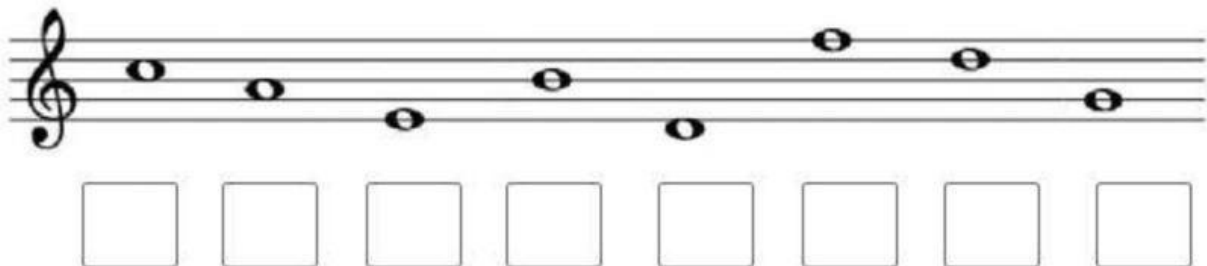
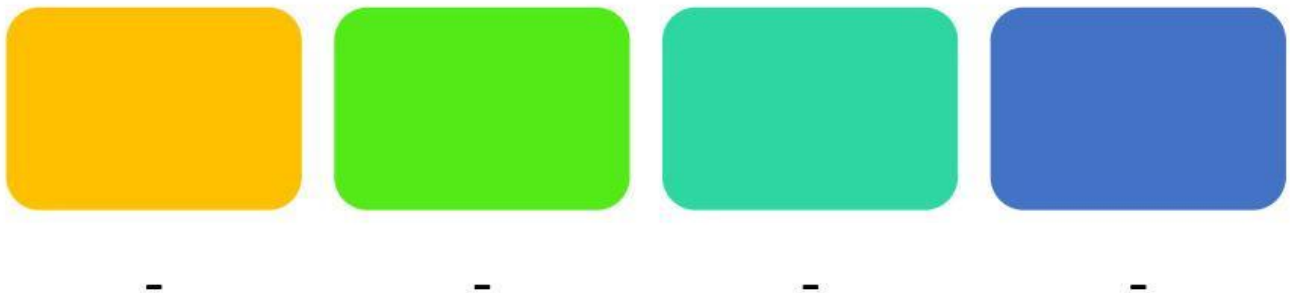


			MUSIC THE CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUND Profesora Mélani B. Rodríguez Merayo		
CURSO	MATERIA	DURACIÓN	NOMBRE Y APELLIDOS DEL ALUMNO		FECHA
	MÚSICA (BILINGÜE)	45 min.			

Exercise 1. Write the name under the notes:



Exercise 2. Listen to these four excerpts and name the quality that stands out in each sound.



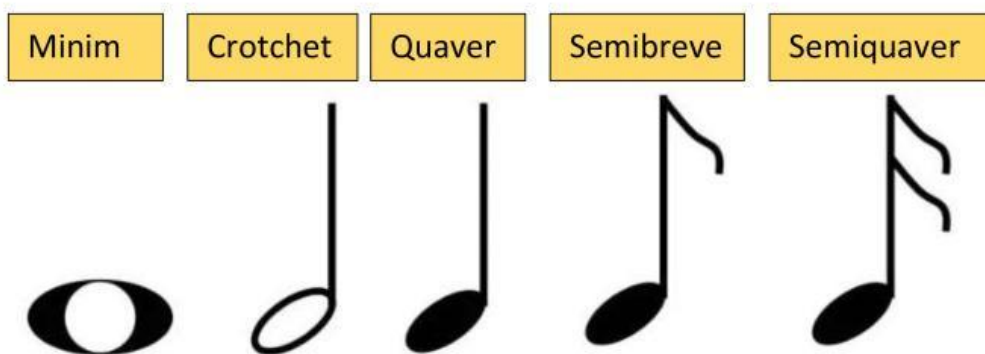
Exercise 3. Choose the correct answer:

- What is the name of the quality of sound that is defined by a low/high sound?
- If we want to differentiate the sound of a musical instrument from that of a human voice, we are talking about what quality of sound?
- The characteristic that tells us the difference between a short sound and a long sound is called:
- Dynamics in music refer to what quality of sound?

Exercise 4. Drag:



Exercise 5. Name the following figures:



Exercise 6. Draw a line to match each figure and rest:



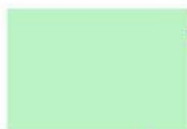
Exercise 7. For each pair of sounds, say which sound is higher:



Exercise 8. Choose:



is what we experience when we hear the sound waves produced by **the vibrations of a body**.



Something intrusive and unpleasant to our ears.



The **absence** of sound or noise.

Exercise 9. Match:

Timbre

Sounds can be made by voices or instruments.

As you play towards the right-hand side of the xylophone or metallophone (the end with smaller bars), the sound becomes finer and sharper. However, when you play towards the left-hand side, it becomes thicker and flatter.

Pitch

Sounds can be sharp (high) or flat (low).

The sounds on the metallophone last for longer than those on the xylophone.

Duration

Sounds can be long or short.

If you strike the instrument with a lot of force, you make a louder sound, whereas if you hit it gently, the sound is softer.

Dynamics

Sounds can be loud or soft.

When you play two different instruments, such as the metallophone and the xylophone, the sonority or tone colour is different for each.

Exercise 10. Complete:

Pitch can be measured. The unit we use to do this is _____

_____ is the quality that allows us to distinguish between low and high sounds.

The _____ of sounds is indicated by the staff, the clef and the musical notes.

_____ is represented by figures and rests.

_____ occurs when an object or body vibrates.

This vibration is transmitted in the form of sound _____ that travel through different mediums.

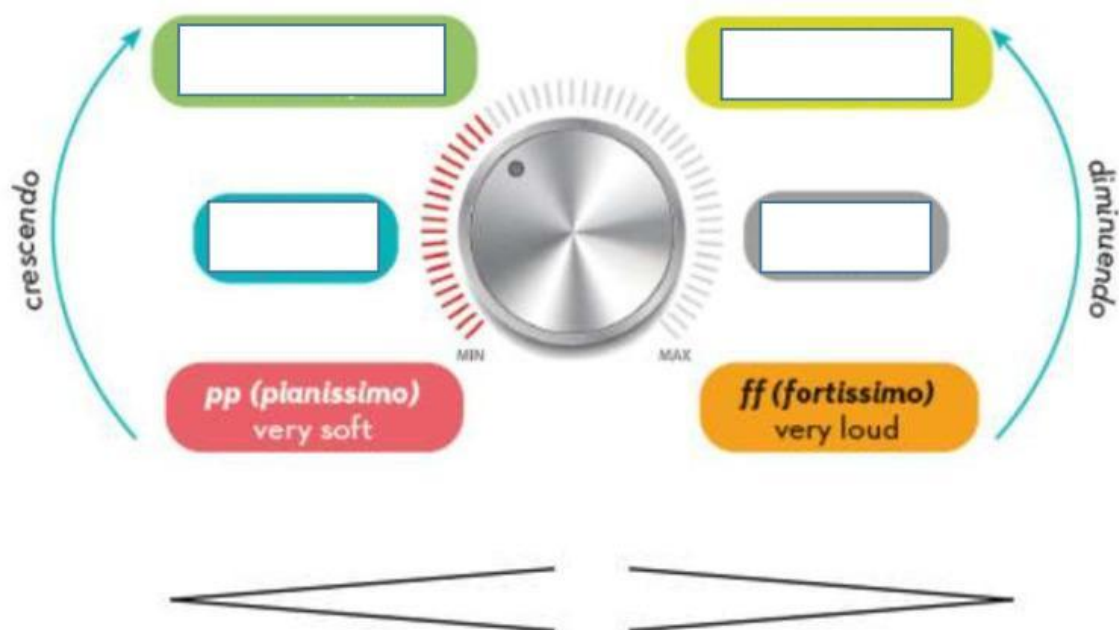
_____ is the quality that allows us to distinguish between longer and shorter sounds.

_____ is represented by notes.

_____ is the quality that allows us to distinguish between loud and soft sounds.

_____ is the quality that tells us who or what produces a sound.

Exercise 11. Complete:



Exercise 12. Add up the value of notes:

1) $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$

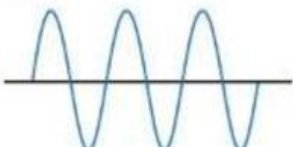
2) $\text{half note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$

3) $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{half note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$

4) $\text{half note} + \text{half note} + \text{half note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$

5) $\text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} + \text{quarter note} = \square$

Exercise 13. Match the waves with their corresponding sounds:

	Soft
	Low
	Long
	Short
	High
	Loud

Exercise 14. Which do you think is the predominant quality of sound in each one of the following fragments? Match each track with its most highlighted quality.

Holst. <i>The Planets. Jupiter.</i>	intensity
Brahms. <i>Symphony No. 3. Poco Allegretto.</i>	pitch
Beethoven. <i>Symphony No. 7. Allegretto.</i>	timbre
Richard Strauss. <i>Thus spoke Zarathustra.</i>	duration

Exercise 15. Complete:

QUALITIES	DISTINCTION	PRODUCED BY