

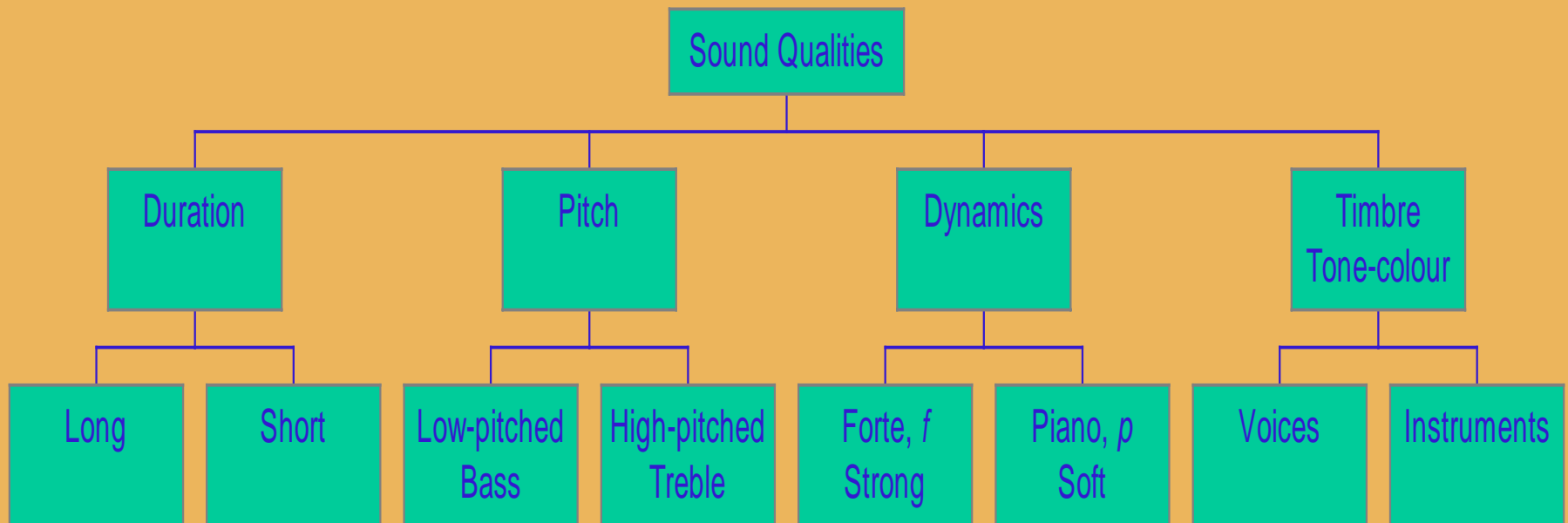
# MUSIC in E.S.O.

1st Course

# What is Music?

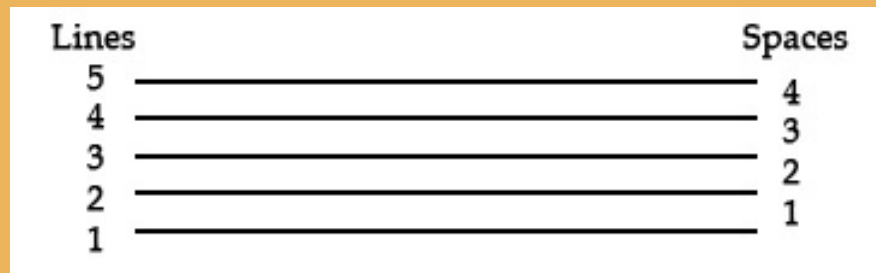
- Organized **Sound**
- It develops within **Time**
- It's a Language that communicates
  - Ideas
  - Sensations
  - Emotions

# Qualities of the Sound



# Scores

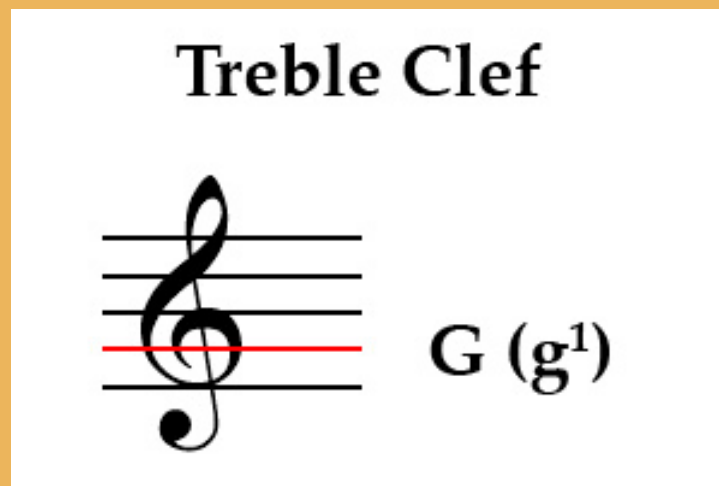
- Music is written on sets of five lines called **staves**.



- The **staff** is used to communicate musical notation.

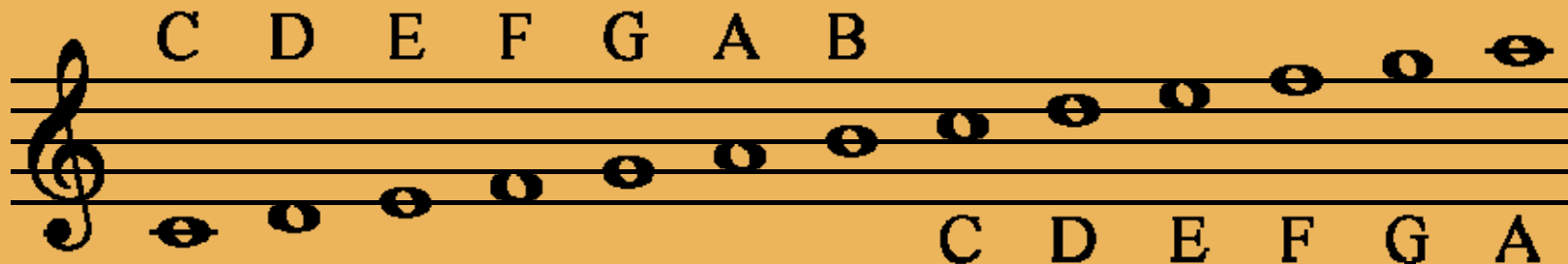
# Clefs

The **G-clef** or **Treble Clef** is a symbol placed at the beginning of the staff to indicate that on the second line the pitch corresponds to the sol note or g note.



# Name of Notes

DO	RE	MI	FA	SOL	LA	SI
C	D	E	F	G	A	B



# Beat and Pulsation

- All music has rhythm. Usually the rhythm is based on a steady or regular **pulse**.



- These **beats** can have different speeds. The number of beats per minute defines the different *Tempi* that we find in music.



# Tempo

## Regular *Tempi*

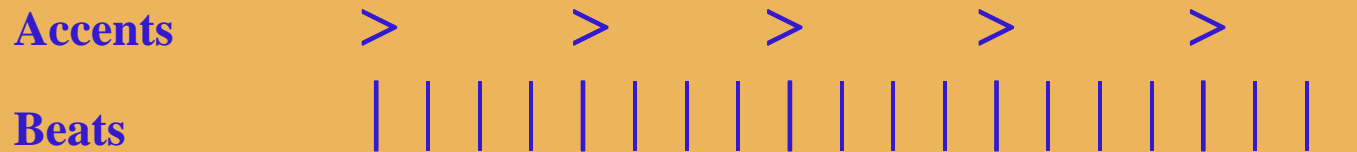
<i>presto</i>	<i>allegro</i>	<i>andante</i>	<i>adagio</i>	<i>largo</i>
fast	quick	walking pace	slow	very slow

## Changing *Tempi*

<i>accel., accelerando</i>	<i>rit., ritardando</i>
getting faster	getting slower

# Time Measures

Some beats are stronger than others. These regular strong beats help to move the music onwards.



<b>Duple Time</b>	2 / 4	
<b>Triple Time</b>	3 / 4	
<b>Quadruple Time</b>	4 / 4	

# Meter and Time Signature




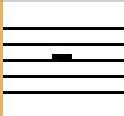





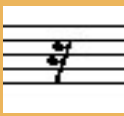
**Meter** is a recurring pattern of accents that provides the beat of music. Meter is notated at the beginning of a composition with a **time signature**.



**Time signature** is a symbol placed at the left side of the staff indicating the meter of the composition.

# Note and Rest Values

The **note value** is the duration of a note, or the relationship of the duration of the note to the **measure**. The duration of a note is as follows in 4/4 time:

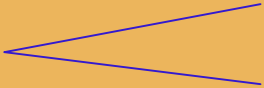
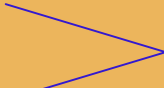
Notation	Note Value names	Notation	Rest Value names
	Whole note		Whole rest
	Half note		Half rest
	Quarter note		Quarter rest
	Eighth note		Eighth rest
	Sixteenth note		Sixteenth rest

# Dynamics

## Regular Dynamics

<i>fortissimo</i>	<i>forte</i>	<i>mezzoforte</i>	<i>piano</i>	<i>pianissimo</i>
<i>ff</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>mf</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>pp</i>
very loud	loud	moderately loud	soft	very soft

## Changing Dynamics

<i>cresc., crescendo,</i> 	<i>decresc., decrescendo,</i> 
getting louder	getting softer

# Timbre

- The quality of a sound.
- **Tone-colour** or **timbre** is what causes different instruments to sound different from each other while playing the same note.
- The pitch and the timbre define six basic categories of human voice:

	Bass	Medium	Treble
Male	<b>Bass</b>	<b>Baritone</b>	<b>Tenor</b>
Female	<b>Contralto</b>	<b>Mezzosoprano</b>	<b>Soprano</b>

# Instruments

<b>String</b>	<b>Woodwind</b>	<b>Brass</b>	<b>Percussion</b>
Violin	Recorder	Trumpet	Timpani
Viola	Flute	Horn	Cymbals
Violoncello	Clarinet	Trombone	Bass Drum
Double Bass	Oboe	Tuba	Snare Drum
Harp	English Horn		Drum Set
Guitar	Bassoon		Bongos
Piano	Saxophone		Triangle

The End

Nerea Sáenz de Urturi López

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