

L5. Accetta questo pane

Arm. Johan Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

The first system of musical notation consists of a treble and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The bass staff begins with a bass clef, the same key signature, and a common time signature. The music is written in a simple, homophonic style with quarter and eighth notes.

Ac - cet-ta que-sto pa - ne, o Pa - dre ti pre-
Ac - cet-ta an - co - ra il vi - no, o Pa - dre d'o-gni

The second system of musical notation continues from the first system. It begins with a measure rest in the treble staff, indicated by a box containing the number '5'. The rest of the system follows the same musical notation as the first system.

- ghiam. Per - ché di Cri-sto il cor - po di - ven-ga sul-l'al-
ben, per - ché di - ven-ga il san - gue del no - stro Re-den-

The third system of musical notation continues from the second system. It begins with a measure rest in the treble staff, indicated by a box containing the number '9'. The rest of the system follows the same musical notation as the previous systems.

- tar. Che sia la no-stra vi-ta o - stia gra - di-ta a Te; la
- tor. Che i no-stri sa-cri - fi-ci sian pu - ri e ac-ce-ti a Te, of-

The fourth system of musical notation continues from the third system. It begins with a measure rest in the treble staff, indicated by a box containing the number '14'. The system concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in both staves.

vi-ta sia del Cri - sto, o San-ta Tri-ni - tà.
- fer-ti dal tuo Cri - sto, o san-ta Tri-ni - tà.