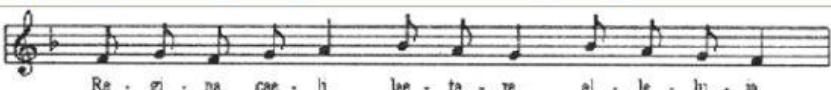
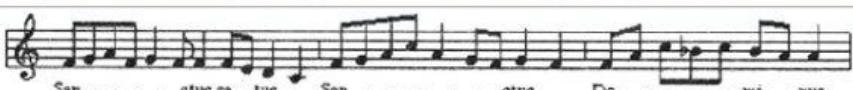
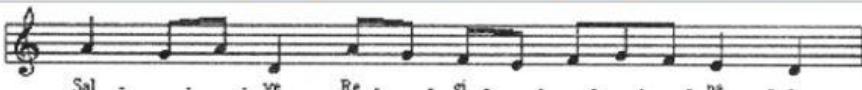


Unit 2 Music History

Music in the Middle Ages

Exercise 1: Here are three examples of Gregorian music. One of them corresponds to a syllabic writing, another to a pneumatic one and finally, to a melismatic one. Deduce which is which and mark an X (X) in the correct box.

	Syllabic		Pneumatic		Melismatic
 Re - gi - na cae - li lae - ta - ze, al - le - lu - ia.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
 Sa - - - - - sus sa - sus Sa - - - - - sus Do - - - - - mi - - - - - nus		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>
 Sa - - - - - ve Re - - - - - gi - - - - - na - - -		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Exercise 2: Which of these auditions is an ORGANUM or a MOTET? Drag the correct option to its box. Then you will have to do the same with the definitions.

Audition	Classification	Definitions		
Tu patris sempiternus				
On Parole				

Composed of three voices	Las voces son paralelas	MOTET	Independent voices
ORGANUM	Latin text	Composed of two voices	French text

Exercise 3: Answer the following questions, while listening to ***Stella Splenders***. It is a pilgrim's song composed in the troubadour style found in the *Livre Vermell*, an ancient codex copied at the end of the 14th century and found in the Monastery of Montserrat. Mark the correct option with a cross (X).

- Is the voice that sings this piece male or female?

	MALE
--	------

	FEMALE
--	--------

- To which family do the instruments that appear in the introduction belong and which are the basis throughout the entire piece?

	STRING
--	--------

	WIND
--	------

	PERCUSSION
--	------------

- What instrument appears at the same time as the voice?

	TRUMPET
--	---------

	ORGAN
--	-------

	FLUTE
--	-------

- To which instrumental family does this new instrument that appears in the last stanza belong?

	STRING
--	--------

	WIND
--	------

	PERCUSSION
--	------------

- Complete the following table with the musical form of the work. Remember that the first topic is always A. In the following boxes you will have to write a new letter (in alphabetical order), whenever a topic appears that has not been heard before. If not, you will have to repeat the corresponding letter.

Introduction	A		
--------------	---	--	--

Exercise 4: Look at this sheet music and mark a cross (X) in the corresponding option:

Motete 1b)
2/1. Pu - ce - le - te 2. bele et a - ve - nant, 3. jo - li - e - te,
1/1. Je lan - guï' des maus d'a - mors:
1b)
Domino

- How many voices is it written?

	TWO
--	-----

	THREE
--	-------

- In what language is the text written?

	LATIN
--	-------

	FRENCH
--	--------

	GERMAN
--	--------

- What do the different rhythms of the piece tell you?

	According to the written figuration, the first voice is faster than the second, because it has smaller notes; in turn, the second is faster than the third.
	According to the written figuration, the first voice is slower than the second, because it has larger notes; in turn, the second is slower than the third.

- Can you tell where the bass voice comes from?

	Popular chants
--	----------------

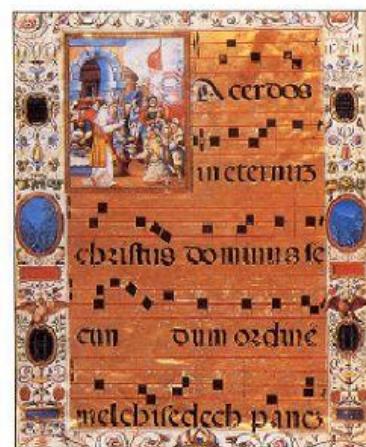
	Gregorian
--	-----------

- After everything you've read, do you think it's an organum or a motet?

	ORGANUM
--	---------

	MOTET
--	-------

Exercise 5: Ordena las siguientes partituras (en el espacio que hay bajo ellas), de la más antigua a la más moderna, teniendo en cuenta el tipo de escritura.



Exercise 6: Write a **T** or a **G** in the appropriate boxes, depending on the definition of troubadour or Gregorian music.

	It is sung in the language of each country.		It can be sung by men and women.
	It is sung in chorus.		It is monodic music (with one voice).
	It is sung in Latin.		It is accompanied by musical instruments.
	It never takes instrumental accompaniment.		It is meant to express feelings and have fun.
	It is sung by men, mainly.		Its function is to accompany the prayer and transmit the sacred writings.

Exercise 7: Did you know that in the world of troubadours there were also women? They were called trovairiz and, although less numerous than their mates for obvious reasons, they also left their mark on the history of music. Listen to a piece by one of the best known, Garsenda. Mark a cross in the corresponding boxes:



Hello! My name is Garsenda and I belonged to one of the noblest families in Provence (southern France) at the end of the 12th century. Troubadours were always welcome in our castle, and I was a composer myself. The work that you are going to listen to now was written by me together with my lover, Guy de Cavaillon, and it is one of the many composed by women who have survived to the present day, and which attest to the prominence we had in the music of this time .

- Which instrument carries the main melody in the intro?

	FLUTE
--	-------

	VIOLIN
--	--------

- The singing voice, is it male or female?

	MALE
--	------

	FEMALE
--	--------

Exercise 8:

While listening to the Cantiga of Alfonso X the Wise, **Muito devemos varoës**, choose the correct options marking them with a cross.

- In how many sentences is the text and its corresponding musical part divided?

TWO

THREE

FOUR

The musical score consists of four staves of music. Staff 1 (A) starts with 'Mui-to' and ends with 'lo-ar'. Staff 2 (B) starts with 'a' and ends with 'cas'. Staff 3 (C) starts with 'et' and ends with 'a.'. Staff 4 (D) starts with 'seus' and ends with 'a.'.

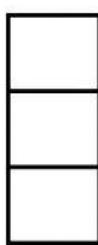
- Indicate what is the form of the piece that we have just heard:

A / B / A / Coda

A / A / B / B / Coda

A / A / A / A / Coda

- Which of the following groups has performed this piece?



Female voice + violins + drum + bells

Female voice + bagpipe + flute + drum + tambourine

Female voice + violins + harp + drum