MATERIALS AND RESOURCES

UNIT 3

MÚSICA 1º ESO

2021/2022

UNIT 3

"LA VOZ EN EL CANTE FLAMENCO. LA MÚSICA Y LA TELEVISIÓN. DURATION AND STRING INSTRUMENTS".

GLOSSARY

- **Musical Figure:** figura musical.
- **Rest:** silencio (como figura musical).
- **Dotted:** puntillo.
    - **Dotted semibreve:** redonda con puntillo.
    - **Dotted minim:** blanca con puntillo.
    - **Dotted crotchet:** negra con puntillo.
    - **Dotted quaver:** corchea con puntillo.
- **Tie:** ligadura.
- **Beat:** pulso.
- **String instruments:** instrumentos de cuerda.
    - **Bowed string instruments:** instrumentos de cuerda frotada.
        - **Bow**: arco.
        - **Violin**: violín.
        - **Viola**: viola.
        - **Cello**: violoncello.
        - **Double bass**: contrabajo
    - **Plucked string instruments:** instrumentos de cuerda pulsada.
        - **Guitar**: guitarra.
        - **Plectrum:** púa.
        - **Strum**: rasgueo.
        - **Harp**: arpa.
    - **Struck string instruments:** instrumentos de cuerda percutida.

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    b. **Plucked string instruments.**
    c. **Struck string instruments.**

1. DURATION

The ***Duration*** is the quality of sound that enables us to distinguish between a log and a short sound. Duration refers to how long or short notes are. In everyday life we indicate the duration of a sound in seconds, but in music the unit of measurement is the ***Beat.***

2. ***MUSICAL FIGURES***

Figures are a set of signs that indicate the duration of the sounds in a piece of music. We also need to indicate the duration of silences and, therefore, each figure has its corresponding ***rest.***

A dotted note has a small dot written to the right of it, which increases its duration by half of its original value.

A tie is a curved line that connects two or more figures and combines their durations in a single sound.

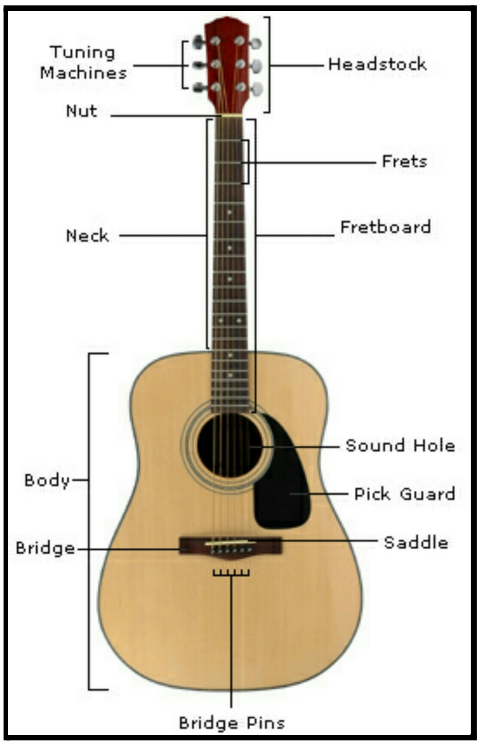
semibreve		4 beats	
dotted minim		3 beats	
minim		2 beats	
dotted crotchet and quaver			
crotchet		1 beat	
two quavers			
quaver triplets			
four semiquavers			
quaver and two semiquavers			
dotted quaver and semiquaver			

3. STRING INSTRUMENTS

String instruments, or chordophones, are the instruments that produce the sound through the vibration of one or more strings. We can classificated the string instruments in three different groups:

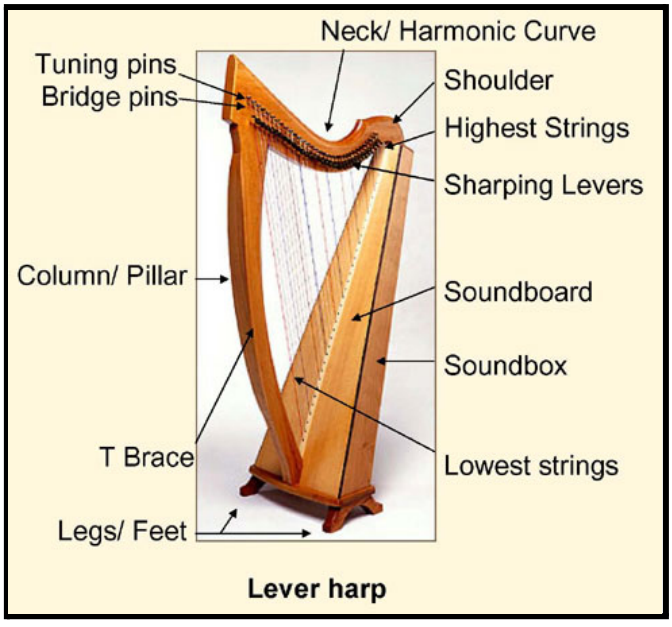
A. Bowed string instruments: are played by vibrating the strings with the friction of a bow. This technique allows the musician to hold a sound for longer. This group includes the *violin, viola, cello and double bass*.

B. Plucked string instruments: plucking is a way of pulling and releasing a string, causing it to vibrate. This technique can be done with the fingers or with a plectrum. The most representative instruments in this group are:



- The guitar: it usually has six strings that are plucked or strummed with the right hand, whilst the fingers of the left hand press against the neck.

- The Harp: it has 47 strings that are plucked with both hands and a pedal system that changes the sound of a note by a semitone.



C. **Struck string instruments:** these instruments are played by striking their strings. Two instruments in this category are:

- **The piano:** it is made up of a large sound box, a frame where the strings are arranged and a keyboard connected to a mechanism. When a key is pressed down, a hammer strikes the strings of a note to make them vibrate and, when it is released, dampers interrupt the vibration.



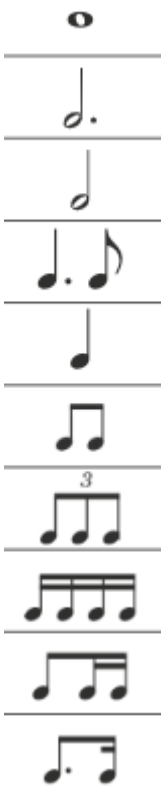
- T**he cimbalom**: this is a popular instrument in Hungarian music. Its strings are arranged on a box and are struck directly with two small hammers.

ACTIVITIES

EXAM QUESTIONS

Write in your notebook and answer the following questions:

1. **In music, what is the duration?**
2. **In everyday life how can we indicate the duration?**
3. **What is a beat?**
4. **What is a musical figure?**
5. **In music, what is a rest?**
6. **In music, what is a dotted?**
7. **In music, what is a lie?**
8. **Write the name, in english and spanish, of the following musical figures:**



EXAM QUESTIONS

Write in your notebook and answer the following questions:

1. **How is the sound produced by the string instruments?**
2. **How can we classificated the string instruments?**
3. **Define bowed string instruments and noun four of these instruments.**
4. **Define plucked string instruments and noun some of these instruments.**
5. **Answer the following questions about the guitar:**
    a. **How many strings does the guitar have?**
    b. **What does the right hand do?**
    c. **What do the fingers of the left hand do?**
6. **Define struck string instruments and noun some of these instruments.**
7. **Answer the following questions about the piano:**
    a. **How it is made?**
    b. **What happens when a key is pressed down?**
    c. **What interrupts the vibration?**

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UNIT 4

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UNIT 4

GLOSSARY

- **Intensity:** intensidad.
- **Decibels**: decibelios (dB)
- **Dynamic markings**: indicaciones de dinámicas.
- **Hairpins**: reguladores.
- **Mouthpiece**: boquilla.
- **Bevel**: bisel.
- **Reed**: caña.
- **Wind instruments**: instrumentos de viento.
    - **Woodwind instruments**: instrumentos de viento-madera.
        - **Panpipes**: flauta de pan.
        - **Recorder**: flauta dulce.
        - **Flute**: flauta travesera.
        - **Piccolo**: flautín.
        - **Clarinet**: clarinete.
        - **Saxophone**: saxofón.
        - **Oboe**: oboe.
        - **English horn**: corno inglés.
        - **Bassoon**: fagot.
        - **Contrabasson**: contrafagot.
        - **Accordion**: acordeón.
        - **Bandoneon**: bandoneón.
        - **Organ**: órgano.
    - **Brass instruments**: instrumentos de viento-metal.
        - **Trumpet**: trompeta.
        - **Trombone**: trombón.
        - **French horn**: trompa.
        - **Tuba**: tuba.

1. ***INTENSITY.***

The power of any given sound lies in its intensity, in other words, in how loud or soft the volume is. Scientists measure this power in **decibels**.

Unlike other qualities of sound, the perception of intensity is relative, we can find different factors that affect intensity, such as distance or acoustic environment.

In a music score, changes in volume are indicated using **dynamic markings**.

1.1. ***Dynamic markings.***

Dynamic markings are words in Italian, or their abbreviations, that indicate the volume level that a musician should use to play a sound, passage or piece. The most common are:

pianissimo	*pp*	very soft
piano	*p*	soft
mezzopiano	*mp*	moderately soft
mezzoforte	*mf*	moderately loud
forte	*f*	loud
fortissimo	*ff*	very loud

When it is necessary to indicate a gradual increase or decrease in volume, we use the words crescendo or decrescendo, their abbreviations, or signs called **hairpins**:

crescendo		gradual increase in volume
decrescendo		gradual decrease in volume

2. ***WIND INSTRUMENTS.***

Wind instruments, or aerophones, produce sound by making a body of air vibrate. The instrument itself serves as the sound box. The instrumentalist introduces air in the instrument by blowing through a mouthpiece or by some other mechanical means.

2.1. ***Woodwind instruments.***

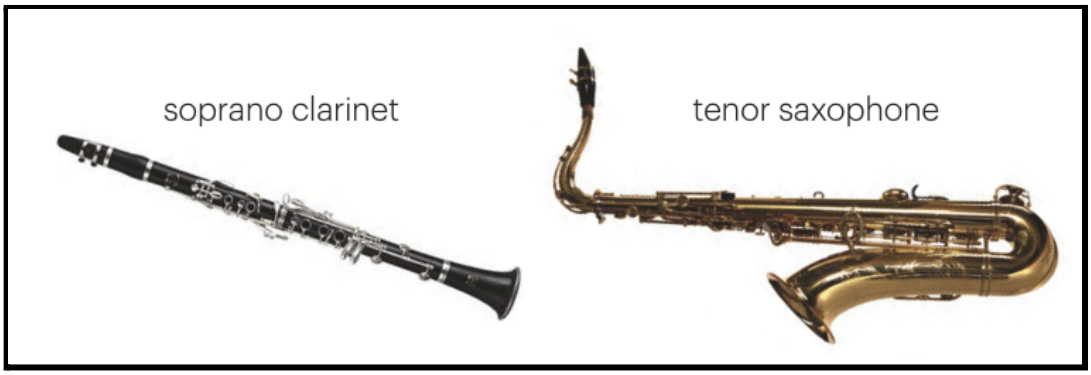
Woodwind instruments are aerophones that produce sound when the instrumentalist blows air over a hole or makes a reed vibrate.

a. Mouthpiece with bevel: the bevel is an edge of the instrument into which the musician blows. The air divides when it hits the bevel; part of the air circulates through the inside of the tube and some goes outside. Examples of instruments with a bevel are: panpipes, recorder, flute and piccolo.



b. Single or double reed mouthpiece: Instruments in this group have a reed which is a small piece of cane, attached to the mouthpiece. A reed mouthpiece can be single or double.

- In a single reed mouthpiece, the sound is produced by the vibration caused by the pressure of air when it passes between the cane and the mouthpiece. The following are the most representative instruments in this group: clarinet and saxophone.



- In a double reed mouthpiece, the air pressure makes two slightly separated reeds vibrate when it passes between them. The following are the most common instruments in this group: oboe, english horn, bassoon and contrabassoon.



2.2. <u>Brass instruments.</u>

Brass instruments make sound through the vibration produced by the musician's lips over a metal mouthpiece.

Instruments in this group have a funnel-shaped mouthpiece. The musician breathes in air, then presses and vibrates semi-closed lips within the mouthpiece. Unlike bevel and reed aerophones, the musician does not produce the different notes by covering holes in the tube, but by modifying their length using a system of valves or pistons, that enable or disable one part of the tube, or a system of slides which introduce one tube inside another. Notes can also be changed by the pressure of the lips within the mouthpiece. The most representative instruments with a metal mouthpiece are: trumpet, trombone, french horn and tuba.



2.3. <u>Wind instruments without mouthpiece.</u>

Although they do not have a mouthpiece, these instruments also belong to the aerophone group. The air is introduced into them mechanically with bellows or a fan system. The most representative are: keyboard accordion, button accordion, bandoneon and organ.



keyboard accordion



button accordion



bandoneon



organ