







(2) Theoretically further subdivisions are possible, and in fact smaller values than the $\frac{1}{64}$ are exceptionally used ($\frac{1}{32}$).

Question: What is the number of

- (a) in:    ?
- (b) in:    ?

(Fill in.)

NOTATION: (1) For fast tempi the following terms are used:

Allegro—*Schnell*—*Animé* = gay, quick;
Vivace—*Lebhaft*—*Vif* = lively;
Presto—*Eilig*—*Vile*, *Rapide* = fast.

(2) An Italian term is made stronger by the addition of the suffix *-issimo*; weaker by *-ino*, *-ello*:

Adagissimo = slower than *Adagio*;
Prestissimo = faster than *Presto*;
Andantino = not as slow as *Andante*;
Larghetto = not as broad as *Largo*;
Allegretto = not as fast or energetic as *Allegro*.

- (3) *Più*—[in German expressed by the suffix *-er*]—*pius* = more;
Meno—*weniger*—*moins* = less;
non troppo—*nicht zu—pas trop* = not too;
Più presto—*eiliger*—*plus vite* = faster;
Meno allegro—*weniger schnell*—*moins vite* = less fast;
Adagio non troppo—*nicht zu langsam*—*pas trop lent* = not too slow.

— EXERCISE 28 —

1. Play, count aloud:

(a) **Moderato**

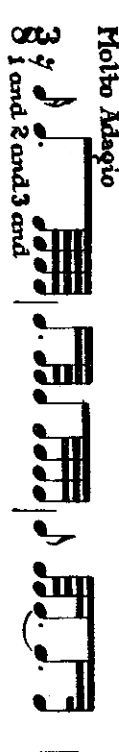

(b) 

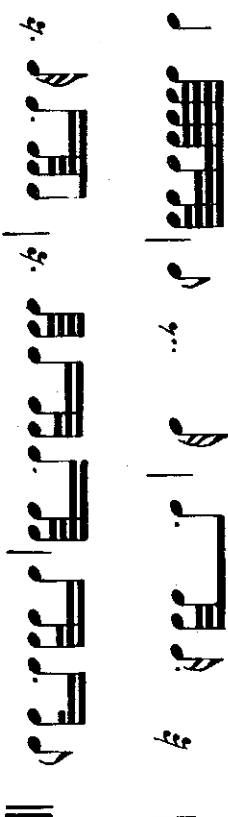
(b) **Non troppo vivace**


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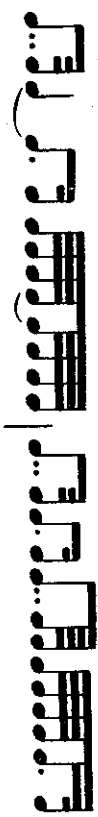
(c) **Molto Adagio**


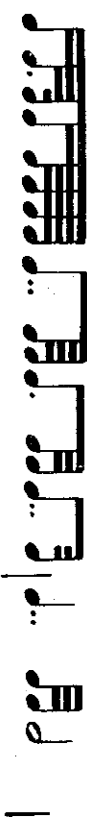
(d) 

More difficult:

(d) **Andante**





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