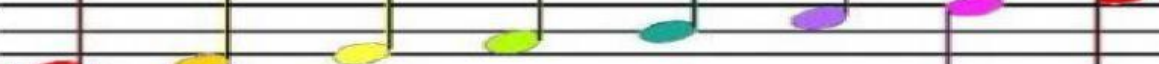


Prisimink ką mokeisi antroje klasėje.

1 užduotis



A musical staff with seven notes, each corresponding to a color from the scale above. The notes are: a red whole note (Do), a yellow whole note (Re), a light green whole note (Mi), a teal whole note (Fa), a purple whole note (Sol), a pink whole note (La), and a red whole note (Do!). The notes are placed on the staff lines: Do is on the bottom line, Re is on the first space, Mi is on the second line, Fa is on the second space, Sol is on the third line, La is on the third space, and the final Do is on the top line.

TEMPAS – muzikos greitis.

LARGO – lėtai, **MODERATO** – vidutiniškai, **PRESTO** – greitai.

A collection of six illustrations arranged in two rows. The top row features a brown snail on the left, a red sports car with the number '98' in the center, and a large orange tractor on the right. The bottom row features a man in a brown sweater and blue pants on the left, a green and brown turtle in the center, and a cheetah on the right.

3 užduotis

DINAMIKA – garso stiprumas

DINAMIKOS ŽENKLAI:

GARSIAI (labai garsiai)	FORTE (fortissimo)	<i>f</i> (<i>ff</i>)
TYLIAI (labai tyliai)	PIANO (pianissimo)	<i>p</i> (<i>pp</i>)
GARSYN	CRESCENDO	
TYLYN	DIMINUENDO	

Staccato (skaityti *stakato*) – itališkas žodis, reiškiantis „atskirti“. Žymimas taškeliu ant natos. Jis parodo, kad natos turi būti trumpos ir judėti atskirai.

Legato – taip pat itališkas žodis, reiškiantis „surišti“. Žymimas lankeliu. Šitaip pažymėtas nateles reikia atlikti jungiant vieną prie kitos.

Ką reiškia šie ženklai? Parašyk: **staccato**, **legato**, **piano**, **forte**, **crescendo**, **diminuendo**

Polka P. Čaikovskis

Allegretto

Diagram illustrating musical notation and dynamics in a Polka by P. Čaikovskis. The score is marked Allegretto. The notation includes staccato marks (dots above notes), piano (*p*) and forte (*f*) dynamics, and crescendo and diminuendo symbols (wedges).

4 užduotis

Sujunk paveikslėlį su tinkamais žodžiais.

