



Sound Sight-Reading Worksheet

Trois Un

Student page 17, Score page 121, Exercise 35

Each song has both a melody (Part A) and accompaniment (Part B). Be sure to practice playing both.

Look ahead, and aim for the S.T.A.R.S.!

The letters of the acronym, S.T.A.R.S, stand for important musical elements you should observe prior to performing any music:

1. **Signatures** (time and key)—How many beats per measure? What notes in this line are affected by the key signature?
2. **Tempo** (and other expressive markings)—How fast and with what character should the music be played?
3. **Accidentals**—Where do they occur and for how long before returning to the “normal” (diatonic) note(s)?
4. **Rhythms**—Are there any complex rhythms that should be examined? How should the rhythmic subdivisions be counted?
5. **Signs** (repeats, endings, segno, coda, etc.)—What is the “roadmap” for this piece?

Dynamics & expression:

- Look ahead for the various expressive elements to integrate into your performance (gradual and sudden dynamic changes, accents, and repeats).

Rhythm:

- Write in the counts for the line of music. Say, then clap the rhythms, whispering counts for rests.
- Locate the rhythmic patterns and be sure to mark them on the music.
- Which beats receive the most rhythmic emphasis throughout?
- Which measures have identical rhythms? _____
- Which pairs of measures are rhythmic mirror images of one another?

More questions to answer before you start:

- What is the dynamic level following the repeated section? _____
- The tempo indication is *andante*. What does that mean? _____



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Time to play!

- Pay particular attention to executing the various rhythms in $\frac{3}{4}$ time!
- Focus on the dynamic changes throughout the line of music.

SmartMusic:

- If you have SmartMusic, practice until you get all green notes, then focus on the dynamics and musicality.
- Check out Sight Reading Builder for more sight-reading exercises!