

# L5. Accetta questo pane

Arm. Johan Sebastian Bach (1685-1750)

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody is written in a simple, homophonic style with eighth and quarter 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 consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody continues from the first system.

5 - 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 consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody continues from the second system.

9 - 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 consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in the key of D major (one sharp) and common time (C). The melody concludes with a final cadence.

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