (quarter). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 14: Notes: D2 (quarter), C2 (quarter), B1 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 15: Notes: A1 (quarter), G1 (quarter), F#1 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Measure 16: Notes: E1 (quarter), D1 (quarter), C1 (half). Cymbal: X (half).

Jazz 3

Médiator

Cymbale Ride

12/8

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Blues

Le Roquefort du Delta

The musical score is written for guitar in 6/8 time. It consists of 14 measures, each with a fretboard diagram above the staff. The notation includes eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests, with some measures containing a '7' indicating a specific fret or technique. The score is divided into two systems of seven measures each, with repeat signs at the beginning and end of each system.

Measure 1: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 2: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 3: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 4: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 5: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 6: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 7: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 8: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 9: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 10: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 11: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 12: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 13: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Measure 14: Fretboard diagram showing a barre on the first fret. Notes: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), C5 (quarter), D5 (quarter), E5 (quarter). Rest: F5 (quarter).

Funky

Le Prince de la Sex Machine

Premier motif de charleston

First staff (measures 1-8):

Measure 1: 4/4 time signature, key signature of one flat (Bb), repeat sign. Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 2: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 3: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 4: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 5: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 6: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 7: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 8: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Deuxième motif de charleston !

Second staff (measures 9-16):

Measure 9: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 10: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 11: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 12: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 13: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 14: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Measure 15: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

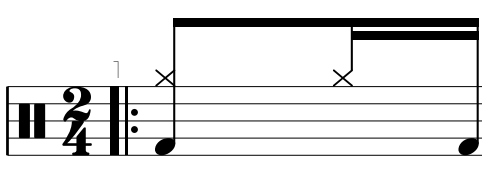
Measure 16: Notes: Bb4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), Bb3 (quarter).

Ternarisation

La rage contre le machin

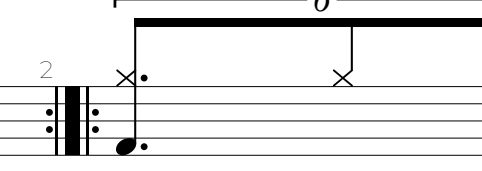
BINAIRE

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

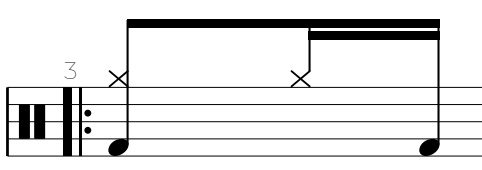


TERNAIRE

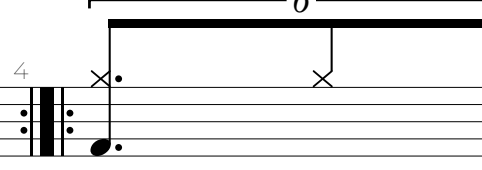
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6



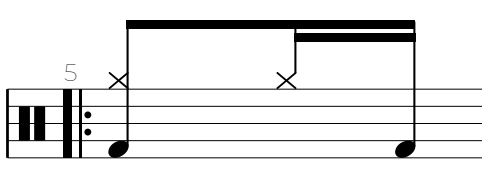
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



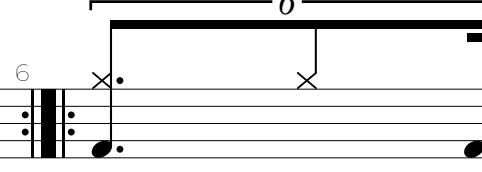
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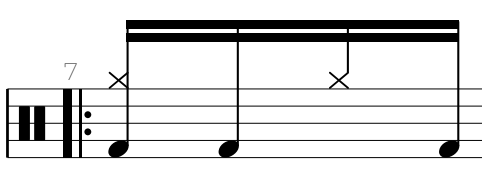
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



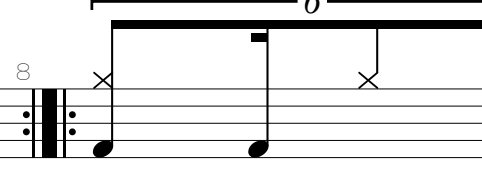
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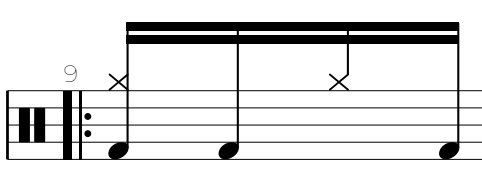
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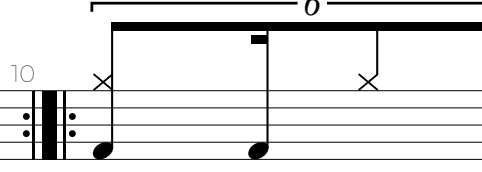
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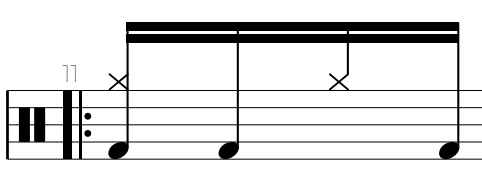
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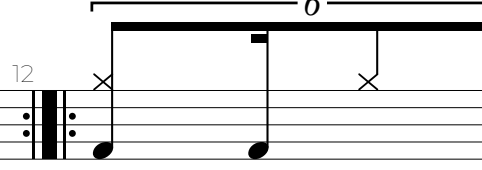
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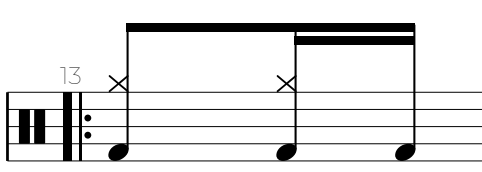
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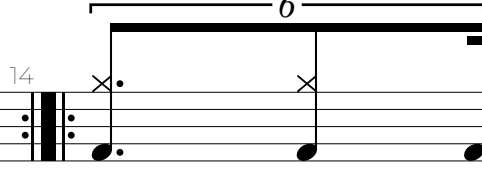
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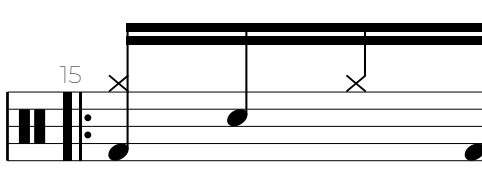
1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



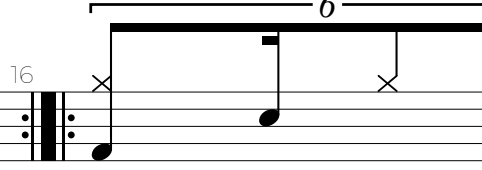
1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6



1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4



1 2 3 4 5 6 1 2 3 4 5 6



Reggae

Bob Charley

Caisse claire en cross-stick

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

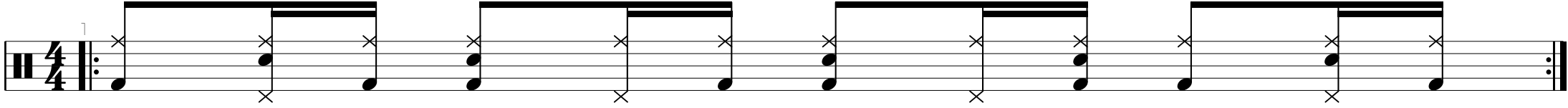
9

Samba

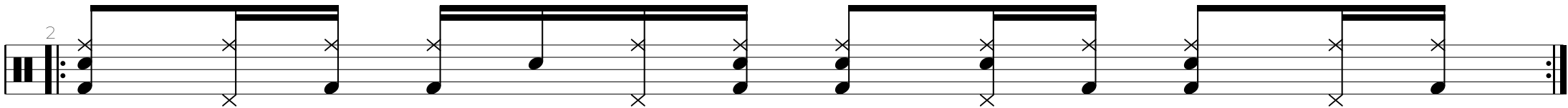
De Janeiro

Cymbale Ride

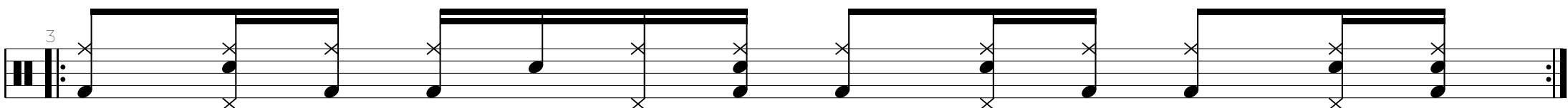
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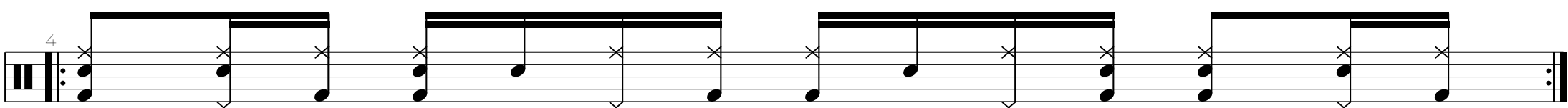
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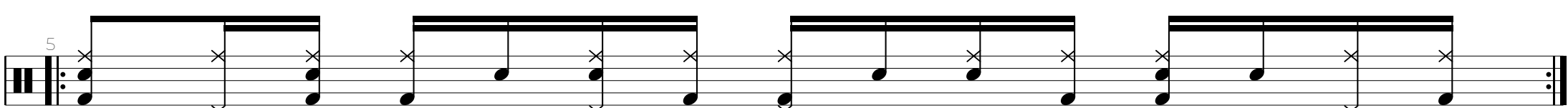
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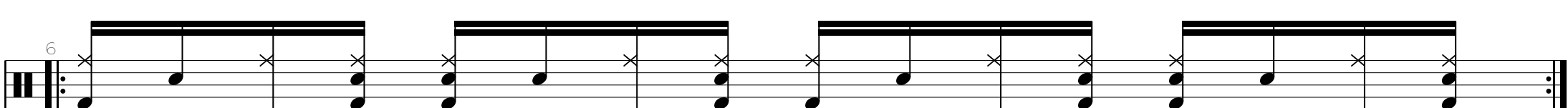
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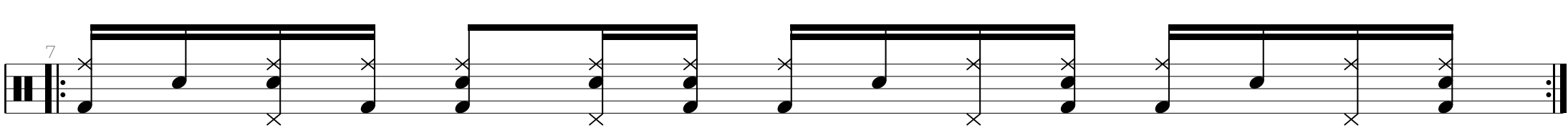
5



6



7



Take Five

Mission Impossible

Sur 5 croches...

First section of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The first staff is in 5/8 time and contains measures 1 through 3. The second staff contains measures 4 through 6. The third staff contains measures 7 through 9. Each measure is marked with a number (1-9) and a repeat sign. The notation includes eighth notes and rests, with 'x' marks above some notes.

Sur une mesure à 5 temps...

Second section of musical notation, consisting of four staves. The first staff is in 5/4 time and contains measures 10 through 11. The second staff contains measures 12 through 13. The third staff contains measures 14 through 15. The fourth staff contains measures 16 through 17. Each measure is marked with a number (10-17) and a repeat sign. The notation includes quarter notes and rests, with 'x' marks above some notes.

Sur deux mesures à 5 temps !

Third section of musical notation, consisting of two staves. The first staff contains measures 18 through 19. The second staff contains measures 20 through 21. Each measure is marked with a number (18-21) and a repeat sign. The notation includes quarter notes and rests, with 'x' marks above some notes.

Take Seven

Money, money, money

Sur 7 croches

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Sur une mesure à 7 temps

9 10 11 12

Sur deux mesures à 7 temps

13 14 15 16

Accents asymétriques

Le boss final

Binares
R L R L

1

2

3

4

5

Ternaires
R L R L R L L R L

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

Illusions rythmiques

Crises identitaires

Binaires

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Ternaires

9 10 11 12 13 14

Double pédale 1

Gay Pride

1 R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

2 R R L R L R R L R L R L R L R L

3 R L R R L R R R L R L R R L R L R L

Dream Theater - The Enemy Inside

4 R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

Planet X - Alien Hip Hop

5 R R L L R R L R R L R L R L R L

Furykane - It's My Dream

6 R L L L R L L L R L R L R L R L

7 L R L L R L L L L R L R L R L R L

Double pédale 2

Plan à 3

The 'Rhythm' section of the musical score for 'The Rhythm of the Blues' consists of four measures. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes on the G line (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter rest on the F line (F4). The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes on the G line (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter note on the F line (F4). The third measure contains a quarter note on the G line (G4) and a quarter rest on the F line (F4). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes on the G line (G4, A4, B4) and a quarter rest on the F line (F4). The notation includes a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C).

Metallica - One

The image shows a musical score for the guitar riff of Metallica's 'One'. It features a 6/8 time signature and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The riff consists of a sequence of eighth notes: Bb2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, Bb1, A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, Bb0, A0, G0, F0, E0, D0, C0, Bb-1, A-1, G-1, F-1, E-1, D-1, C-1, Bb-2, A-2, G-2, F-2, E-2, D-2, C-2, Bb-3, A-3, G-3, F-3, E-3, D-3, C-3, Bb-4, A-4, G-4, F-4, E-4, D-4, C-4, Bb-5, A-5, G-5, F-5, E-5, D-5, C-5, Bb-6, A-6, G-6, F-6, E-6, D-6, C-6, Bb-7, A-7, G-7, F-7, E-7, D-7, C-7, Bb-8, A-8, G-8, F-8, E-8, D-8, C-8, Bb-9, A-9, G-9, F-9, E-9, D-9, C-9, Bb-10, A-10, G-10, F-10, E-10, D-10, C-10, Bb-11, A-11, G-11, F-11, E-11, D-11, C-11, Bb-12, A-12, G-12, F-12, E-12, D-12, C-12, Bb-13, A-13, G-13, F-13, E-13, D-13, C-13, Bb-14, A-14, G-14, F-14, E-14, D-14, C-14, Bb-15, A-15, G-15, F-15, E-15, D-15, C-15, Bb-16, A-16, G-16, F-16, E-16, D-16, C-16, Bb-17, A-17, G-17, F-17, E-17, D-17, C-17, Bb-18, A-18, G-18, F-18, E-18, D-18, C-18, Bb-19, A-19, G-19, F-19, E-19, D-19, C-19, Bb-20, A-20, G-20, F-20, E-20, D-20, C-20, Bb-21, A-21, G-21, F-21, E-21, D-21, C-21, Bb-22, A-22, G-22, F-22, E-22, D-22, C-22, Bb-23, A-23, G-23, F-23, E-23, D-23, C-23, Bb-24, A-24, G-24, F-24, E-24, D-24, C-24, Bb-25, A-25, G-25, F-25, E-25, D-25, C-25, Bb-26, A-26, G-26, F-26, E-26, D-26, C-26, Bb-27, A-27, G-27, F-27, E-27, D-27, C-27, Bb-28, A-28, G-28, F-28, E-28, D-28, C-28, Bb-29, A-29, G-29, F-29, E-29, D-29, C-29, Bb-30, A-30, G-30, F-30, E-30, D-30, C-30, Bb-31, A-31, G-31, F-31, E-31, D-31, C-31, Bb-32, A-32, G-32, F-32, E-32, D-32, C-32, Bb-33, A-33, G-33, F-33, E-33, D-33, C-33, Bb-34, A-34, G-34, F-34, E-34, D-34, C-34, Bb-35, A-35, G-35, F-35, E-35, D-35, C-35, Bb-36, A-36, G-36, F-36, E-36, D-36, C-36, Bb-37, A-37, G-37, F-37, E-37, D-37, C-37, Bb-38, A-38, G-38, F-38, E-38, D-38, C-38, Bb-39, A-39, G-39, F-39, E-39, D-39, C-39, Bb-40, A-40, G-40, F-40, E-40, D-40, C-40, Bb-41, A-41, G-41, F-41, E-41, D-41, C-41, Bb-42, A-42, G-42, F-42, E-42, D-42, C-42, Bb-43, A-43, G-43, F-43, E-43, D-43, C-43, Bb-44, A-44, G-44, F-44, E-44, D-44, C-44, Bb-45, A-45, G-45, F-45, E-45, D-45, C-45, Bb-46, A-46, G-46, F-46, E-46, D-46, C-46, Bb-47, A-47, G-47, F-47, E-47, D-47, C-47, Bb-48, A-48, G-48, F-48, E-48, D-48, C-48, Bb-49, A-49, G-49, F-49, E-49, D-49, C-49, Bb-50, A-50, G-50, F-50, E-50, D-50, C-50, Bb-51, A-51, G-51, F-51, E-51, D-51, C-51, Bb-52, A-52, G-52, F-52, E-52, D-52, C-52, Bb-53, A-53, G-53, F-53, E-53, D-53, C-53, Bb-54, A-54, G-54, F-54, E-54, D-54, C-54, Bb-55, A-55, G-55, F-55, E-55, D-55, C-55, Bb-56, A-56, G-56, F-56, E-56, D-56, C-56, Bb-57, A-57, G-57, F-57, E-57, D-57, C-57, Bb-58, A-58, G-58, F-58, E-58, D-58, C-58, Bb-59, A-59, G-59, F-59, E-59, D-59, C-59, Bb-60, A-60, G-60, F-60, E-60, D-60, C-60, Bb-61, A-61, G-61, F-61, E-61, D-61, C-61, Bb-62, A-62, G-62, F-62, E-62, D-62, C-62, Bb-63, A-63, G-63, F-63, E-63, D-63, C-63, Bb-64, A-64, G-64, F-64, E-64, D-64, C-64, Bb-65, A-65, G-65, F-65, E-65, D-65, C-65, Bb-66, A-66, G-66, F-66, E-66, D-66, C-66, Bb-67, A-67, G-67, F-67, E-67, D-67, C-67, Bb-68, A-68, G-68, F-68, E-68, D-68, C-68, Bb-69, A-69, G-69, F-69, E-69, D-69, C-69, Bb-70, A-70, G-70, F-70, E-70, D-70, C-70, Bb-71, A-71, G-71, F-71, E-71, D-71, C-71, Bb-72, A-72, G-72, F-72, E-72, D-72, C-72, Bb-73, A-73, G-73, F-73, E-73, D-73, C-73, Bb-74, A-74, G-74, F-74, E-74, D-74, C-74, Bb-75, A-75, G-75, F-75, E-75, D-75, C-75, Bb-76, A-76, G-76, F-76, E-76, D-76, C-76, Bb-77, A-77, G-77, F-77, E-77, D-77, C-77, Bb-78, A-78, G-78, F-78, E-78, D-78, C-78, Bb-79, A-79, G-79, F-79, E-79, D-79, C-79, Bb-80, A-80, G-80, F-80, E-80, D-80, C-80, Bb-81, A-81, G-81, F-81, E-81, D-81, C-81, Bb-82, A-82, G-82, F-82, E-82, D-82, C-82, Bb-83, A-83, G-83, F-83, E-83, D-83, C-83, Bb-84, A-84, G-84, F-84, E-84, D-84, C-84, Bb-85, A-85, G-85, F-85, E-85, D-85, C-85, Bb-86, A-86, G-86, F-86, E-86, D-86, C-86, Bb-87, A-87, G-87, F-87, E-87, D-87, C-87, Bb-88, A-88, G-88, F-88, E-88, D-88, C-88, Bb-89, A-89, G-89, F-89, E-89, D-89, C-89, Bb-90, A-90, G-90, F-90, E-90, D-90, C-90, Bb-91, A-91, G-91, F-91, E-91, D-91, C-91, Bb-92, A-92, G-92, F-92, E-92, D-92, C-92, Bb-93, A-93, G-93, F-93, E-93, D-93, C-93, Bb-94, A-94, G-94, F-94, E-94, D-94, C-94, Bb-95, A-95, G-95, F-95, E-95, D-95, C-95, Bb-96, A-96, G-96, F-96, E-96, D-96, C-96, Bb-97, A-97, G-97, F-97, E-97, D-97, C-97, Bb-98, A-98, G-98, F-98, E-98, D-98, C-98, Bb-99, A-99, G-99, F-99, E-99, D-99, C-99, Bb-100, A-100, G-100, F-100, E-100, D-100, C-100, Bb-101, A-101, G-101, F-101, E-101, D-101, C-101, Bb-102, A-102, G-102, F-102, E-102, D-102, C-102, Bb-103, A-103, G-103, F-103, E-103, D-103, C-103, Bb-104, A-104, G-104, F-104, E-104, D-104, C-104, Bb-105, A-105, G-105, F-105, E-105, D-105, C-105, Bb-106, A-106, G-106, F-106, E-106, D-106, C-106, Bb-107, A-107, G-107, F-107, E-107, D-107, C-107, Bb-108, A-108, G-108, F-108, E-108, D-108, C-108, Bb-109, A-109, G-109, F-109, E-109, D-109, C-109, Bb-1

The musical notation for the 'R L R L' exercise consists of four measures of eighth notes. The first measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (R, L, R) followed by a single eighth note (L). The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (L, R, L) followed by a single eighth note (R). The third measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (R, L, R) followed by a single eighth note (L). The fourth measure contains a triplet of eighth notes (L, R, L) followed by a single eighth note (R). The notation includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The notes are marked with 'x' on the staff, indicating specific fingerings or techniques.

The musical notation for the '6' exercise consists of four measures of a sixteenth-note scale. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. The fingerings are R, L, R, L, L. A '6' is written above the first measure, indicating a sixteenth-note pattern. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked with a '6' and a bracket above it, indicating a sixteenth-note pattern. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, and E5. The fingerings are R, L, R, L, L. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The first measure is marked with a '6' and a bracket above it, indicating a sixteenth-note pattern.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

La charleston en doubles croches

La main droite et la main gauche jouent alternativement des doubles croches sur la charleston, si bien que c'est la main droite qui doit se déplacer pour jouer les habituels coups de caisse claire sur le deuxième et le quatrième temps :



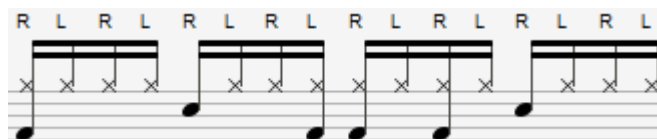
devient



Les coups de grosse caisse tombant sur une croche sont joués en même temps que la main droite, ceux tombant à contre-croche sont joués en même temps que la main gauche :



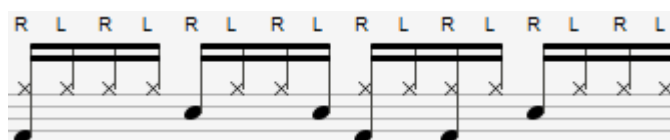
devient



Pour les coups de caisse claire tombant à contre-croche, on déplace tout simplement la main gauche sur la caisse claire :



devient



POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

La charleston au pied gauche

Lorsque notre main qui mène joue sur la ride, notre charleston est libérée. Nous pouvons ainsi orchestrer davantage nos rythmes en donnant un coup de charleston au pied gauche sur tous les temps :



devient



Nous pouvons également donner un coup de charleston au pied gauche à contre-temps :



devient



Attention : Lorsque nous donnons simultanément un coup de charleston au pied gauche et un coup de grosse caisse au pied droit, n'anticipons pas trop le coup en levant nos deux jambes en même temps, faute de quoi nous perdrons l'équilibre ou finirons chez l'osthéo. Levons les jambes au dernier moment.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Répartir les accents de caisse claire

Avertissement préalable : l'intérêt des exercices d'accentuations réside en deux points principaux : d'une part le fait de nuancer au maximum les coups accentués et les « ghost notes », qui sont des coups faibles donnés au ras de la caisse claire, et d'autre part le fait de jouer la charleston au pied gauche sur tous les temps. Veillons toujours à respecter ces deux indications.

Concernant la répartition des accents sur la batterie, nous allons dans un premier temps simplement jouer les accents de main droite sur le **tom basse** et les accents de main gauche sur le **tom aigu**. Les ghost notes sont toujours jouées sur la caisse claire.

Ensuite, nous allons jouer les accents de main droite sur la **cymbale ride avec une grosse caisse**, et les accents de main gauche sur la **cymbale crash avec une grosse caisse**. Par exemple :



devient



Attention, cette étape de l'exercice est éprouvante, faisons preuve de patience.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Accélérer les rythmes ternaires

Rappel : dans un rythme ternaire, la pulsation est divisée par 3, 6 ou 12.

Nous allons voir, en deux étapes, comment retirer certains coups de cymbale afin de soulager la main qui mène lorsque nous souhaitons accélérer un rythme ternaire, pour tendre vers des rythmes employés par exemple dans le jazz, le rock, ou encore le hip-hop.

Première étape, nous n'allons jouer la cymbale que sur la première et la troisième croche de chaque pulsation, tout en comptant la deuxième :



devient



devient



devient



Cette technique se nomme le **shuffle**.

Deuxième étape, nous n'allons plus jouer sur la charleston que la première croche de chaque pulsation. Les trois rythmes précédents deviennent donc :



Attention à bien compter dans notre tête la deuxième ou la troisième croche de chaque pulsation, même quand nous n'y jouons aucun élément.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Accentuation de la charleston

Nous allons appliquer aux rythmes binaires et ternaires étudiés des motifs d'accentuation de la cymbale avec la main qui mène. Sur la charleston, les coups accentués seront donnés sur la tranche avec le corps de la baguette et les coups non-accentués seront donnés sur le dessus avec l'olive (la pointe de la baguette). Sur la ride, les coups accentués seront donnés sur la cloche avec le corps de la baguette et les coups non-accentués seront donnés sur le dessus avec l'olive.

Commençons par les **rythmes binaires**. Ici on accentue soit les temps :



...soit les contre-temps :



Les **rythmes ternaires** offrent un plus large panel de possibilités. On peut accentuer par exemple la première, la deuxième ou la troisième croche de chaque pulsation :



...ou créer une illusion binaire, en jouant un accent toutes les deux croches, ce qui nous donne deux combinaisons :



POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Doubles croches à la main droite

Nous allons appliquer aux rythmes binaires étudiés deux motifs de main droite à jouer sur la cymbale.

Le premier est le suivant :



et le deuxième :



Note : le premier motif peut être simplement accentué sur les temps, et le deuxième à contre-temps.

Voici deux exemples de transpositions :



devient



devient



ou



ou

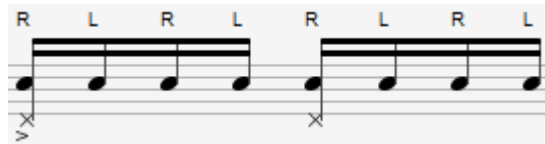


POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

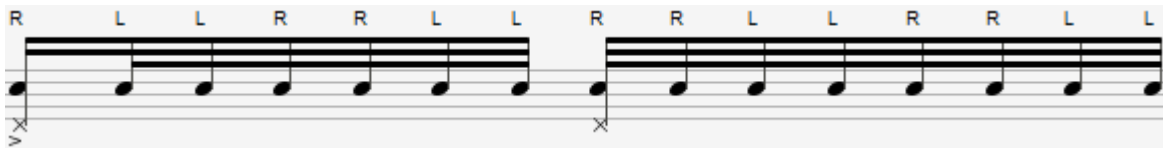
Roulements et accents de caisse claire

Le principe est simple mais dévastateur à haute vitesse. Nous allons reprendre tous les motifs d'accentuation sur la caisse claire, qui consistent donc à jouer des doubles-croches en frisés, et allons doubler à une main chacune des ghost notes, mais **seulement les ghost notes**, pas les accents. Nous alternerons donc des doubles croches en frisés et des roulements en triples croches.

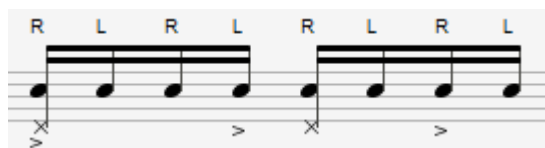
Premier exemple :



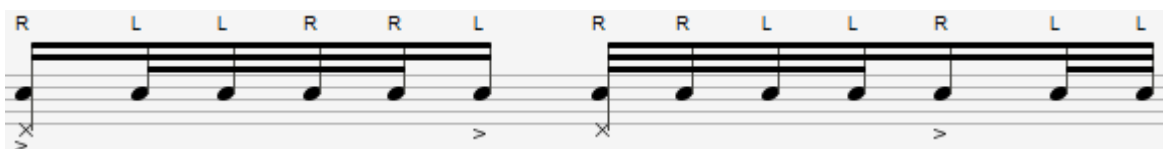
devient



Deuxième exemple :



devient



POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

La cymbale à la noire

Dans tous les motifs que nous avons étudiés, la cymbale est jouée à la croche. Il est évidemment possible d'interpréter les mêmes rythmes en ne jouant la cymbale que sur les temps :



devient



...ou sur les contre-temps :



Par goût pour la difficulté et en hommage à l'époque à laquelle j'avais encore des cheveux, nous allons appliquer cet exercice au groove légendaire de *Smells Like Teen Spirit* par Nirvana.



devient (sur les temps) :



ou (sur les contre-temps)

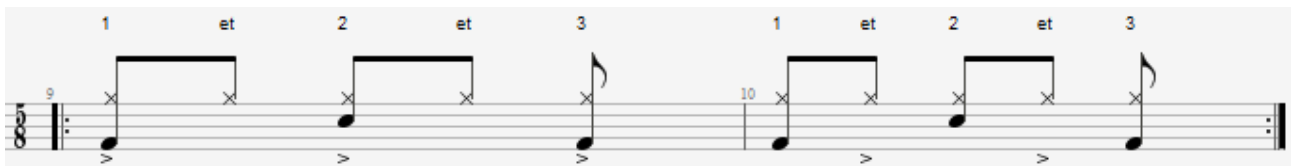


Kurt Cobain nous regarde alors appliquons-nous.

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Les inversions sur les rythmes impairs

Les rythmes impairs font par définition ressentir une cassure à l'auditeur, particulièrement lorsque ils sont composés d'un nombre impair de croches ou de doubles croches. Il est possible de palier à cet effet en accentuant chaque temps voire en ne jouant que des noires sur la cymbale comme il a été étudié précédemment. Une inversion va alors s'opérer d'une mesure à l'autre :



Comme nous pouvons le constater, les accents tombant sur les temps sur la première mesure tombent à contre-temps sur la deuxième mesure.

Appliquons ce principe très intéressant à un groove qui l'est tout autant, celui du titre *The Sound of Muzak* du groupe Porcupine Tree :



Nous n'avons plus qu'à relever le défi et faire danser une boîte de nuit sur du 15/16 !

POUR ALLER PLUS LOIN

Les ouvertures de charleston

Celles-ci sont très utilisées pour enrichir le jeu, soit ponctuellement, soit en continu. Le principe est le suivant : notre pied gauche se lève pour ouvrir la charleston **juste avant** que nous la percutions et vient la refermer **en même temps** que le coup de charleston suivant, afin d'éviter que l'on entende deux coups décalés. Un exercice simple consiste à prendre un rythme et à y intégrer une ouverture, que l'on déplace de croche en croche, comme sur l'exemple qui suit où l'ouverture est symbolisée par un cercle entourant la charleston :



...et ainsi de suite sur les quatre croches restantes.

Comme dit précédemment, les ouvertures peuvent être ponctuelles, ou continues. Ici, nous allons reprendre l'exercice qui consistait à jouer la charleston au pied gauche tantôt sur les temps, tantôt sur les contre-temps. Si notre main gauche continue également de jouer la charleston et que nous anticipons légèrement sur l'ouverture de celle-ci avec notre pied, le fait de refermer la charleston sur les temps implique des ouvertures à contre-temps :



...et le fait de la refermer à contre-temps implique une ouverture sur les temps :



Pour conclure, lorsque notre main droite joue sur la cymbale ride, nous pouvons effectuer une ouverture de charleston en déplaçant notre main gauche sur la double croche, voire la croche, précédant la fermeture au pied gauche, comme ceci :



ou

