

CEMU PRESTO VIVACE

LECTURA RÍTMICA

Andante

p

mf

p

f

The musical score consists of five staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It begins with the tempo marking 'Andante' and the dynamic 'p'. The melody is marked with a slur and a '2' above it. The second staff continues the melody with a slur. The third staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and the dynamic 'mf'. It features a triplet marked with a '3' below it. The fourth staff is in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature and the dynamic 'p'. It contains two triplet markings with '3' below them. The fifth staff is in bass clef with a 3/4 time signature and the dynamic 'f'. It features a crescendo hairpin leading to the dynamic 'f'.

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ENTOACIÓN

Andante

The musical score is written for a single melodic line and piano accompaniment. It is in 6/8 time and features a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Andante'. The score is divided into five systems, each with a first ending bracketed by a number (5, 9, 13, 17) above the first staff. The piano part consists of chords and moving bass lines. Dynamics include piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and fortissimo (*f*). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

5

p

mf

9

p

13

f

mf

17

pp

p

pp

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 pentafona diatónica de La (1º modo)



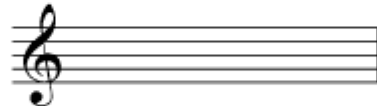
Escala melódica de Mi menor

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.

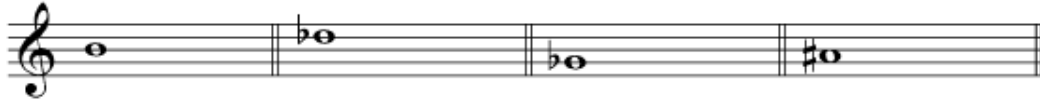


6. ¿Que intervalo ascendente hai entre a supertónica e a dominante na escala maior? _____

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

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7. Escribe as enharmonías das seguintes notas:



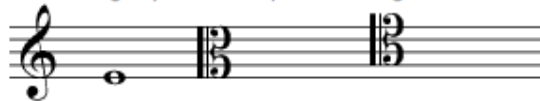
8. Escribe dous semitóns cromáticos (un ascendente e outro descendente) e dous semitóns diatónicos (un ascendente e outro descendente) partindo da nota FA.



9. Escribe as armaduras de:



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



DITADO

