

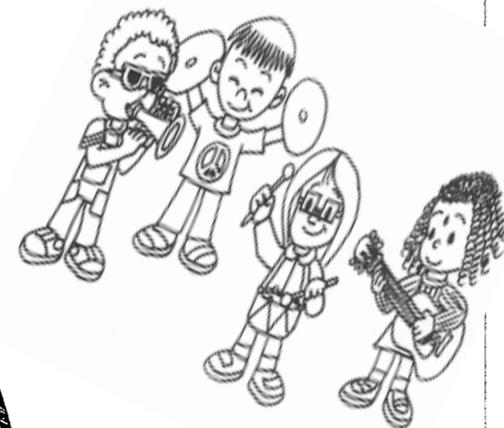


C.E.I.P. ÁLVAR FÁÑEZ

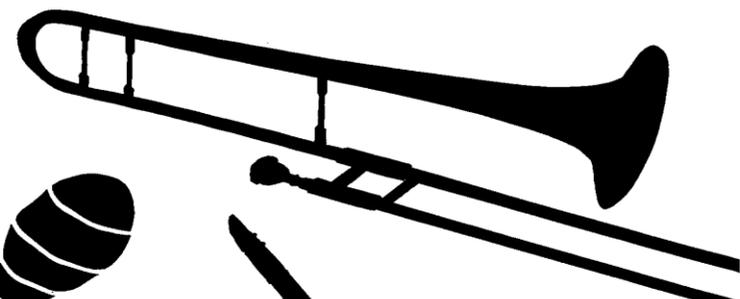
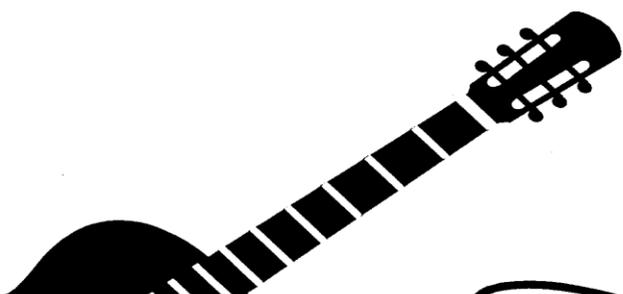
4º DE PRIMARIA

MÚSICA PARA SONREIR

AUTORA: NOELIA ANDRÉS CURA



NOMBRE:



NOTAS MUSICALES



do re mi fa sol la si do' re' mi' fa'

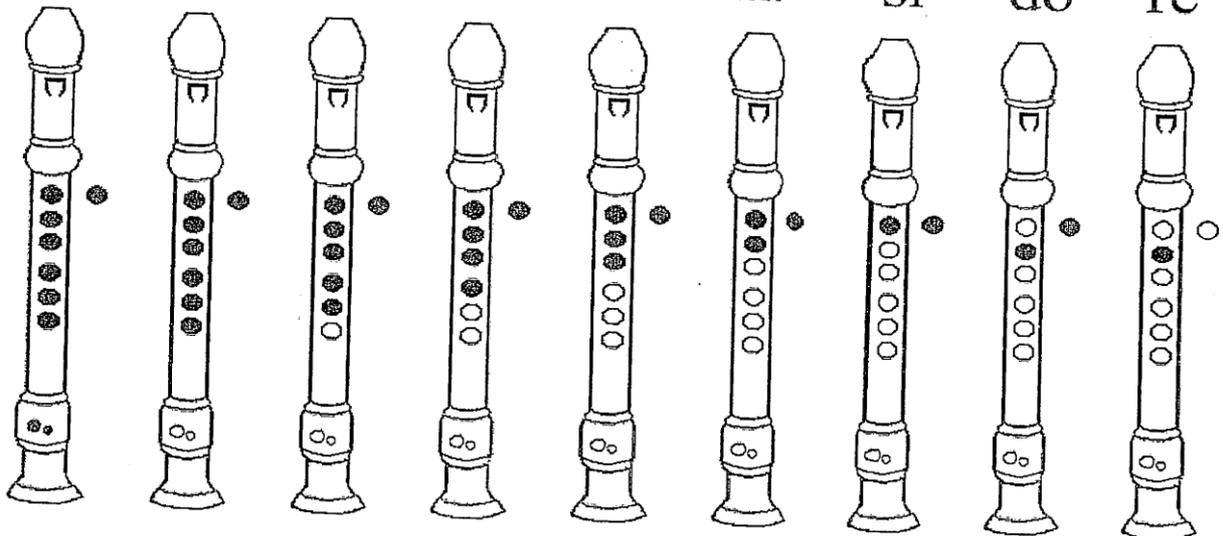
FIGURAS MUSICALES

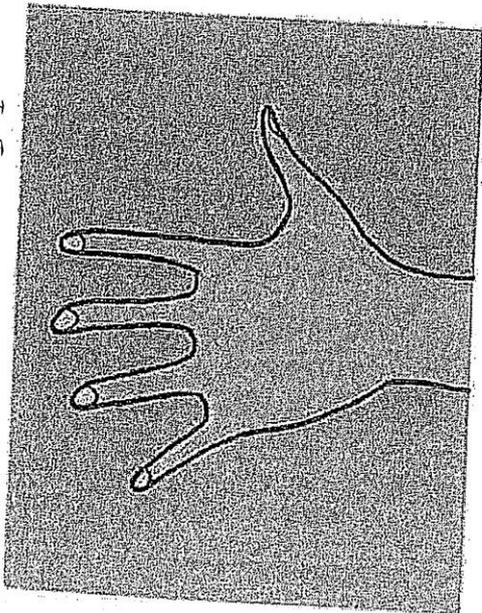
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<u>SIGNO:</u>					
<u>SILENCIO:</u>					
<u>DURACION:</u>	4	2	1	1/2	1/4

NOTAS MUSICALES

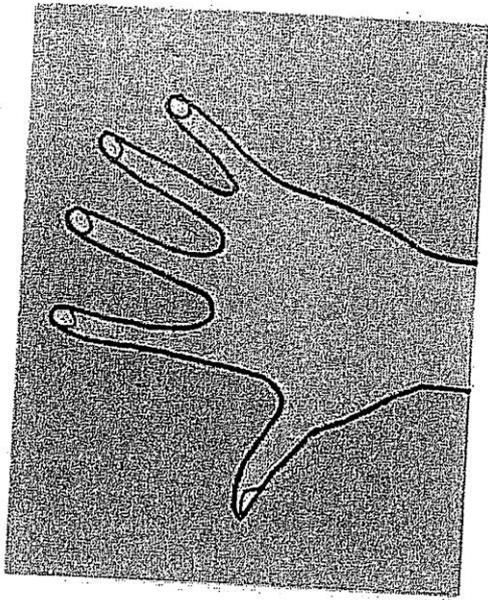


do re mi fa sol la si do' re'



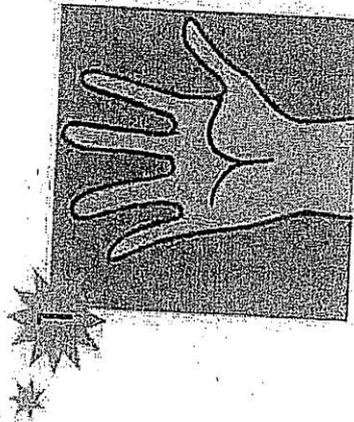


Índice
Meñique
Pulgar
Corazón
Anular

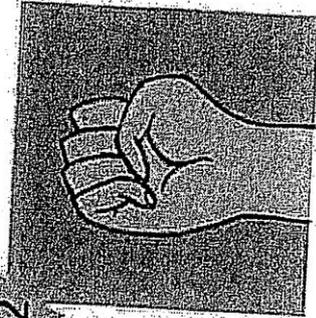


10. Interpreta esta coreografía con las dos manos.

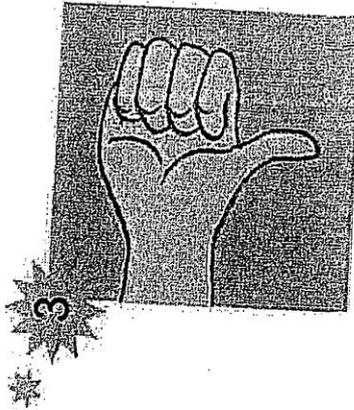
- 1 Primero, con la mano derecha.
- 2 Después, con la mano izquierda. ¿Con qué mano lo haces con mayor rapidez?
- 3 Ahora, prueba con las dos manos a la vez.



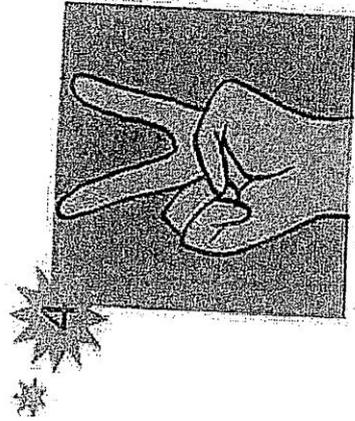
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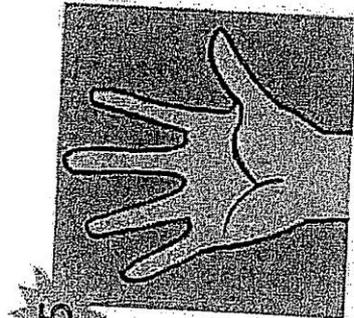
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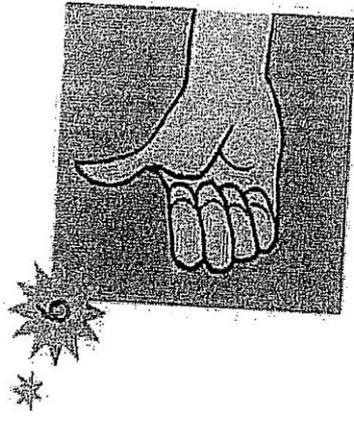
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4



5

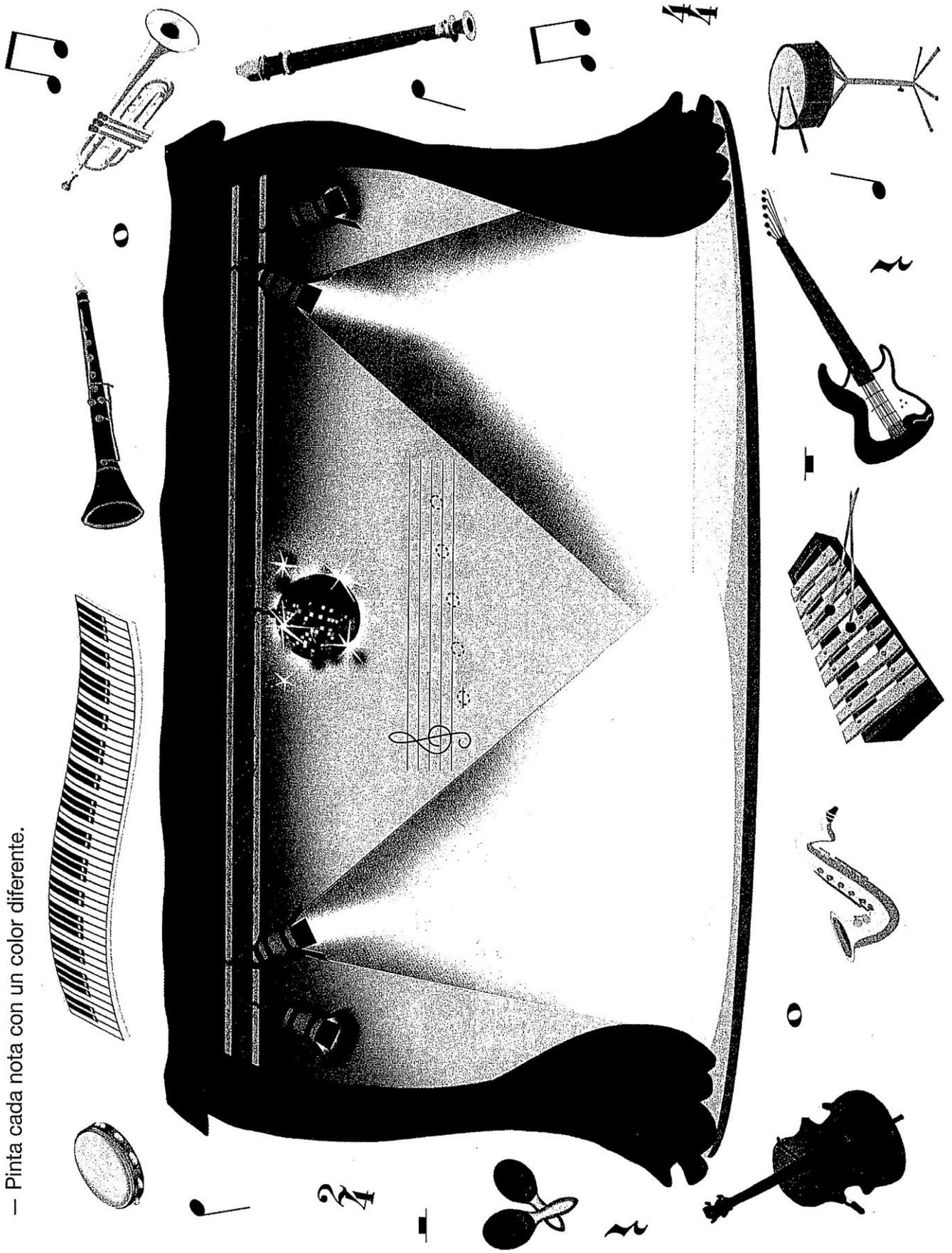


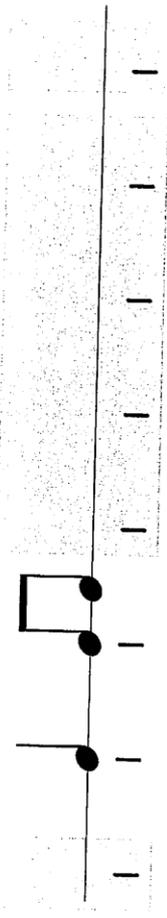
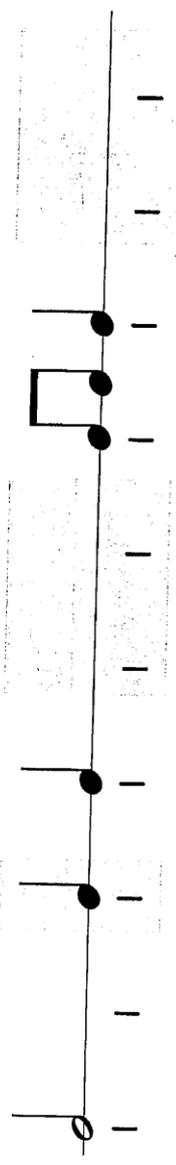
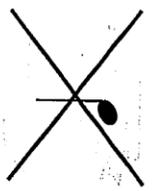
6

1. Enfoca los elementos musicales.

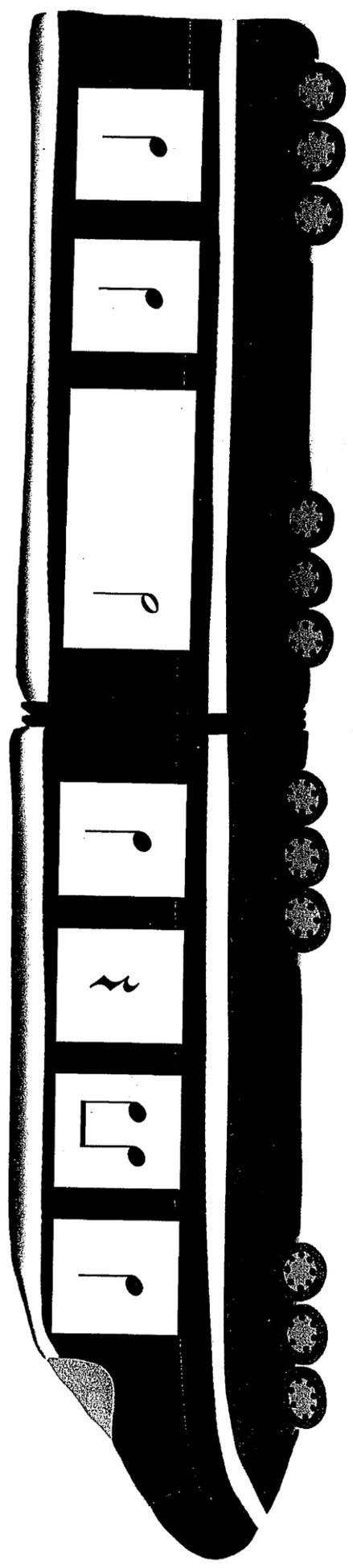
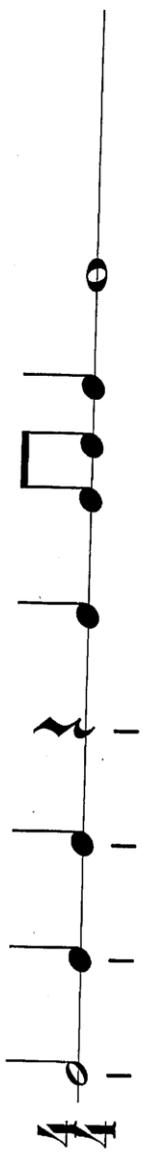
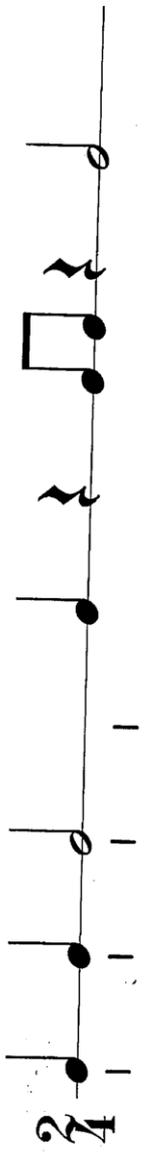
— Dibuja figuras rítmicas bajo el foco de color verde y los silencios musicales bajo el foco de color naranja.

— Pinta cada nota con un color diferente.





6. Dibuja las líneas divisorias y la doble barra final.



7. Completa las fórmulas rítmicas de cuatro pulsaciones.

A musical exercise consisting of four horizontal staves. Each staff has a vertical line indicating a pulse. The first staff has a quarter note on the first pulse. The second staff has a quarter note on the first pulse and a quarter note on the second pulse. The third and fourth staves are empty. There are star-shaped cutouts above each staff: two on the first, one on the second, and two on the third.

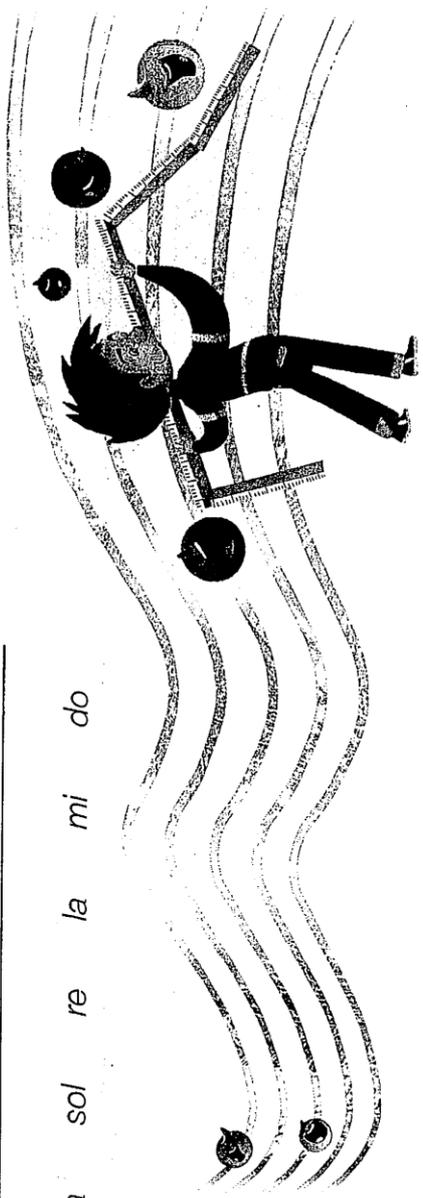
8. Ordena las fórmulas anteriores y cópialas sobre la línea. Después, interprétalas palmeando.

Star-shaped cutouts corresponding to the ones in the previous exercise, intended to be ordered and pasted onto a line.

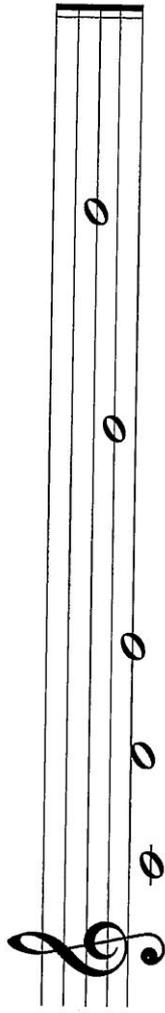
9. Repasa la clave de sol y escribe las siguientes notas en el pentagrama.

A musical staff with a treble clef (C-clef) on the first line, used for writing notes.

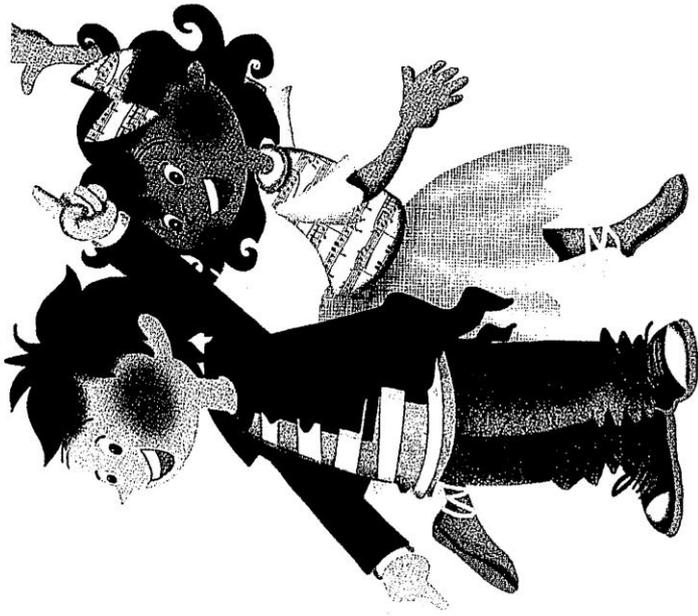
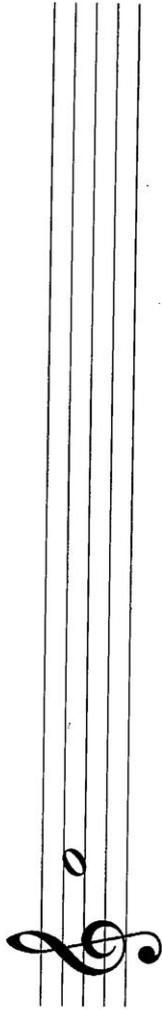
re mi sol la sol re la mi do



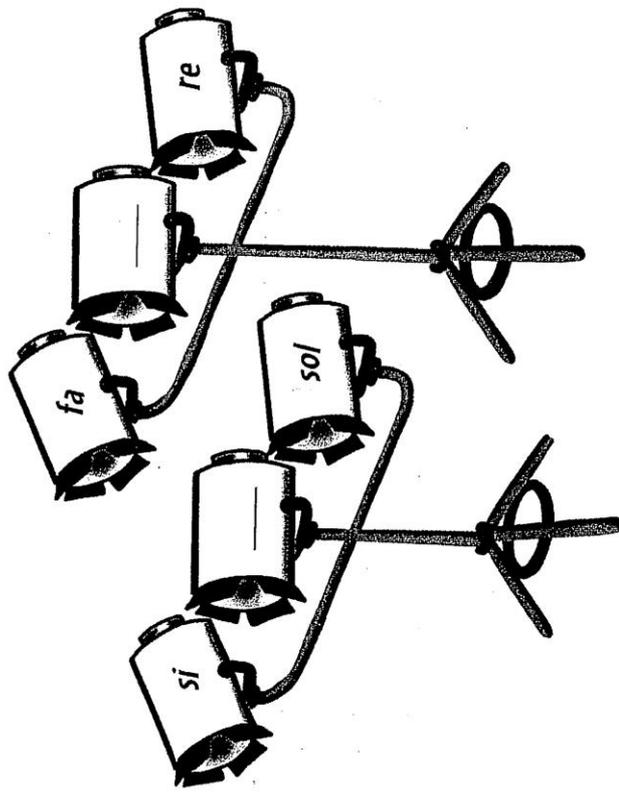
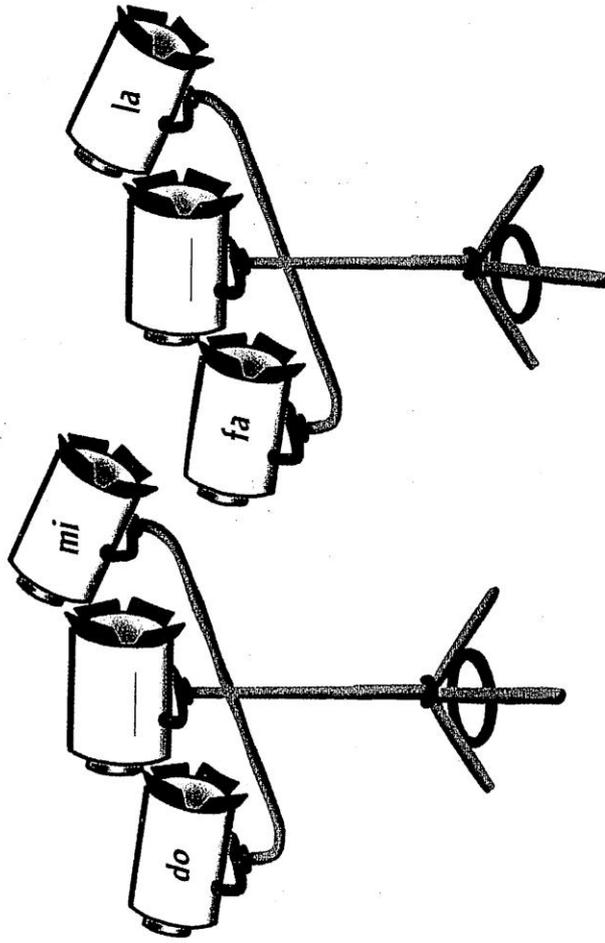
2. Completa con las notas que faltan para formar la escala de do.



3. Dibuja la escala de do descendente.



4. Escribe la nota intermedia de estas series.

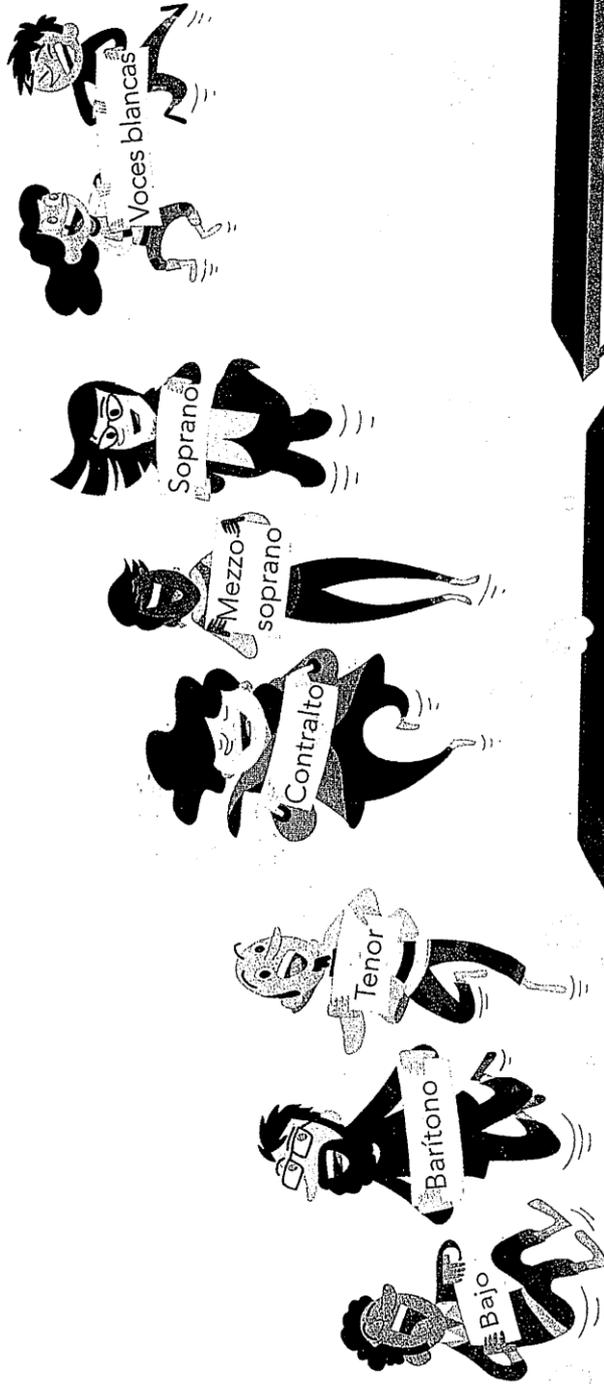


La voz humana, además de ser uno de los medios que más utilizamos para comunicarnos, también es un instrumento musical. La clasificación de las voces depende de la **tesitura** de cada persona. La tesitura es el conjunto de notas que se pueden cantar de manera cómoda.

GM1

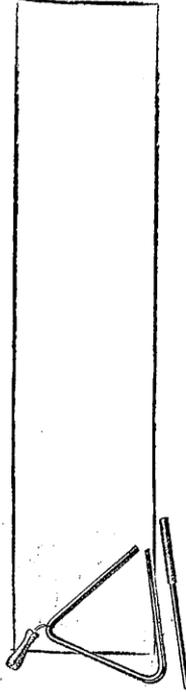
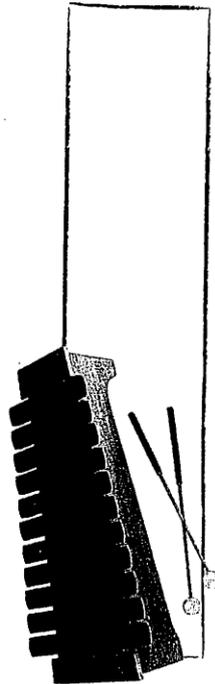
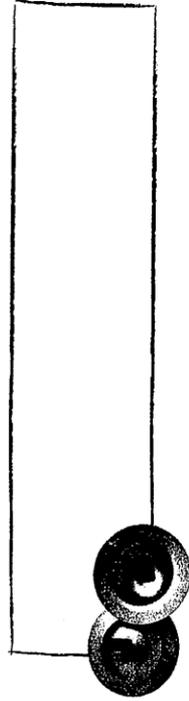
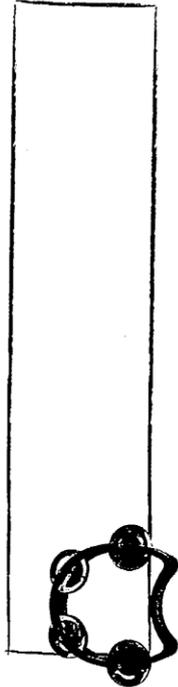
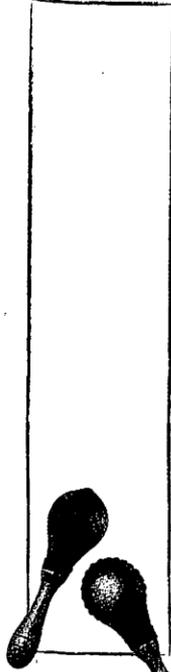
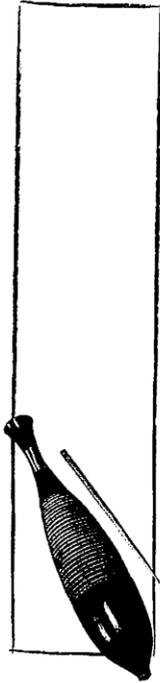
Cada voz es única, debes conocer las características de tu propia voz para cantar sin hacerte daño.

5 Observa y aprende la clasificación de voces. Completa el cuadro.

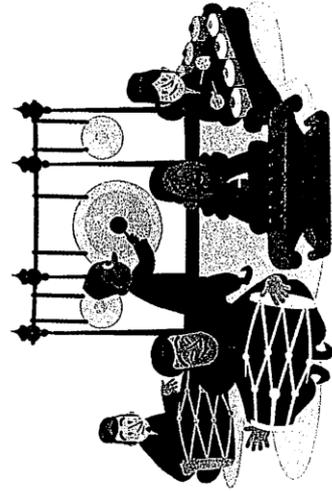
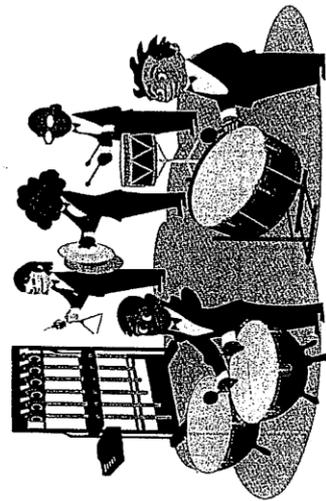


	Voces masculinas	Voces femeninas	Voces infantiles
Agudo	Tenor		Voces blancas
Medio		Mezozoprano	_____
Grave	Bajo		_____

Escribe cómo se produce el sonido de cada instrumento (golpeando, frotando, agitando).



Observa, escucha y numera en el orden en que suenan.

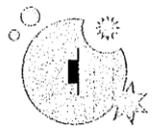
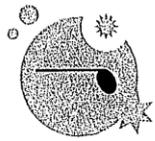
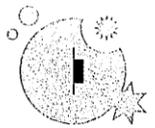
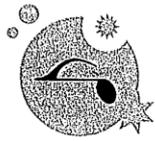
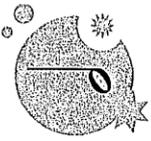


∞

Percusión orquestal

Percusión latina

Gamelán

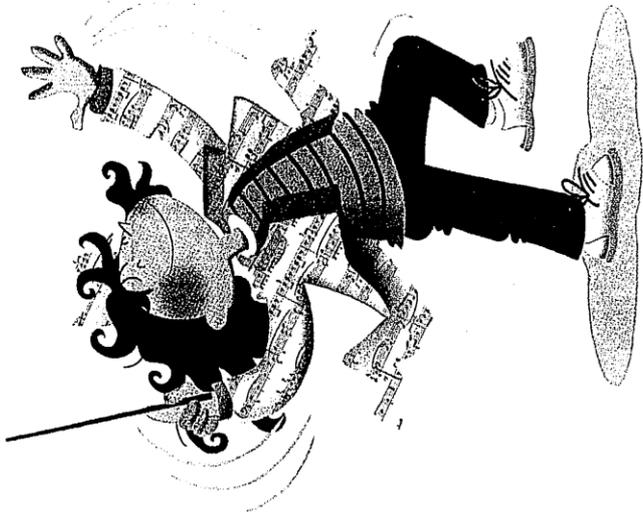


4 tiempos

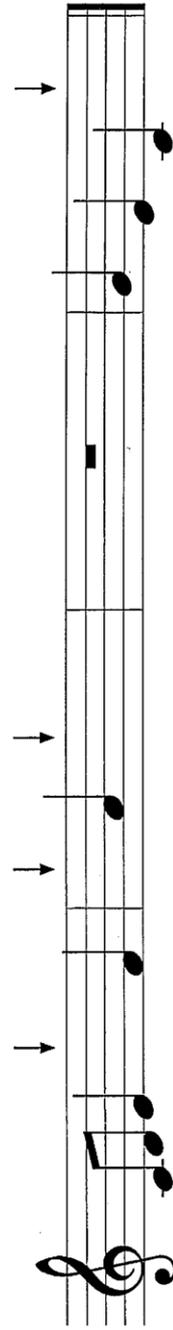
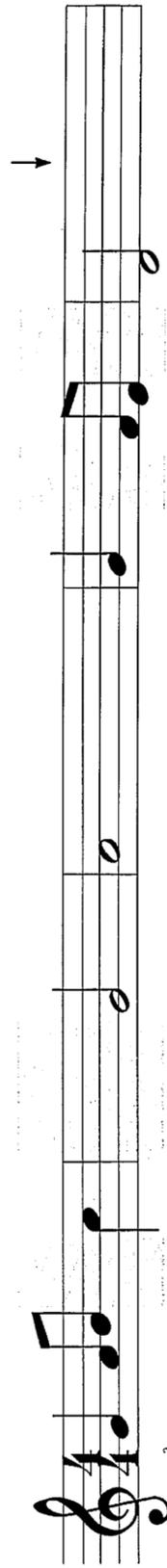
2 tiempos

1 tiempo

Medio tiempo

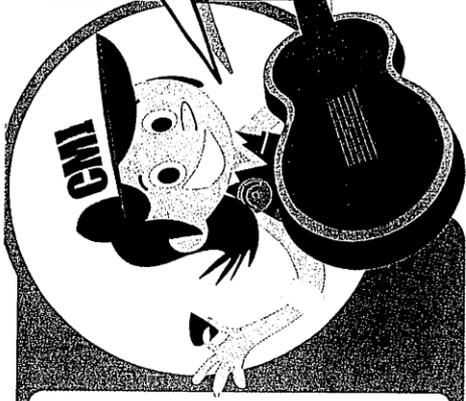


9. Dibuja los silencios convenientes para completar los compases.



- En los instrumentos cordófonos, el sonido se produce por la vibración de sus cuerdas tensas sobre una caja de resonancia. Pueden ser:
- Cuerda frotada mediante un arco con hilos finos que rozan las cuerdas.
 - Cuerda punteada o pulsada con los dedos, con las uñas o con una púa.
 - Cuerda percutida con unos maticillos forrados de fieltro, mediante un mecanismo que es impulsado por las teclas.

La púa es un accesorio pequeño, delgado y rígido que acaba en punta. Se utiliza para tocar algunos instrumentos de cuerda.



Observa, lee y aprende los distintos grupos de cordófonos. Escucha y numera en el orden en que suenan.

Cordófonos

Cuerda frotada

Violín



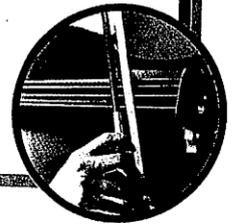
Viola



Contrabajo

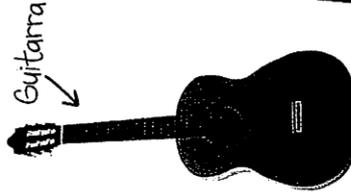
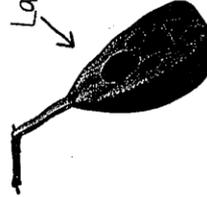


Violonchelo



Cuerda punteada o pulsada

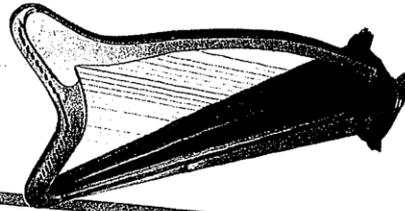
Laut



Guitarra

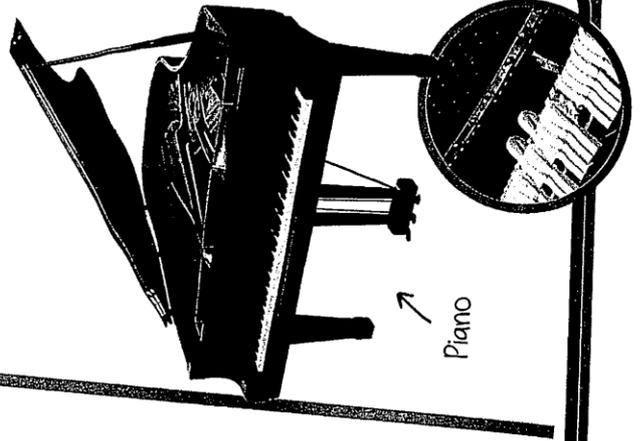


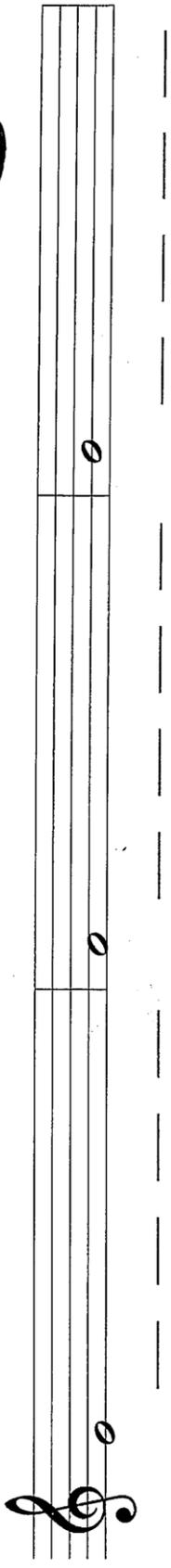
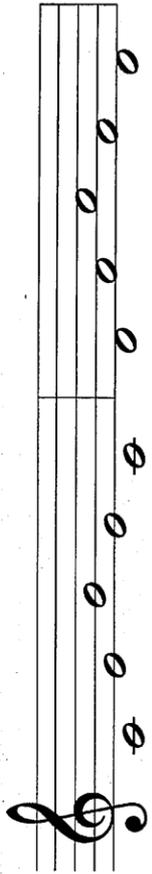
Arpa



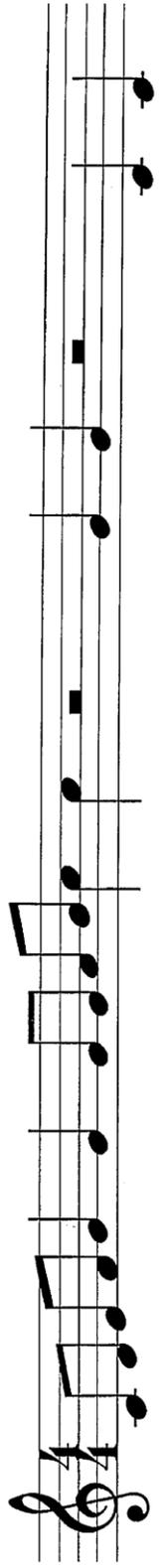
Cuerda percutida

Piano



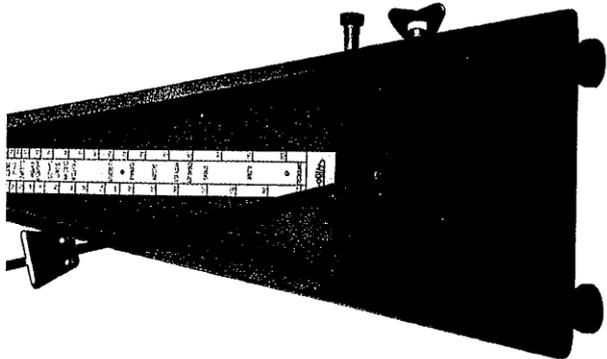


5. Traza las líneas divisorias y la doble barra final.



velocidad

intensidad



Los matices nos indican la con que hemos de interpretar la música.
Los términos de tempo nos indican la con que tenemos que interpretar la música.

9. Ordena estos términos de tempo empezando por el más rápido.

Lento

Presto

Allegro

Andante

Adagio

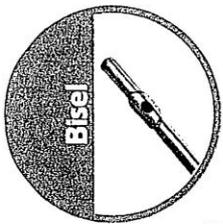
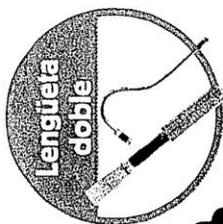
10. Dibuja las notas en el pentagrama a ritmo de negras.



sol la sol mi re do

— Escoge un tempo e interprétalo.

Observa los instrumentos de viento-madera y sus distintos tipos de embocadura. Escucha y numera en el orden en que suenan.



Saxofón Clarinete

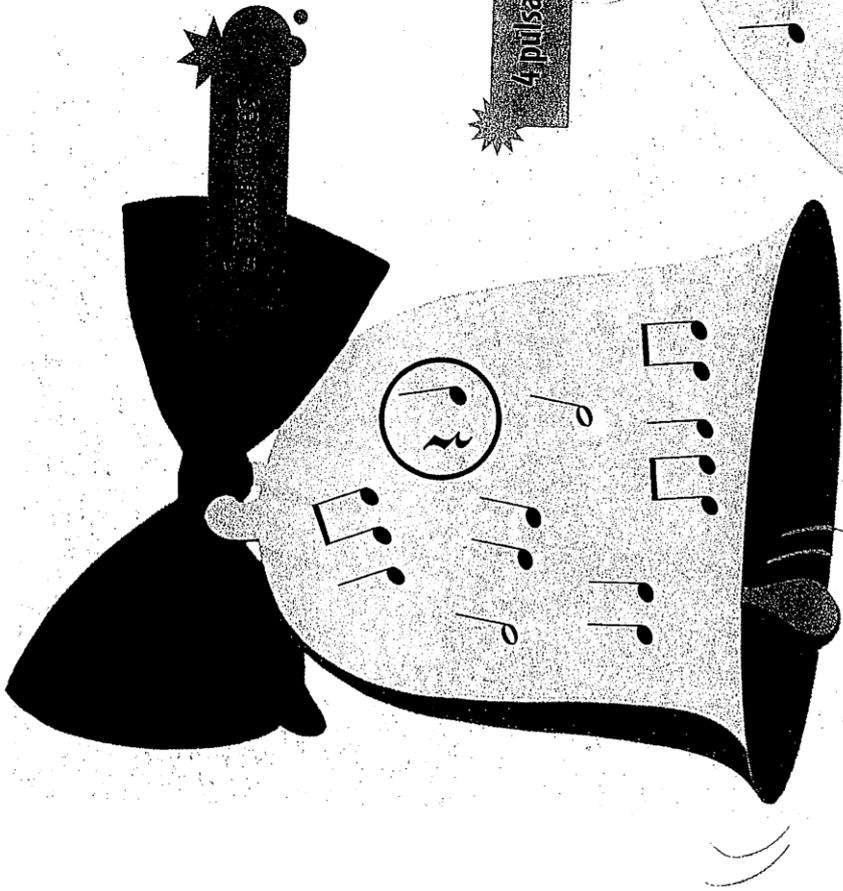
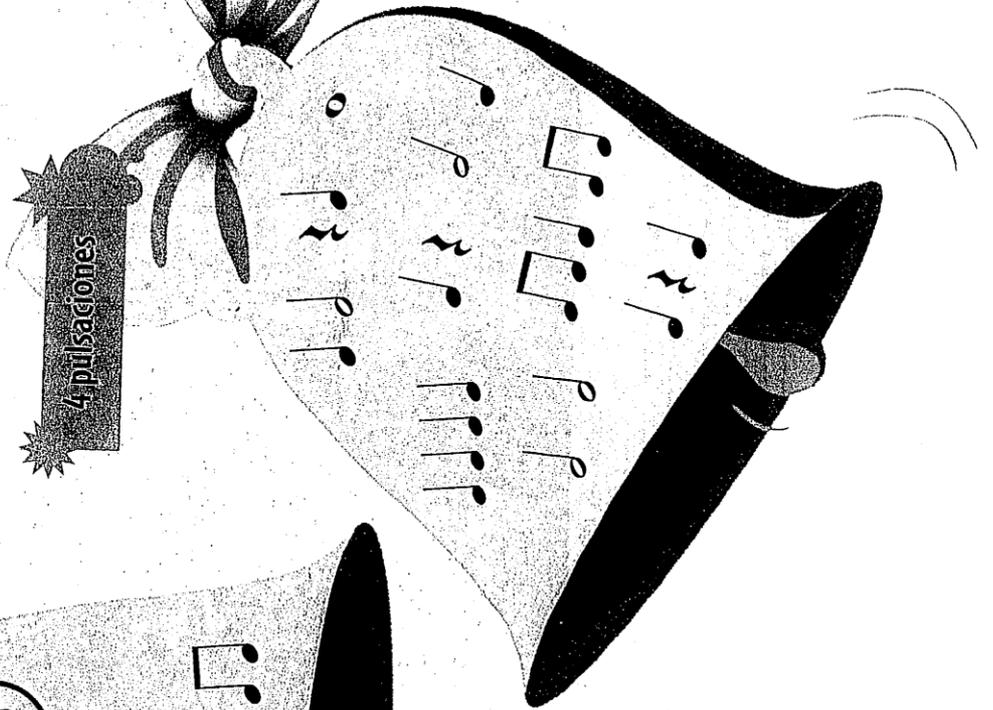
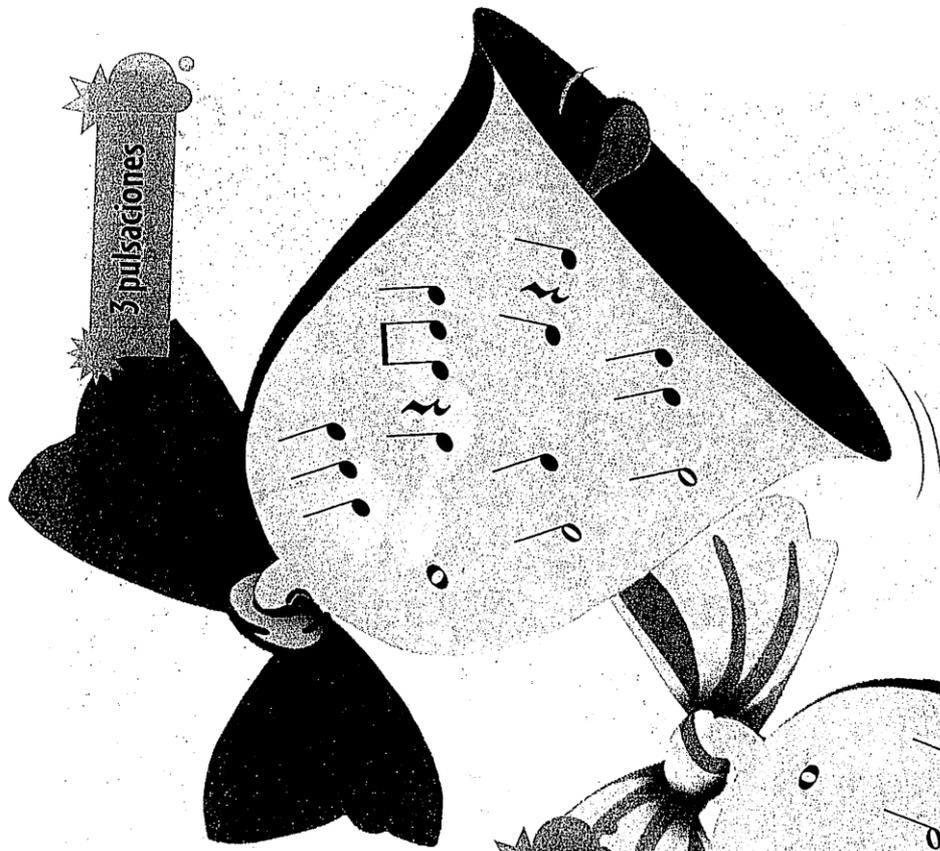
Fagot

Oboe

Flauta travesera

Observa y escucha cómo suenan las siguientes agrupaciones de instrumentos de viento.



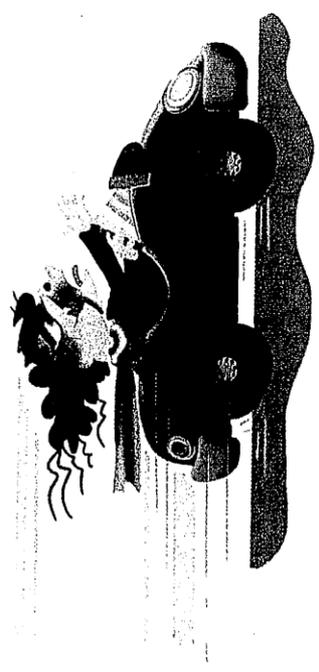


Ritardando

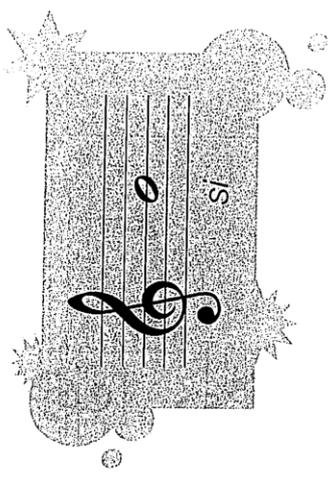
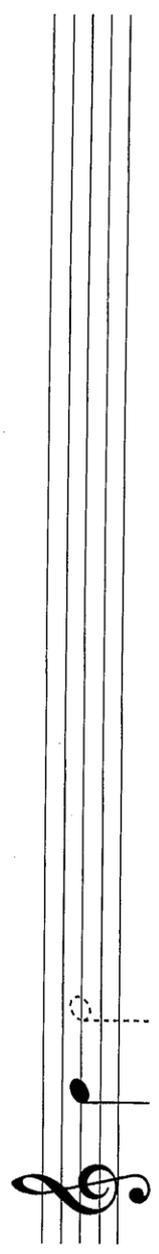
La música es cada vez más rápida.

Accelerando

La música es cada vez más lenta.



12. Dibuja la nota si a ritmo de negras.

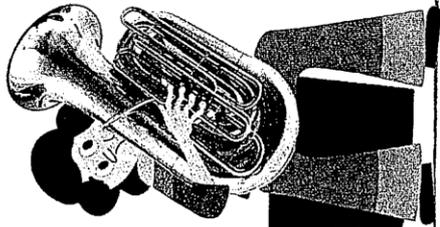


— Interpretalo con la flauta con *accelerando* y después con *ritardando*.

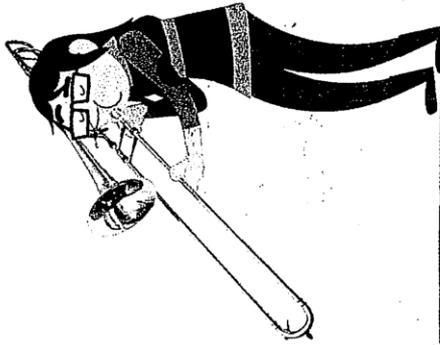
En los instrumentos de viento, el sonido se produce por la vibración del aire en el interior del tubo. Pueden ser de viento-metal o de viento-madera.

Si te fijas bien, la embocadura de los instrumentos de viento-metal tiene forma de copa.

Observa los siguientes instrumentos de viento-metal. Escucha cómo suenan y escribe sus nombres donde corresponda.



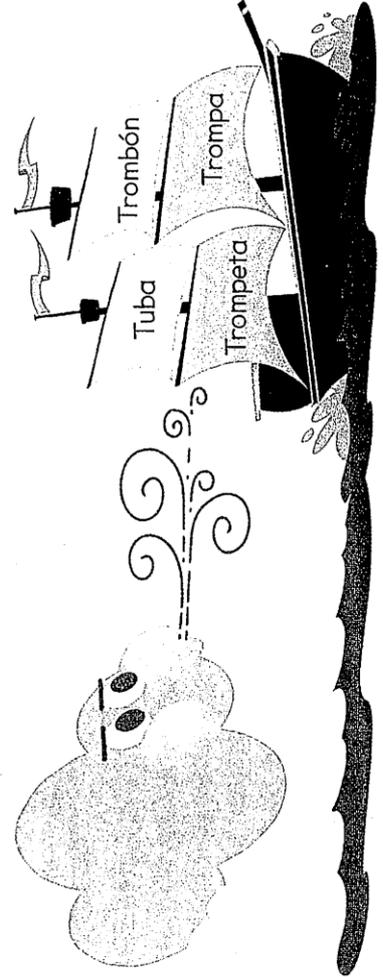
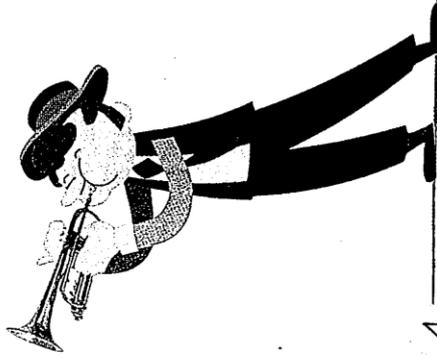
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3



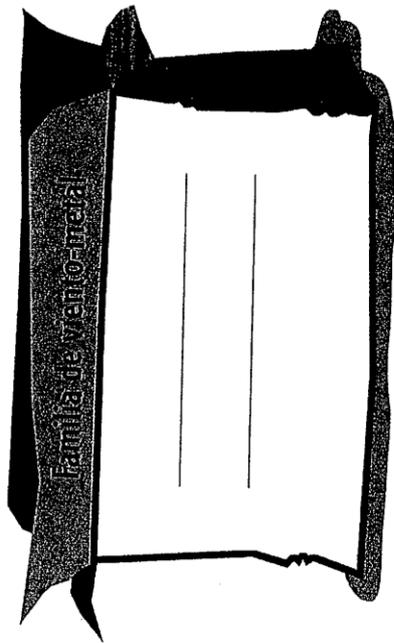
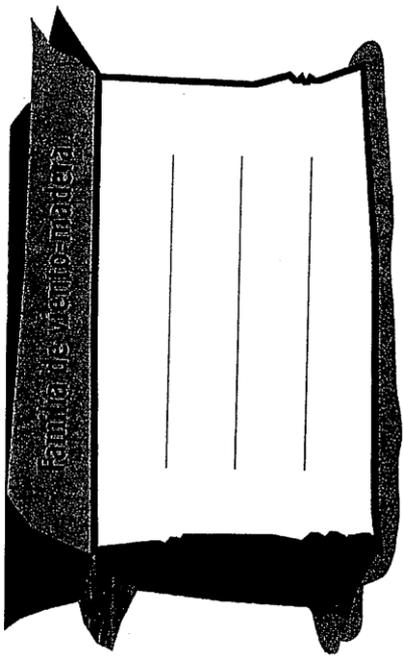
4



1 Paso **2** **3**

Buscamos información sobre instrumentos de viento.

Formamos grupos y elegimos varios instrumentos de viento. Buscamos información sobre ellos. Podemos hacer una búsqueda individual y después compartir la información.

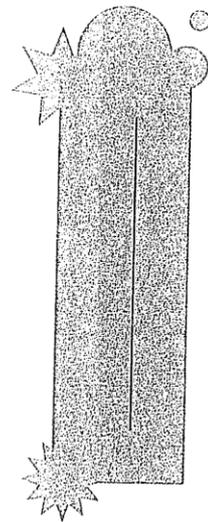
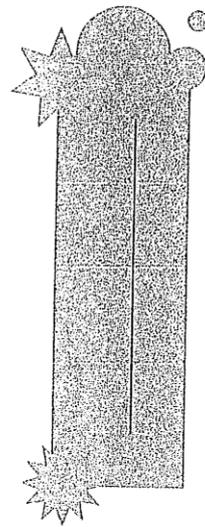
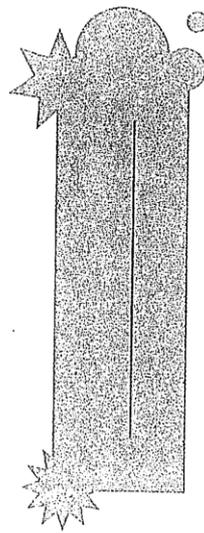


11. Ordena de agudo a grave los instrumentos de viento-madera de la actividad anterior.

Agudo



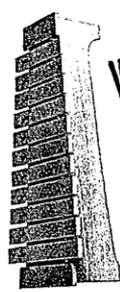
Grave



Observa, lee y aprende sobre los instrumentos de percusión. Escucha cómo suenan.

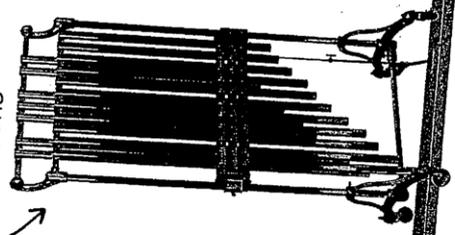
Idiófonos

Altura definida
Interpretan distintas notas.

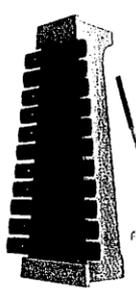


Metallofono

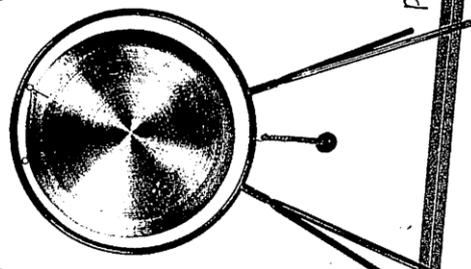
Campanófono



Xilófono



Gong



Claves



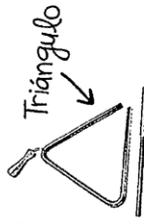
Sonajas



Maracas



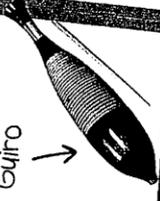
Triángulo



Platillos



Güiro



Crótalos

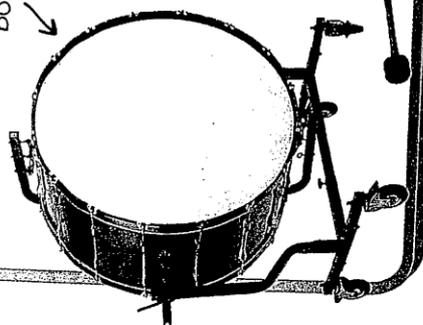


Altura indefinida
No interpretan distintas notas.

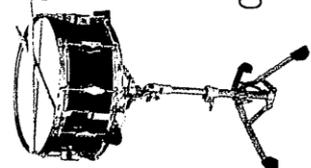
Membranófonos

Formados por una membrana de piel tensada que cubre una caja de resonancia.

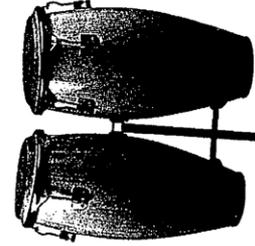
Bombo



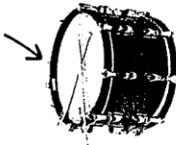
Caja



Congas



Tambor



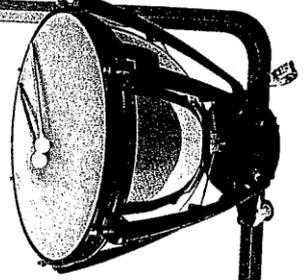
Bongós



Pandereta



Timbal

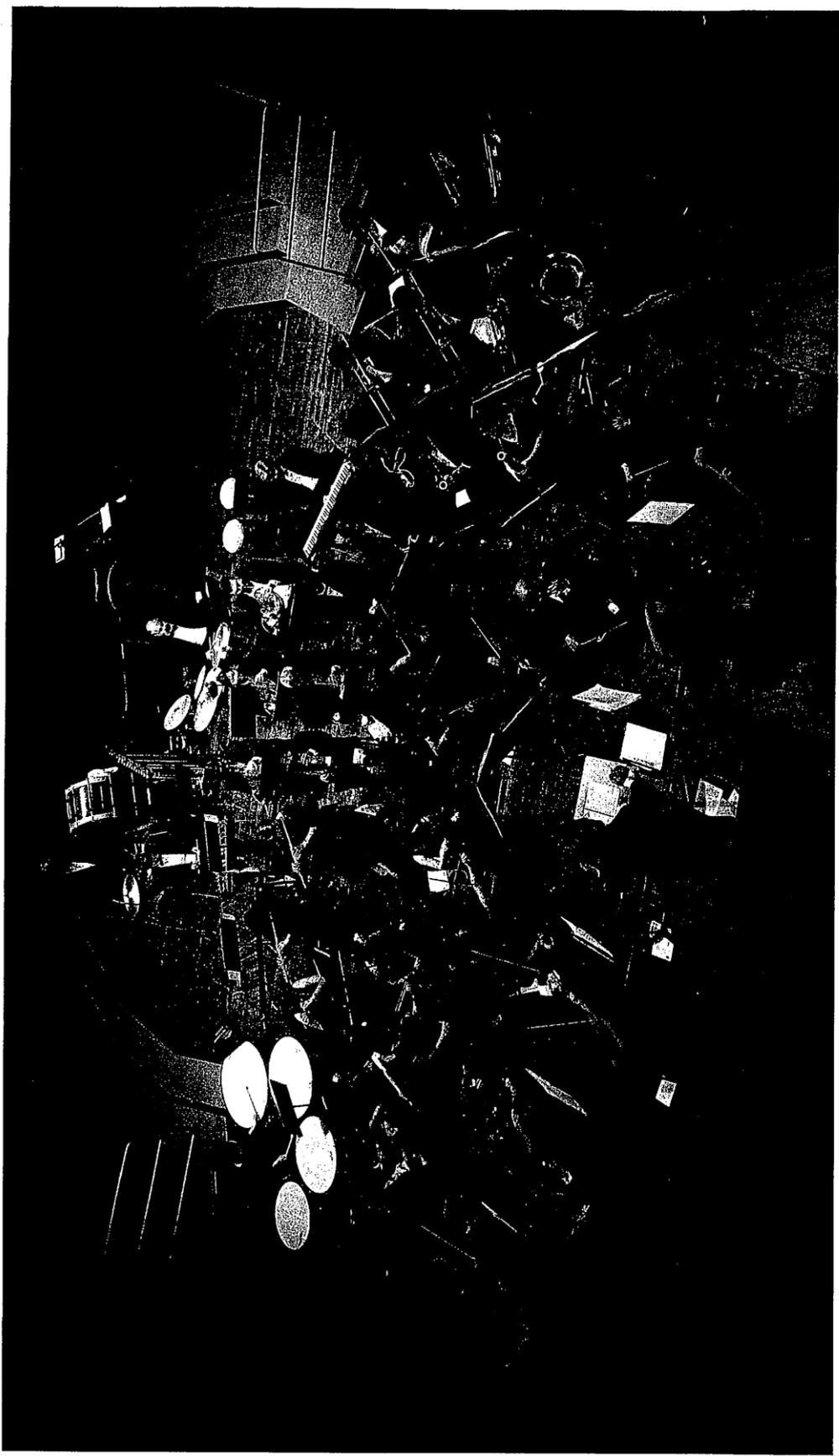


El sonido de los instrumentos de percusión se produce al golpearlos, frotarlos o agitarlos.

CMI



6. Observa la fotografía y responde a las preguntas.



— ¿Cómo se llama esta gran agrupación instrumental? _____

— ¿Qué familias instrumentales ves representadas? _____

— ¿Cuál es la familia que se sitúa al fondo del escenario? _____

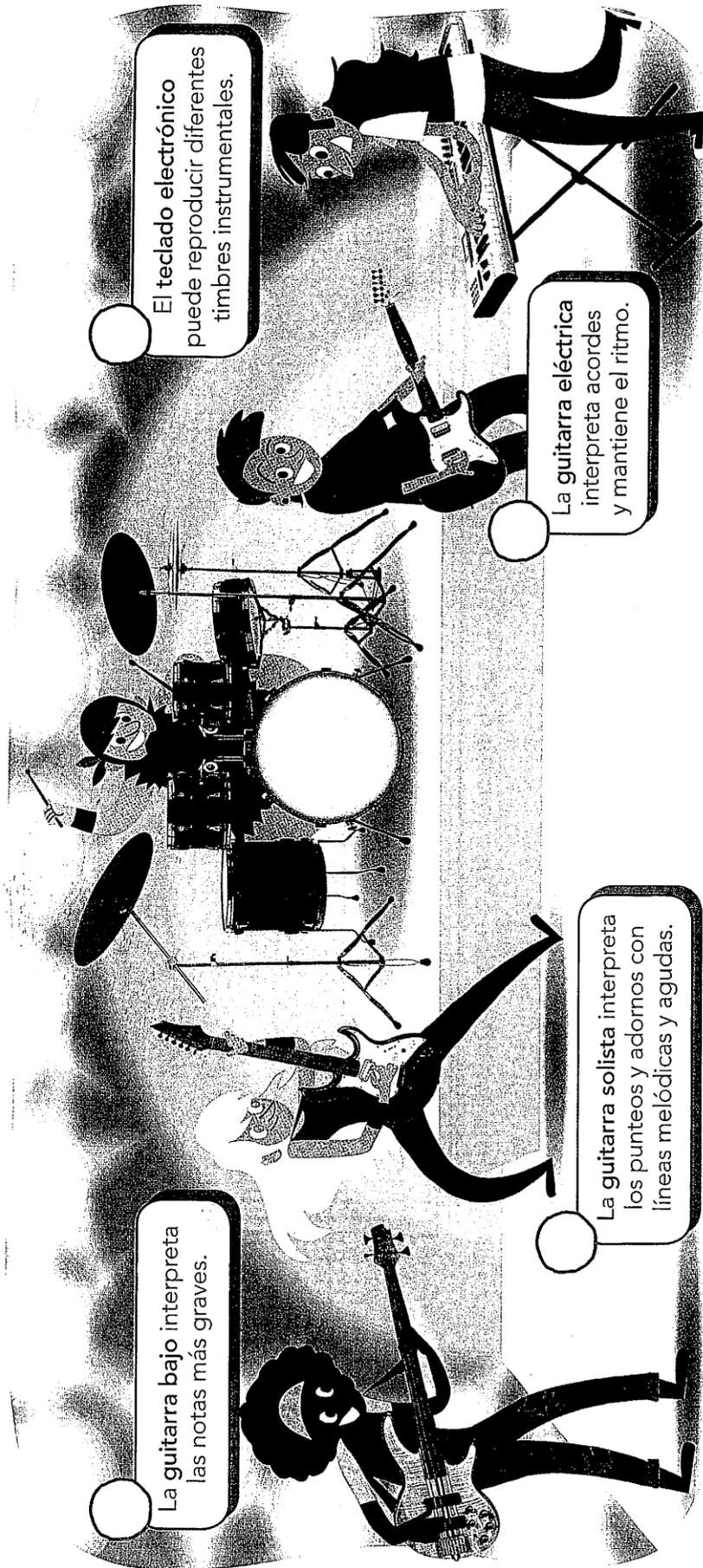
— ¿Quién se encarga de coordinar a los músicos? _____

— ¿Cuántos instrumentistas hay de la familia de la cuerda frotada? _____ ¿Y de la familia de viento? _____

Los instrumentos **electrónicos** son aquellos cuyo sonido se produce mediante circuitos electrónicos. Pueden ser de dos tipos:

- **Electroacústicos:** son instrumentos tradicionales con el sonido amplificado, como la guitarra eléctrica o el bajo.
 - **Electrónicos:** el sonido es de origen eléctrico, como el teclado.
- En la música rock, por ejemplo, predominan los instrumentos electrónicos.

Observa, lee y aprende sobre los instrumentos electrónicos. Escucha y numera en el orden en que suenan.



La guitarra bajo interpreta las notas más graves.

La guitarra solista interpreta los punteos y adornos con líneas melódicas y agudas.

El teclado electrónico puede reproducir diferentes timbres instrumentales.

La guitarra eléctrica interpreta acordes y mantiene el ritmo.

La batería es un instrumento fundamental en las bandas de rock. Puede ser acústica o electrónica.

Intervalo de 5.^a

1. Tacha los intervallos que no sean de 5.^a.

2. Encuentra las quintas de las siguientes notas:

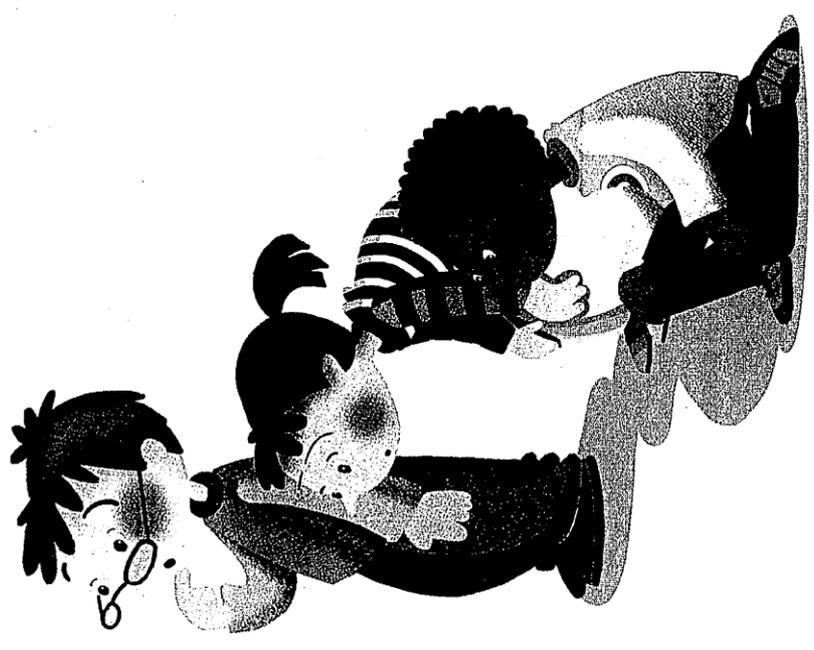
3. ¿Sube o baja la 5.^a?

Sube _____ Baja _____



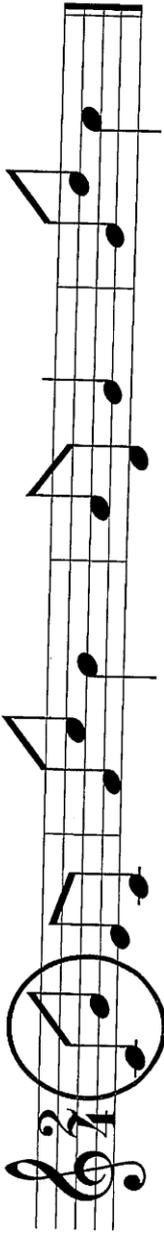
Intervalo de 3^a

ascendente descendente



6. Dibuja las terceras de las siguientes notas de forma ascendente o descendente según indique la flecha.

7. Escribe los nombres de las notas y señala las terceras.



¿Cuán-tas quin-tas ves a-quí?

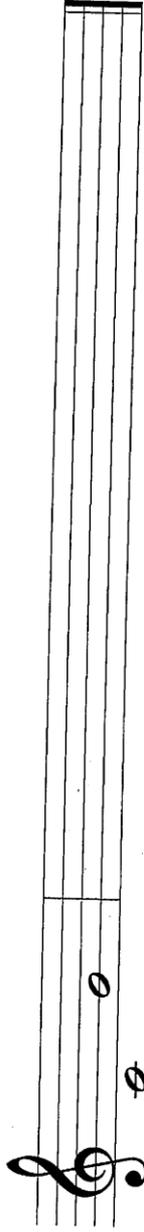
Bús-ca - las. Cua-tro hay.

— La nota *sol* aparece _____ veces.

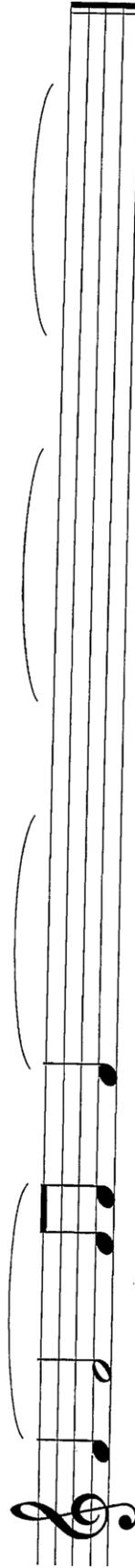
— La nota *do* grave con línea adicional aparece _____ veces.

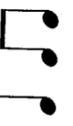
— Rodea las cuatro quintas de la canción en la partitura.

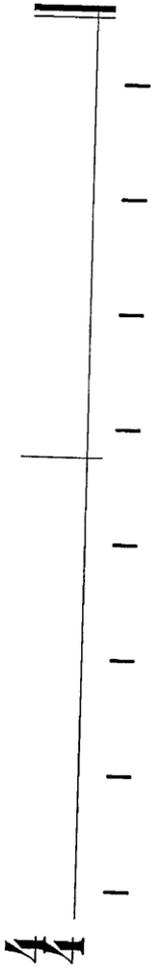
— Dibújalas.



5. Dibuja la nota *fa* en el pentagrama siguiendo la serie.



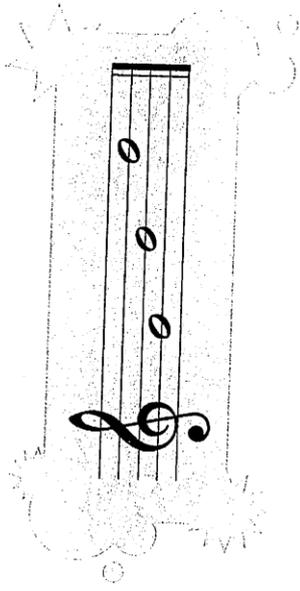
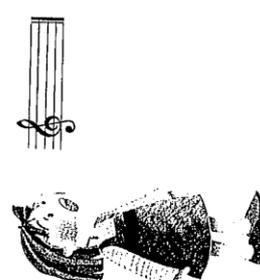
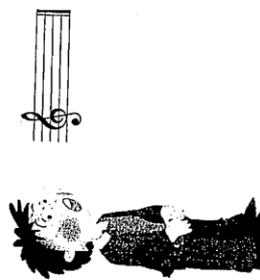
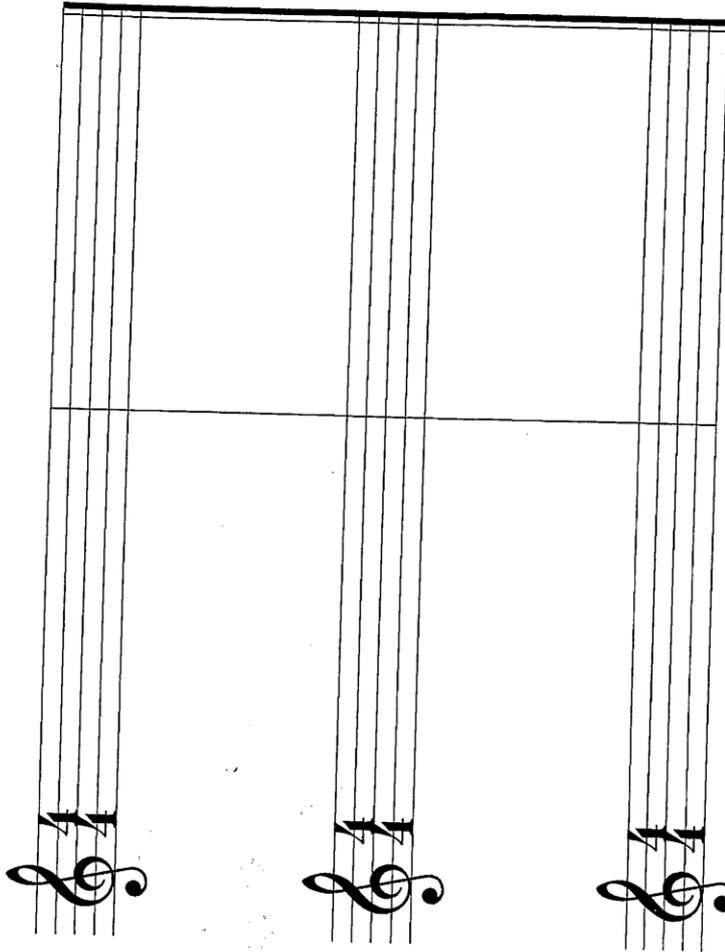
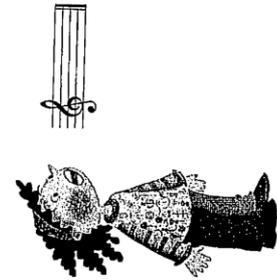
- Inventa un ritmo de dos compases de 4/4 utilizando las figuras 



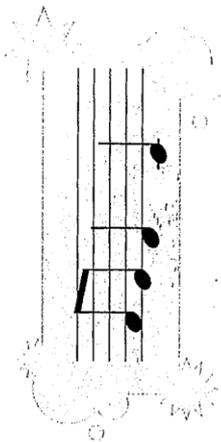
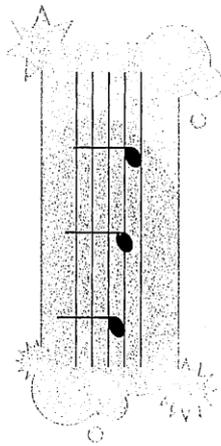
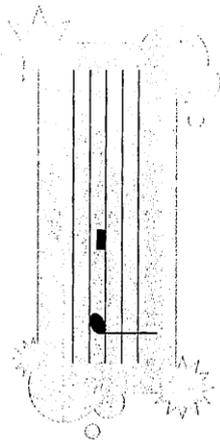
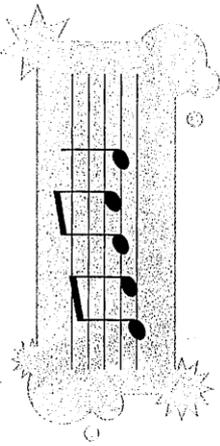
- Asigna una nota del acorde sol - si - re a cada uno de los niños.

- Escribe el ritmo anterior con la nota elegida.

- Interpreta el trío con la voz o con la flauta.



7. Combina estos compases y crea dos melodías. Puedes repetirlos.



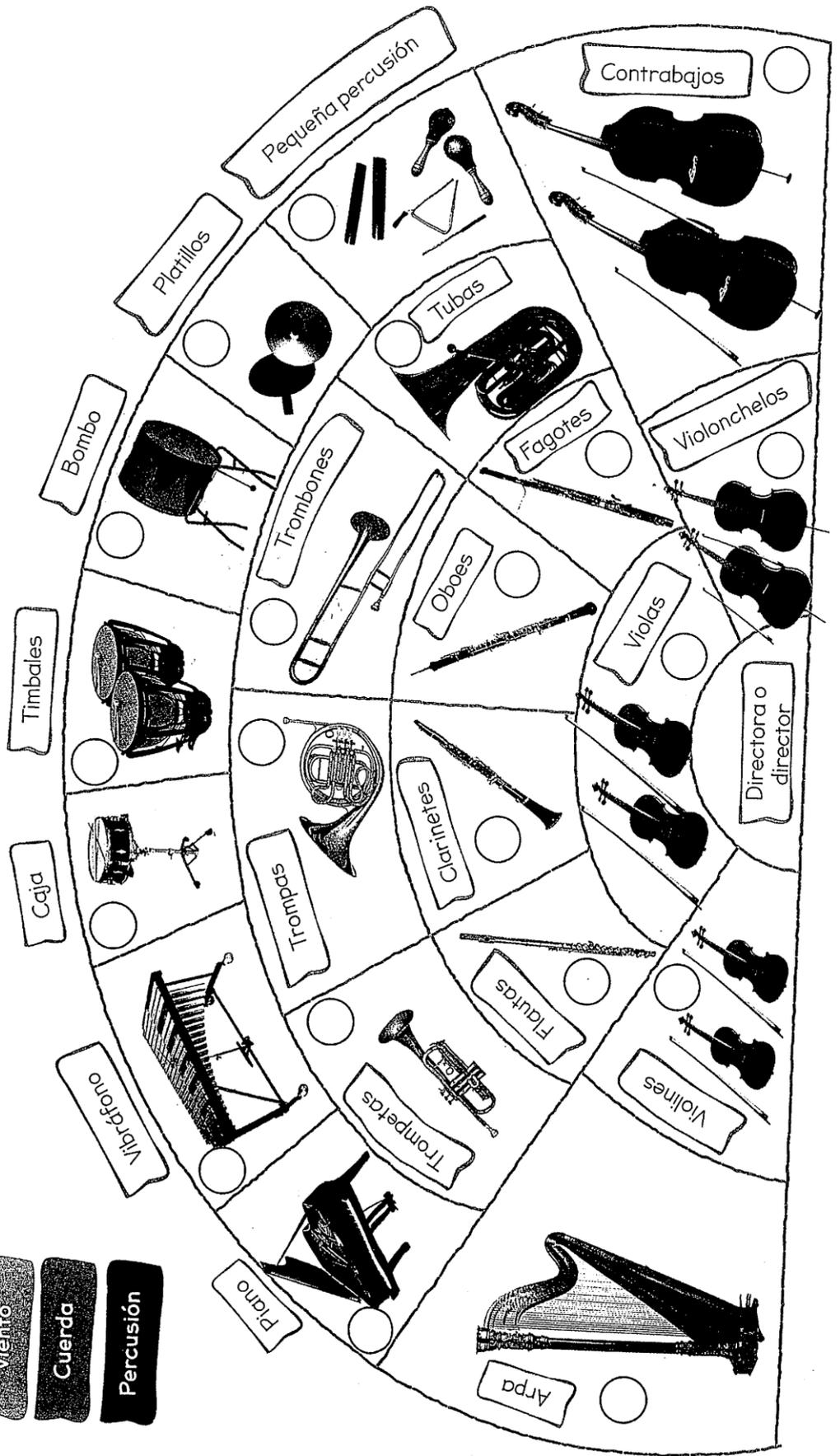
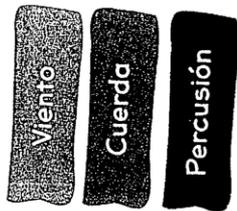
- ¿Cuántos compases tiene cada una? _____
- ¿Cuántos silencios de blanca tiene cada una? _____

La orquesta sinfónica es una agrupación instrumental de gran tamaño. Está formada por instrumentos de las tres familias: cuerda, viento y percusión.

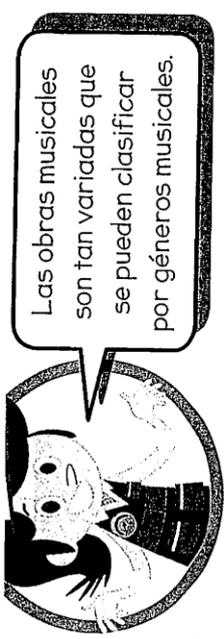
La disposición de los instrumentos es un semicírculo alrededor de la directora o del director.



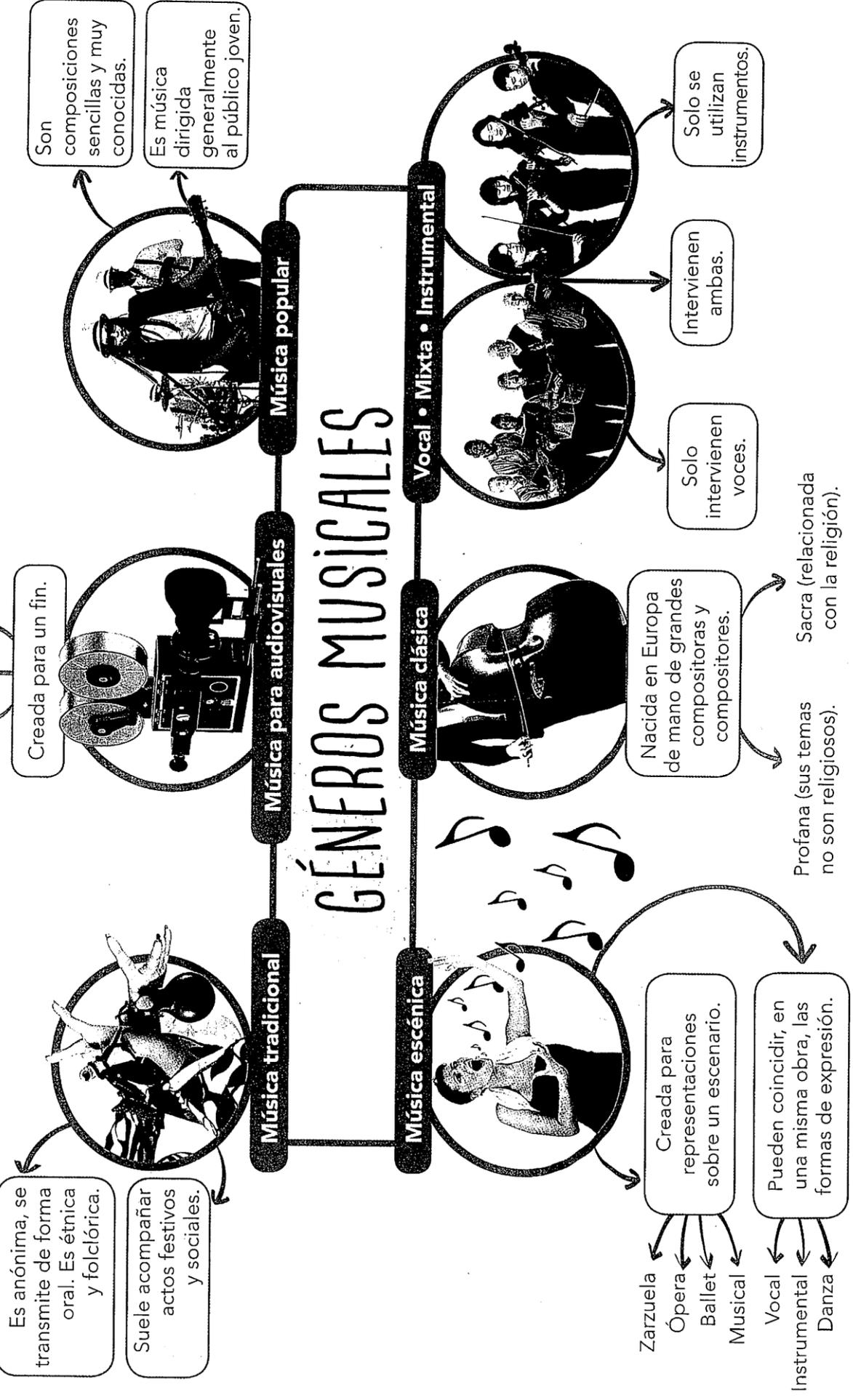
Observa la disposición de los instrumentos en la orquesta sinfónica. Colorea el círculo que acompaña a cada instrumento según la familia a la que pertenece.



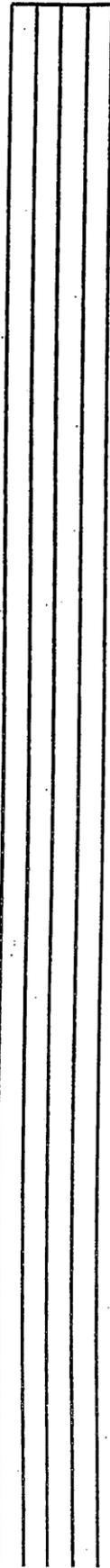
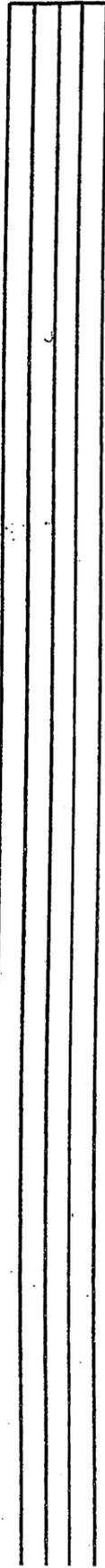
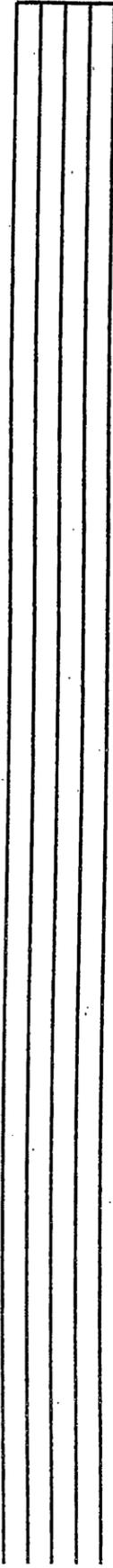
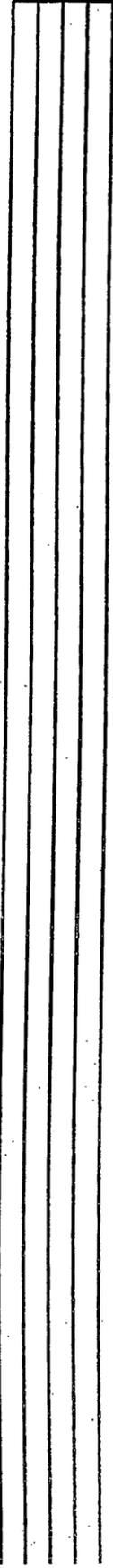
Observa, lee y aprende las características de algunos géneros musicales.



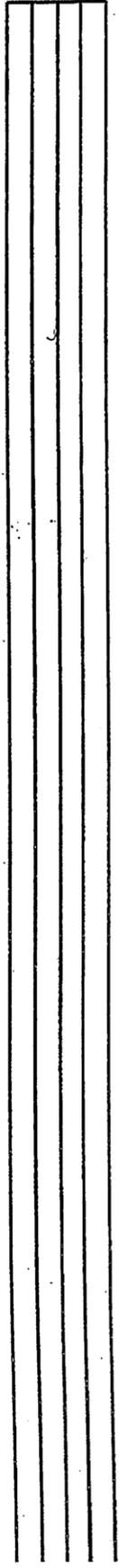
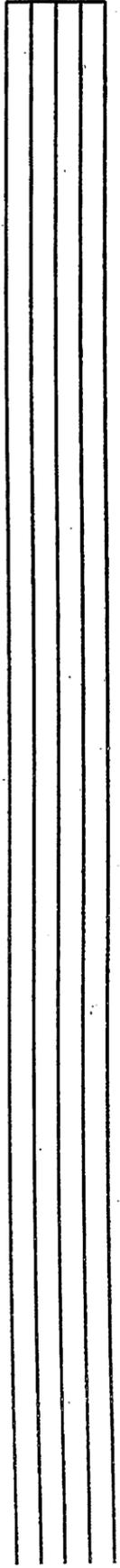
Cine TV Publicidad, etc.



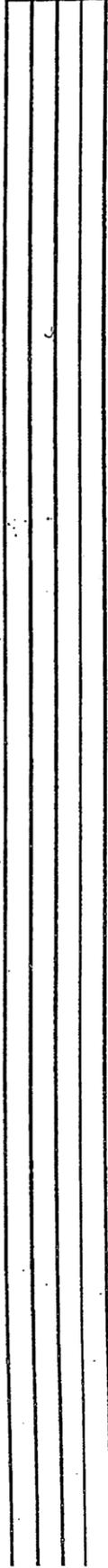
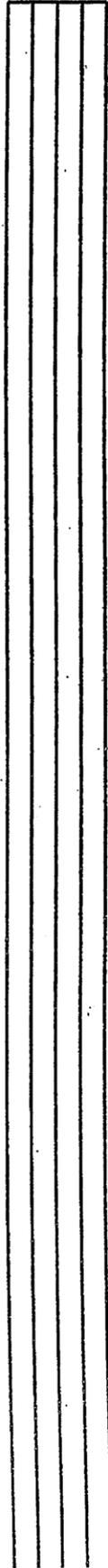
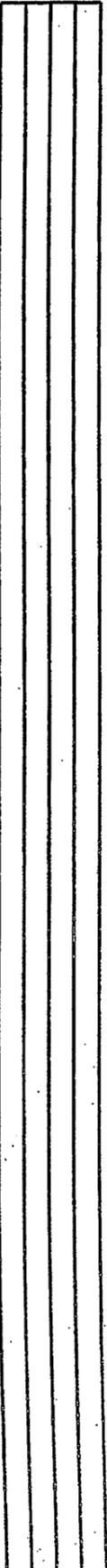
Pentagrammas



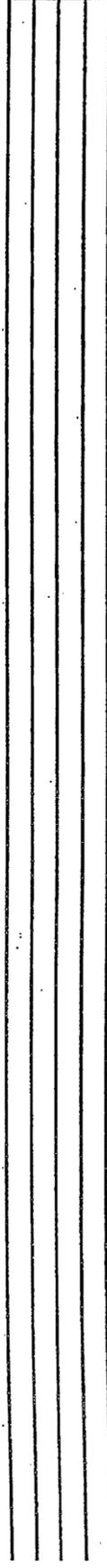
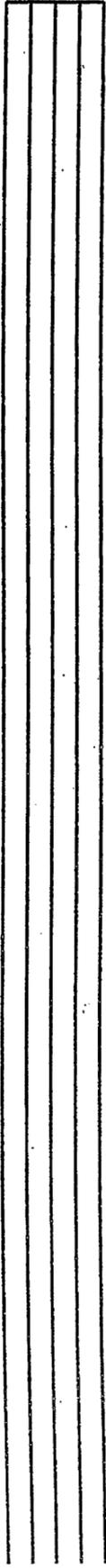
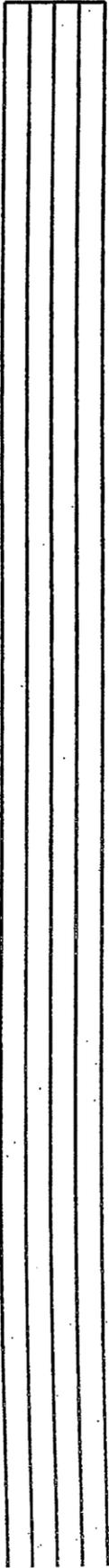
Pentagrammas



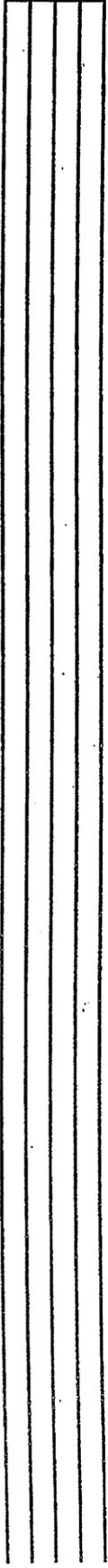
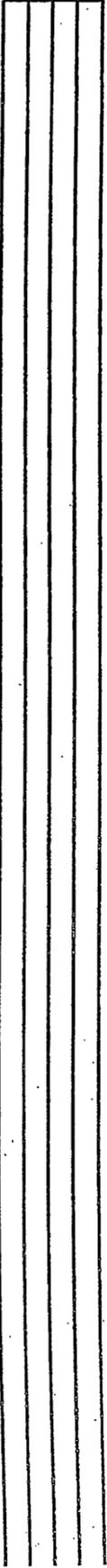
Pentagramas



Pentagramas



Pentagrammas



Pentagrammas

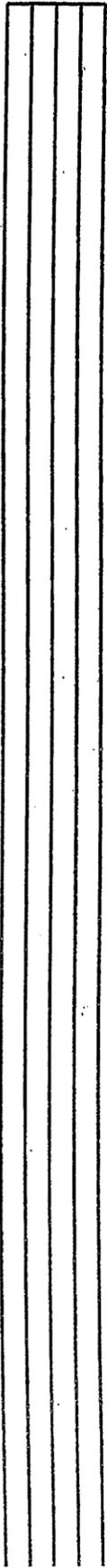
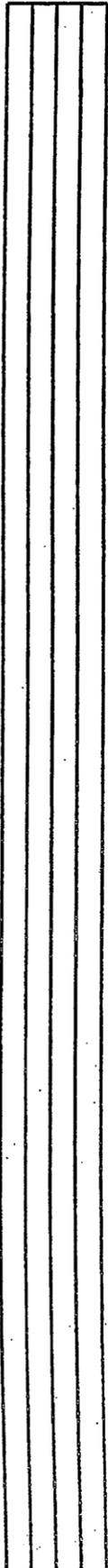
A vertical rectangular box with four horizontal lines, intended for writing a pentagram.

A vertical rectangular box with four horizontal lines, intended for writing a pentagram.

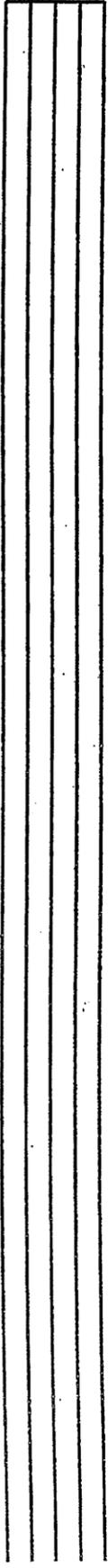
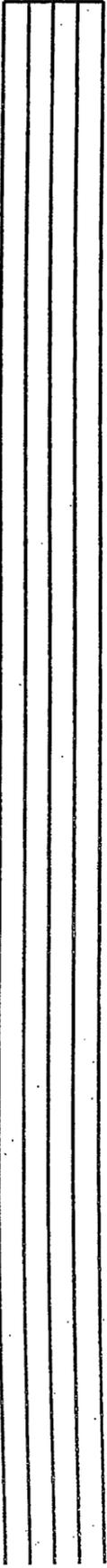
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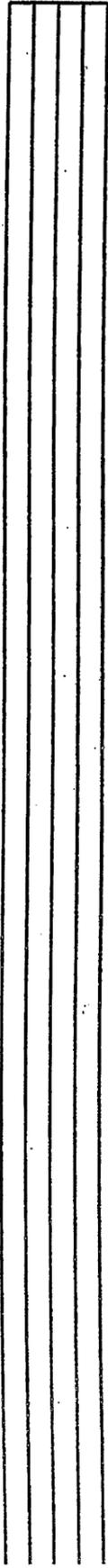
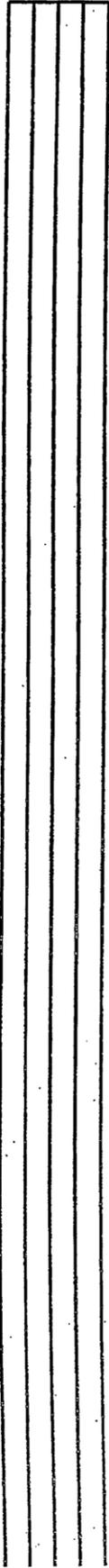
Pentagrams



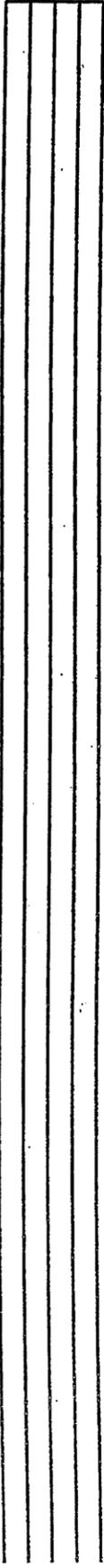
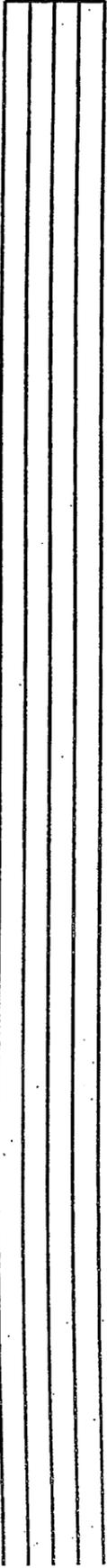
Pentagrammas



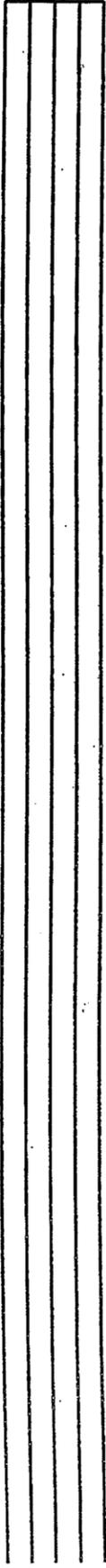
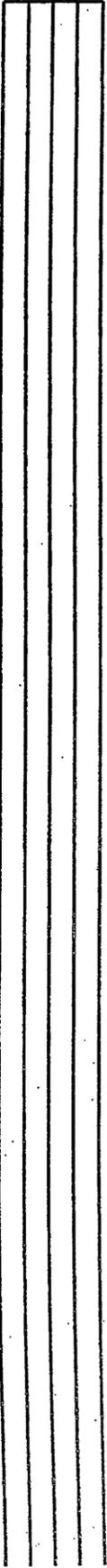
Pentagramas



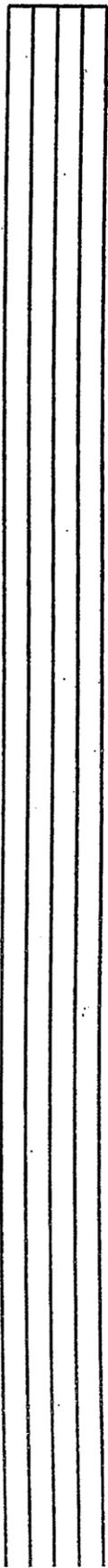
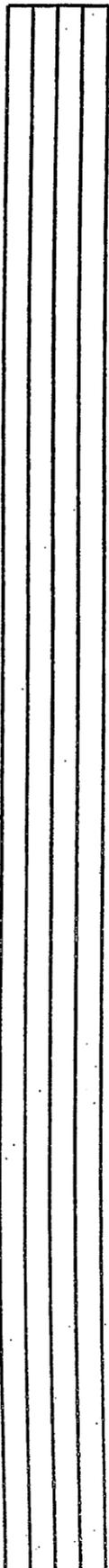
Pentagramas



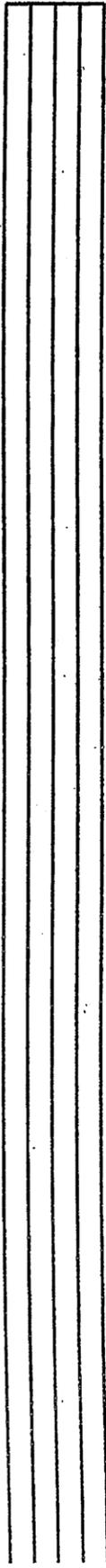
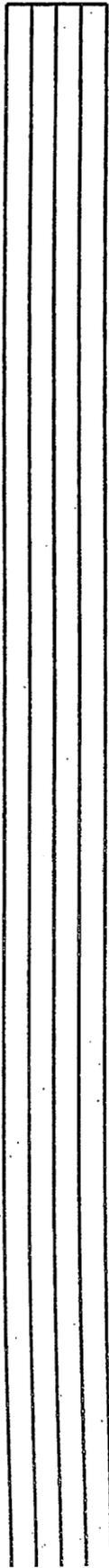
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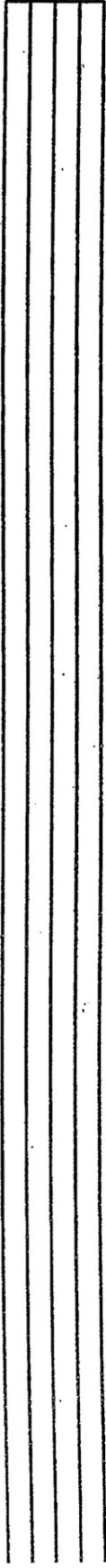
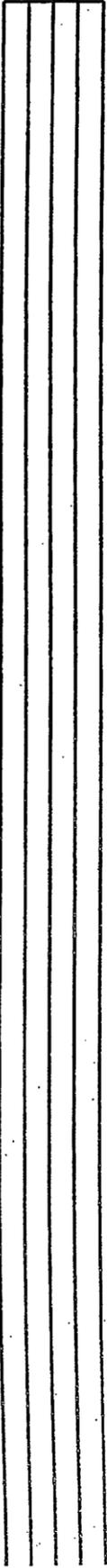
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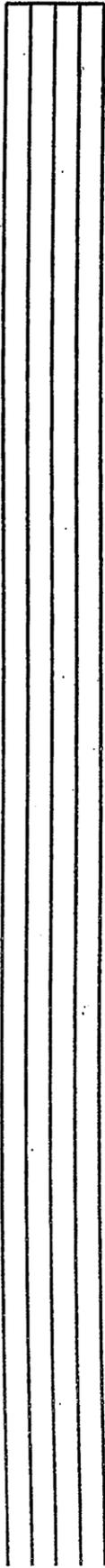
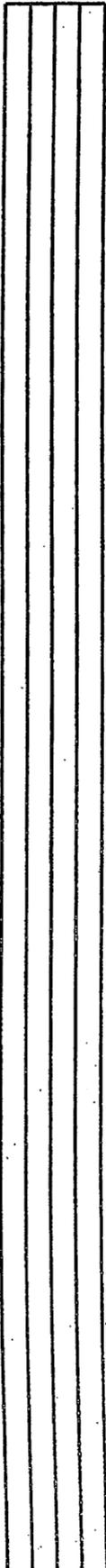
Pentagramas



Pentagramas

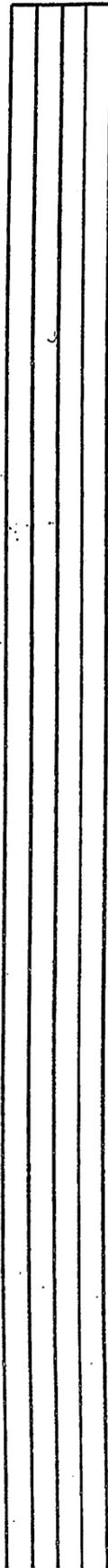
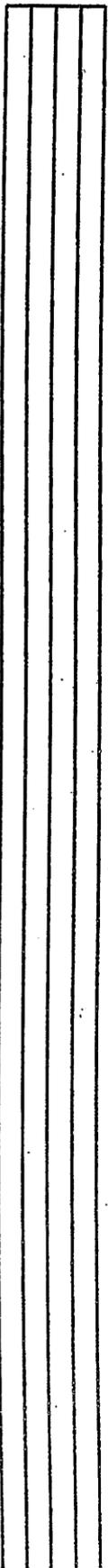
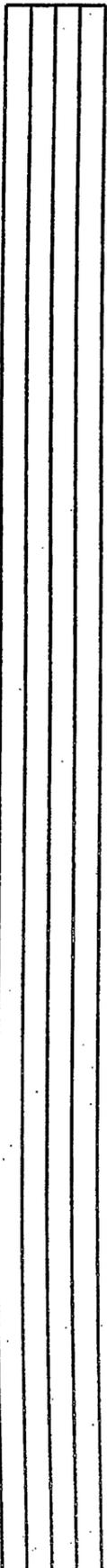


Pentagrams

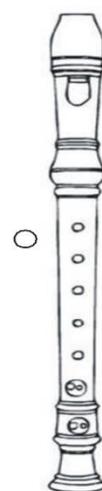
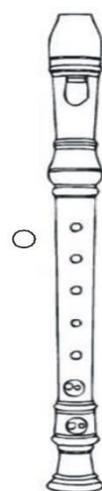
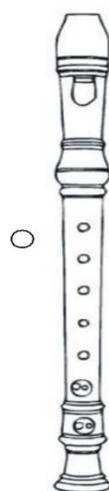
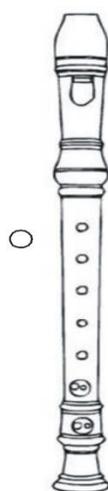
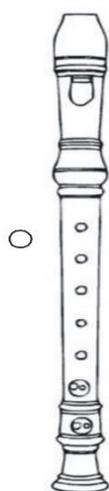
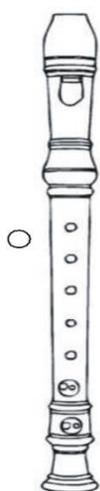
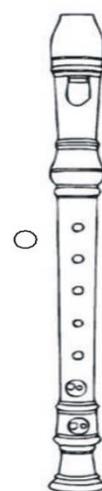
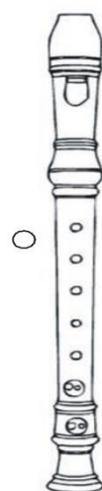
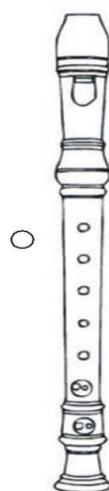
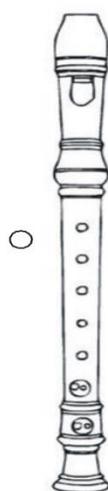
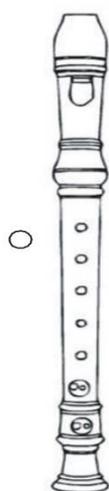
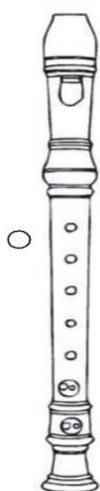


Pentagranmas

Pentagranmas



REPERTORIO DE FLAUTA DULCE



A

Two staves of musical notation in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with a quarter rest at the end of the first measure. The second staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic patterns.

B

Two staves of musical notation in 2/4 time, continuing from section A. The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a quarter rest in the first measure of the second staff.

MENTIDER

Single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time. The melody is written in a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It features a sequence of quarter and eighth notes, with a fermata over the fifth measure. A finger number '5' is written above the final note of the fifth measure.

Single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time, continuing from the first line. It starts with a measure number '7' above the first measure. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes, including a measure with a whole rest and a fermata over the eighth measure. A finger number '9' is written above the first note of the eighth measure.

Single staff of musical notation in 4/4 time, continuing from the second line. It starts with a measure number '12' above the first measure. The melody concludes with a series of quarter and eighth notes, ending with a whole note and a double bar line.

twist

Musical score for 'twist' in 4/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a 4-measure rest, followed by a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the last measure. The second staff continues the melody with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the last measure. The third and fourth staves also continue the melody with slurs and fermatas.

La danza del pirata

Musical score for 'La danza del pirata' in 4/4 time. The score is divided into two sections, A and B. Section A consists of two staves. The first staff has a red 'A' above it and contains a melodic line with slurs and fermatas. The second staff continues the melody. Section B also consists of two staves. The first staff has a red 'B' above it and contains a melodic line with slurs and fermatas. The second staff continues the melody. The word 'PIE' is written below the first and last notes of the melodic lines in both sections. A small orange checkmark is visible in the top left corner.

JINGLE BELLS

Vivace - 4t

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'Jingle Bells'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, ending with a repeat sign. The second staff continues the melody, also ending with a repeat sign.

OH! WHEN THE SAINTS

Four staves of musical notation for the piece 'Oh! When the Saints'. The first staff is labeled 'Flute' and starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It features a triplet of eighth notes followed by a repeat sign and a long melodic line. A button labeled 'Descargar este clip' is visible in the top right corner of the first staff. The second staff is labeled 'Fl.' and starts with a treble clef and a 7-measure rest. The third staff is labeled 'Fl.' and starts with a treble clef and a 13-measure rest. The fourth staff is labeled 'Fl.' and starts with a treble clef and a 19-measure rest.