

LECTURA RÍTMICA

Andante

The musical score consists of five staves, each with a different time signature and key signature. The first staff is in 6/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff is in 3/8 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The third staff is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The fourth staff is in 3/2 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The fifth staff is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a dynamic marking of *f*. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Some notes are grouped with slurs and numbered (2 or 3) to indicate specific rhythmic exercises. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

ENTOACIÓN

Andante

The musical score for "ENTOACIÓN" is written in 6/8 time and an Andante tempo. It is in the key of B-flat major. The score is divided into five systems, each containing a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The dynamics are marked as follows: *p* (piano) at the beginning, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at measures 5 and 13, *f* (forte) at measure 13, and *pp* (pianissimo) at the end. The piece concludes with a double bar line at measure 17.

DITADO

Andante

The musical score is written in 2/4 time and B-flat major. It consists of two staves. The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat major), and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Andante' and the dynamics are marked 'p' (piano). The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by an eighth note A4, a quarter note Bb4, and a quarter note C5. The second measure contains a dotted quarter note Bb4, an eighth note C5, and a quarter note D5. The third measure features a triplet of eighth notes: E5, F5, and G5. The fourth measure has a quarter note G5, a quarter note F5, and a quarter note E5. The fifth measure contains a quarter note D5 and a quarter rest. The second staff continues the melody with a quarter note C5, an eighth note Bb4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note G4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note E4, and a half note D4. The piece ends with a double bar line.

Data: _____

Nome e apelidos: _____

Instrumento: _____

CALIFICACIÓN: Teoría _____ Ditado _____

TEORÍA

1. ¿Cales son as tonalidades veciñas de re menor?

2. Escribe:

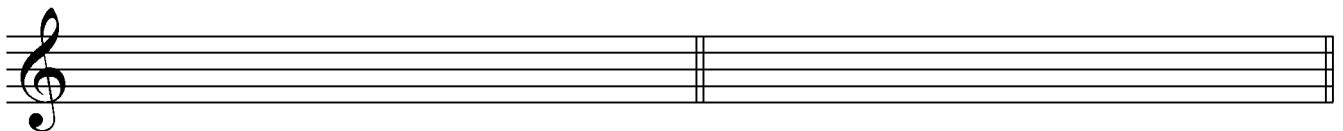
Escala harmónica de Fa menor

Escala pentáfona diatónica de La (1º modo)



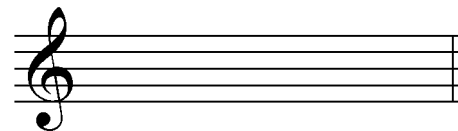
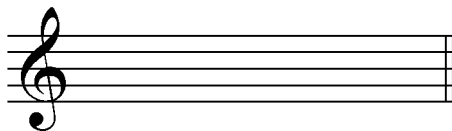
Escala melódica de Mi menor

Escala do 2º tipo de Re Maior



3. ¿Que notas son os graos modais de Mi Maior?

¿Que notas son os graos tonais de Mi menor?



4. Os seguintes termos están relacionados con...

tempo / intensidade / acentuación / articulación / carácter

Indica a cal corresponde cada un:

crescendo _____

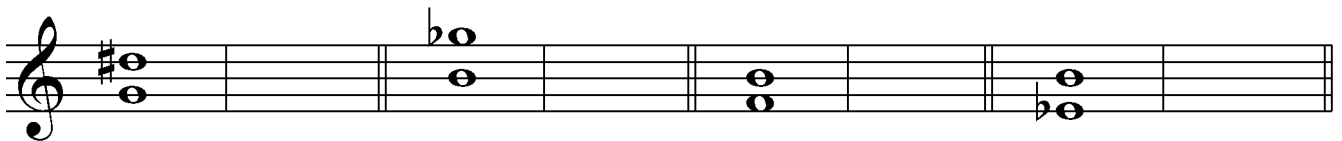
staccato _____

rallentando _____

maestoso _____

marcato _____

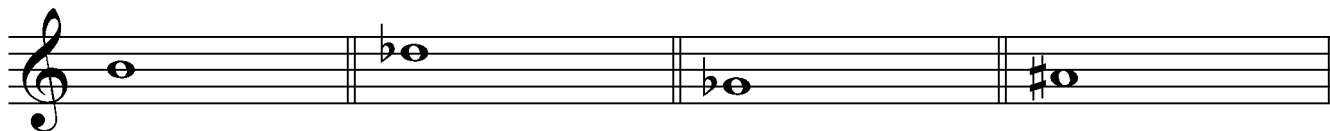
5. Clasifica (número e especie) e inverte os seguintes intervalos. Unha vez invertidos, clasifícaos tamén.



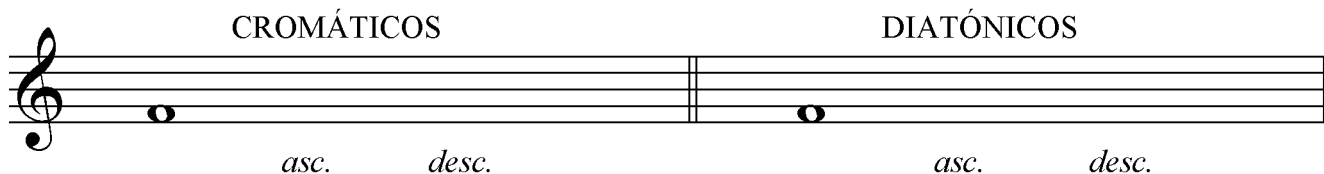
6. ¿Que intervalo ascendente hai entre a supertónica e a dominante na escala maior? _____

¿Qué intervalo ascendente hai entre a subdominante e a sensible na escala menor? _____

7. Escribe as enharmonías das seguintes notas:



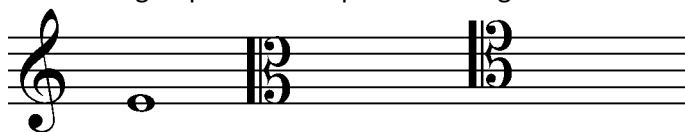
8. Escribe dous semitóns cromáticos (un ascendente e outro descendente) e dous semitóns diatónicos (un ascendente e outro descendente) partindo da nota FA.



9. Escribe as armaduras de:



10. Escribe a nota MI en clave de Sol no lugar que lle corresponde nas seguintes claves:



DITADO

