

BASIC ENGLISH FOR MUSIC



Basic English For Music

Authors

Lic. Joselyn Aguilar Aguilera MsC.

Lic. Yesenia Amaguaña Huebla

Lic. Clara Menjívar Castaneda

Lic. Fanny Castillo Toledo

Credits:

Ing. Eduardo Samaniego MsC.

Lic. Abel Parreño

Lic. Joshua Ybarra

Gabriela Ybarra



ISBN: 978-9942-7149-7-8

Editorial Instituto Superior Tecnológico Riobamba

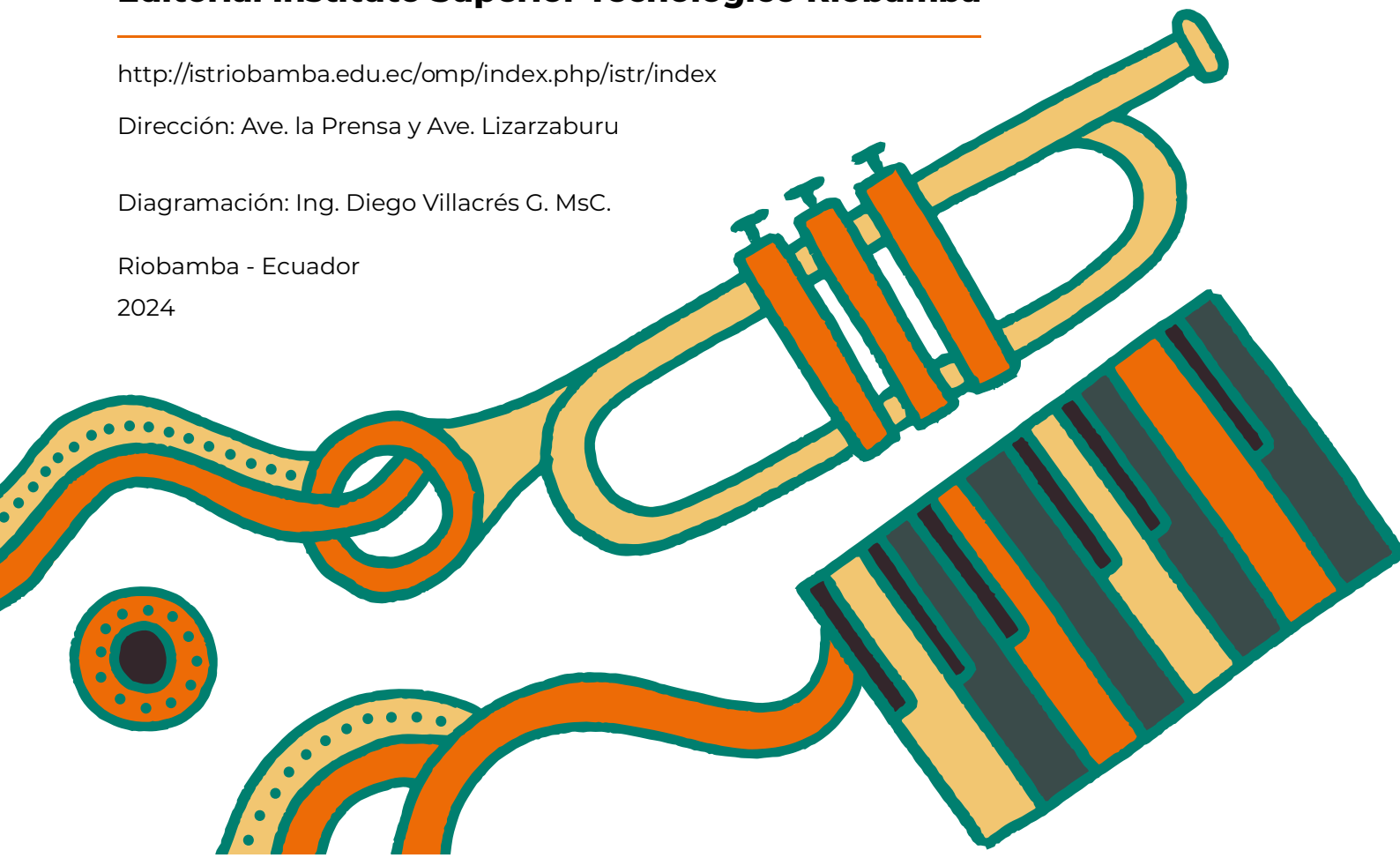
<http://istriobamba.edu.ec/omp/index.php/istr/index>

Dirección: Ave. la Prensa y Ave. Lizarzaburu

Diagramación: Ing. Diego Villacrés G. MsC.

Riobamba - Ecuador

2024



INDEX

INTRODUCTION	8
PRELIMINARIES	8
NOTES.....	9
STAFF	11
EQUIVALENTS OF MUSICAL FIGURES.....	13
REST	15
CLEFS.....	18
TIME SIGNATURE.....	21
TIE	25
DOT	28
SYNCOPIATION	30
OFFBEAT	33
FERMATA	35
INTERVAL	36
SCALE	38
ALTERATION.....	40
TEMPO.....	42
DYNAMICS	44
REPEAT SIGNS.....	45
MUSICAL VOCABULARY.....	49
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS VOCABULARY	50
MUSICAL GENRES.....	52
MUSICAL GROUP.....	53

MUSICIANS.....	53
EXTRA MUSICAL VOCABULARY.....	54
BIBLIOGRAPHY	55

TABLE CHARTS

CHART ONE: Musical notes and their translation.....	9
CHART TWO: Musical Figures duration.....	12
CHART THREE: Musical Figures silence.....	12
CHART FOUR: Rhythmic Figure.....	13
CHART FIVE: Musical Figures names in Spanish and American English.....	14
CHART SIX: Types of rest.....	16
CHART SEVEN: Types of Musical Clefs.....	18
CHART EIGHT: Time musical figures.....	23
CHART NINE: Dynamics with their symbols, term and definition.....	42
CHART TEN: Tempo chart	44

FIGURES CHART

FIGURE 1: Preliminaries.....	8
FIGURE 2: Musical Notes in English and Spanish in a staff	10
FIGURE 3: Staves.....	11
FIGURE 4: Note parts	14
FIGURE 5: Musical figures.....	15
FIGURE 6: Treble clef.....	18
FIGURE 7: Trebel clef and musical notes in a staff.....	19
FIGURE 8: Bass clef.....	19
FIGURE 9: Bass clef and musical notes in a staff.....	19

FIGURE 10: Trebel clef.....	20
FIGURE 11: Bass clef symbols.....	20
FIGURE 12: Binary figure.....	21
FIGURE 13: Ternary figure.....	22
FIGURE 14: Quaternary figure.....	22
FIGURE 15: Divisor bay lines.....	22
FIGURE 16: Time signature.....	23
FIGURE 17: Crochet note Tie.....	25
FIGURE 18: Minim note Tie.....	25
FIGURE 19: Semibreve good.....	26
FIGURE 20 Semibrave bad.....	26
FIGURE 21: Crochets with quaver tied on 12/8.....	26
FIGURE 22: Quarter and half notes with musical articulations	26
FIGURE 23: Quarter, half and eight notes with note articulations.....	27
FIGURE 24: Half, quarter and eight note articulations on 4/4.....	27
FIGURE 25: Dot.....	28
FIGURE 26: Dots with crochet and quaver.....	28
FIGURE 27: Different musical symbols with Dots.....	28
FIGURE 28: Dot with different musical symbols.....	29
FIGURE 29: Dot with different musical symbols.....	29
FIGURE 30: Strong and weak time.....	30
FIGURE 31: Syncopation with tie and dots.....	30
FIGURE 32: Example of regular syncopation with different musical symbols....	31
FIGURE 33: Example of irregular syncopation with different musical symbols..	31
FIGURE 34: Syncopation examples.....	31
FIGURE 35: Syncopation identification.....	32
FIGURE 36: Offbeat.....	33
FIGURE 37: Offbeat with treble clef.....	33
FIGURE 38: Offbeat of 4/4.....	34
FIGURE 39: Offbeat exercise.....	34

FIGURE 40: Offbeat in notes.....	34
FIGURE 41: Fermata in a specific note.....	35
FIGURE 42: Fermata illustrated in a fragment.....	36
FIGURE 43: Major and minor scale Intervals.....	37
FIGURE 44: Fragment with different intervals.....	38
FIGURE 45: Fragment with different intervals.....	38
FIGURE 46: Fragment with different scale.....	39
FIGURE 47: C M Scale with different chords.....	40
FIGURE 48: Symbols of alteration.....	40
FIGURE 49: Alterations with their definitions.....	41
FIGURE 50: Alteration names and symbols.....	41
FIGURE 51: Musical kinetics.....	43
FIGURE 52: Tempo.....	44
FIGURE 53: Repeat signs on staves.....	45
FIGURE 54: Example of repeat signs.....	46
FIGURE 55: Staff with treble.....	46
FIGURE 56: Soundboard.....	47
FIGURE 57: Musical equipment connectors.....	47
FIGURE 58: Microphone Internal parts.....	48
FIGURE 59: Microphone Internal parts	48

DEDICATION

This book is a joint effort to improve the academic quality in technical and technological institutes of Ecuador. We dedicate it especially to our dear students so that they may venture into the world of English Language with the delight of music.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are especially grateful for all the support provided by the Riobamba Higher Technological Institute, its authorities and the publisher of this noble educational institution in carrying out this project aimed at improving the knowledge of students in music programs nationwide. We also appreciate the constant encouragement from our families, which inspires us to continue creating innovative projects that benefit education and the team's dedication to maintaining the goal of successfully completing this book.

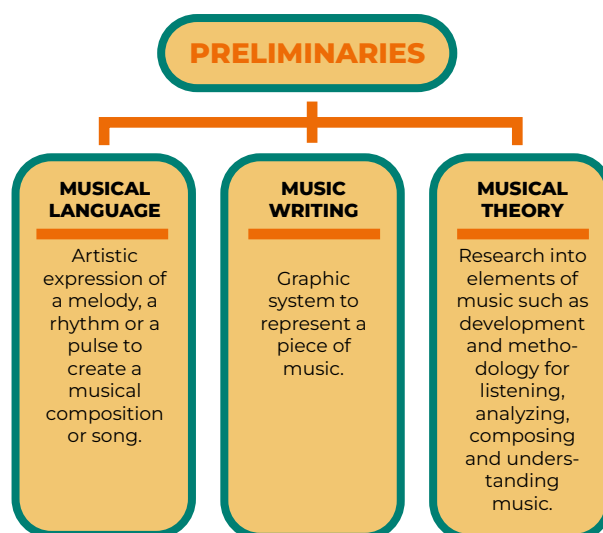
INTRODUCTION

English and Music are worldwide languages. English is the language of research, science, business, and tourism. Both, music and English are the communication languages by excellence. This Basic English for Music intends to lead students to principles. It is important for Music students to know the basics of English vocabulary in their field, at the same time dare students to learn and use the language. The topics start from simple to complex. The reader music knowledge will grow as they move forward lesson by lesson. Each topic is explained using simple language, and short ideas to facilitate comprehension. Within the lessons there are included different types of exercises focused on practice to set knowledge. This contribution in English is a useful tool to move forward with professionalization of music students.

PRELIMINARIES

Music is art and poetry turned into notes, stories in songs. It is the combination of past and present to fly with imagination, music helps to remember. Students must always keep in mind musical language, writing and theory (Mora, 2020).

Figure 1. Preliminaries



Note. The graph represents the combination of past and present to fly with imagination.

EXERCISE 1: Link topics to key words about preliminaries:

Musical Theory _____ Graphic system
Music Writing _____ Melodies
Musical Language _____ Methodologies

EXERCISE 2: In your own words, explain what music is for you. Then share to the class

NOTES

Musical notes are elements or tones that allow the building of different melodies. These can be seen reflected in a pentagram. Musical notes allow them to learn the different sounds intonation. In Spanish there are 7 musical notes just like in English, but differ in writing: (PhoneEnglish, 2020)

MUSICAL NOTES IN SPANISH AND ENGLISH

Chart 1: Musical notes and their translation

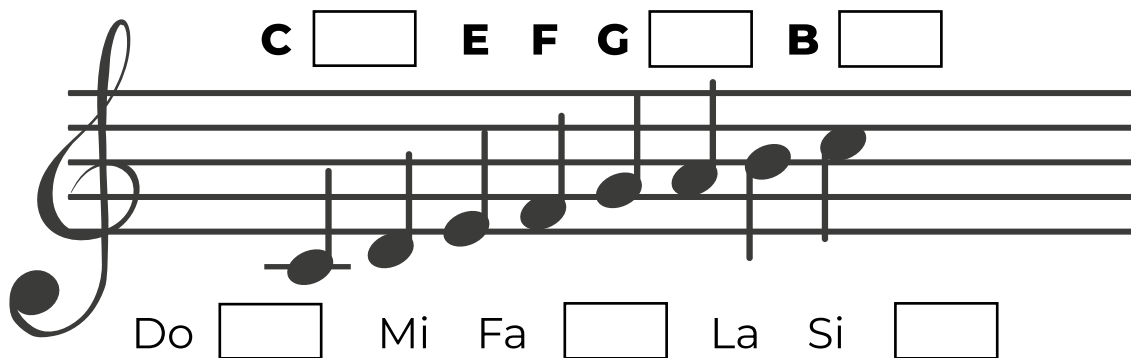
Position	Musical Notes	Language
Upward	Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do	Spanish
	C D E F G A B	English
Downward	Si La Sol Fa Mi Re Do	Spanish
	B A G F E D C	English

Note. The chart represents the musical notes form chords, which are a set of three or more musical notes that sound simultaneously, when united they form a harmonic unit.

Musical notes in Spanish and English have the same functions and their sounds are similar to each other. When the intonation of the first note is finished, all others are repeated, but in case of repeating the first note, this is considered as an eighth of the note. (Bernal, 2019)

EXERCISE 1: Complete the musical notes in the image:

Figure 2 Musical Notes in English and Spanish in a staff.



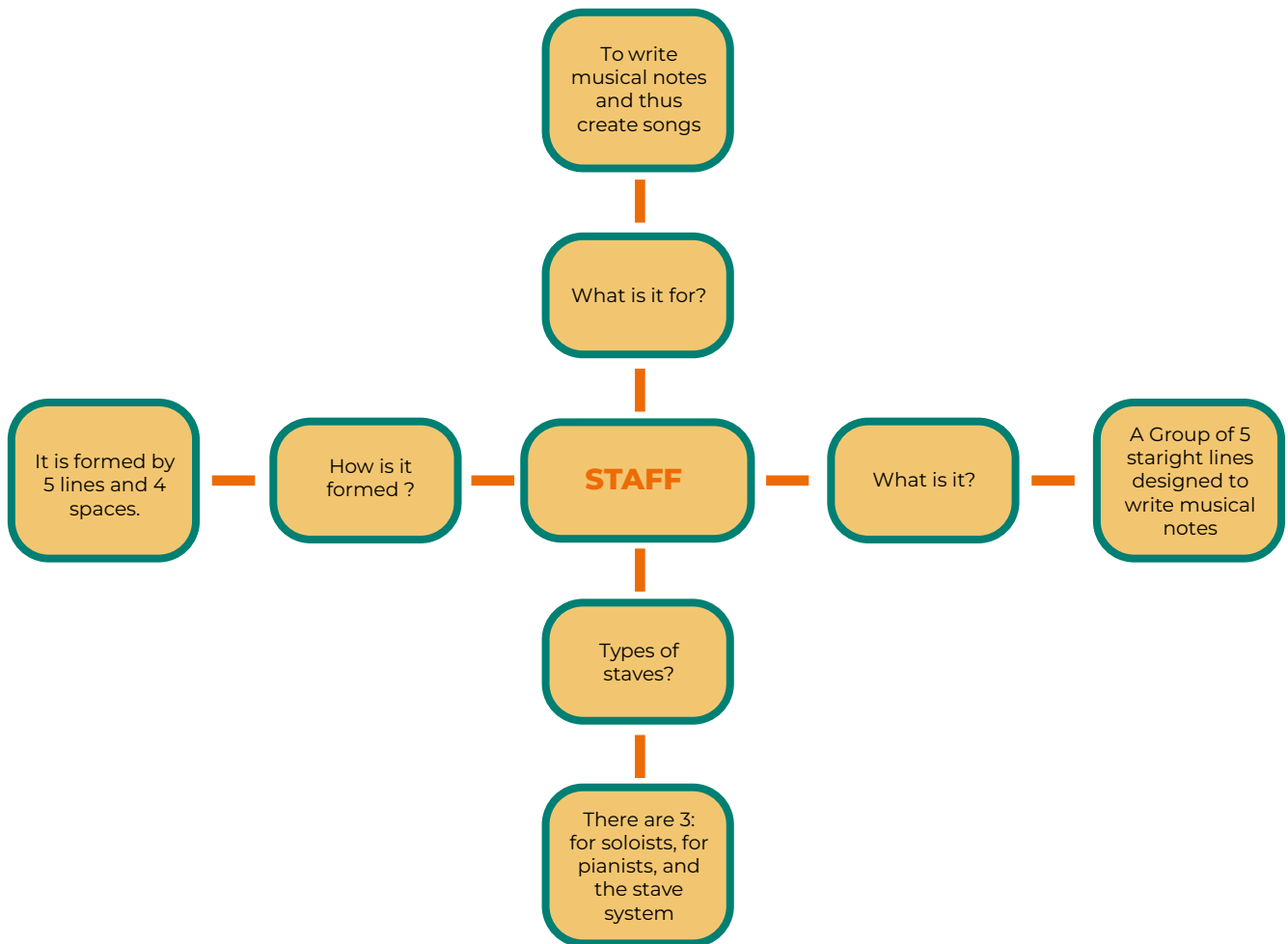
Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 2: Write the musical notes in English next to the Spanish notes.

DO	_____
SI	_____
LA	_____
FA	_____
MI	_____

STAFF

Figure 3 Staff



Note. The graph represents the staff.

EXERCISE 1: Draw a staff.

EXERCISE 2: Check who invented the staff.

Piotr Ilich Chaikovski	<input type="checkbox"/>
Thomas Edison	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ludwin Van Beethoven	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guido De Arrezo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	<input type="checkbox"/>

The musical figures are symbols, the graphic representation of notes and rests. They are illustrations that refer to sound and silences within a musical work framework. Musical figures have different shapes and mark the duration of the sound. (Arcanjo, 2023)

Chart2.. Musical Figures with duration.

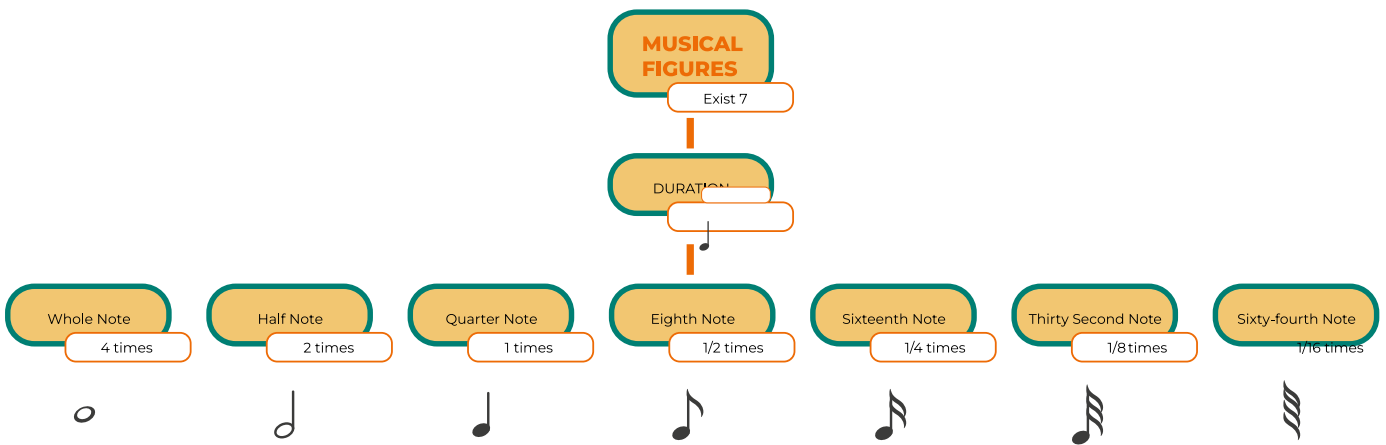
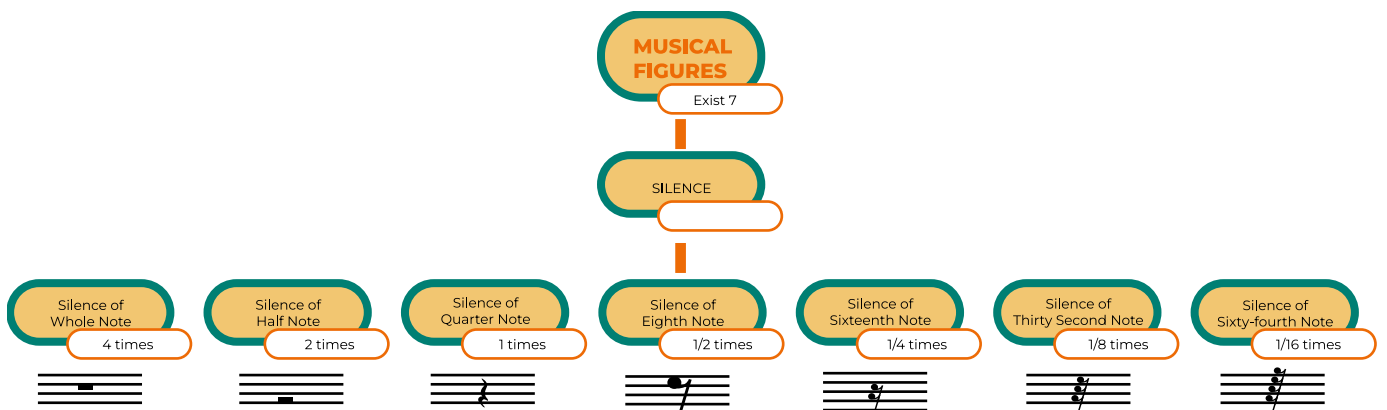













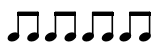


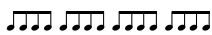
Chart 3 Musical Figures with silence



EQUIVALENTS OF MUSICAL FIGURES

Equivalences are relationships between two figures, each belonging to a different measure, which will have the same duration and are therefore joined by the symbol =.

Chart 4 Rhythmic Figure

Name	Note	Rest	beats	1 $\frac{4}{4}$ measure
Whole			4	
Half			2	
Quarter			1	
Eighth			1/2	
Sixteenth			1/4	

Note. The musical figures and rests. <https://v=mQVHAWYuuB4>. Google image

It is common to find works in which there are changes of measure. At a certain point in the score, it is possible to find a double bar and a different time signature indication than the initial one. This does not stop the piece, but the music must pass fluidly from one bar to another.

In the figure equivalences are the most common, this means that if no equivalence is indicated in the score, it must follow the eighth note = eighth note. The speed of the beat would not change if we do steps between bars with the same denominator, but the speed would change if we do steps between bars with different denominators (and therefore with different figures for each beat).

Of course, it can find some rare exceptions (for example, if in a piece all the equivalences are pulse = pulse and suddenly the author does not write any, but it is understood that they are all the same).

Chart 5. Musical Figures names in Spanish and American English

Figure in Spanish	American English
Redonda	Whole Note
Blanca	Half Note
Negra	Quarter Note
Corchea	Eighth Note
Semicorchea	Sixteenth Note
Fusa	Thirty-Second Note
Semifusa	Sixty-fourth Note

Note. The chart represents the musical figures.

PARTS OF A MUSICAL FIGURE:

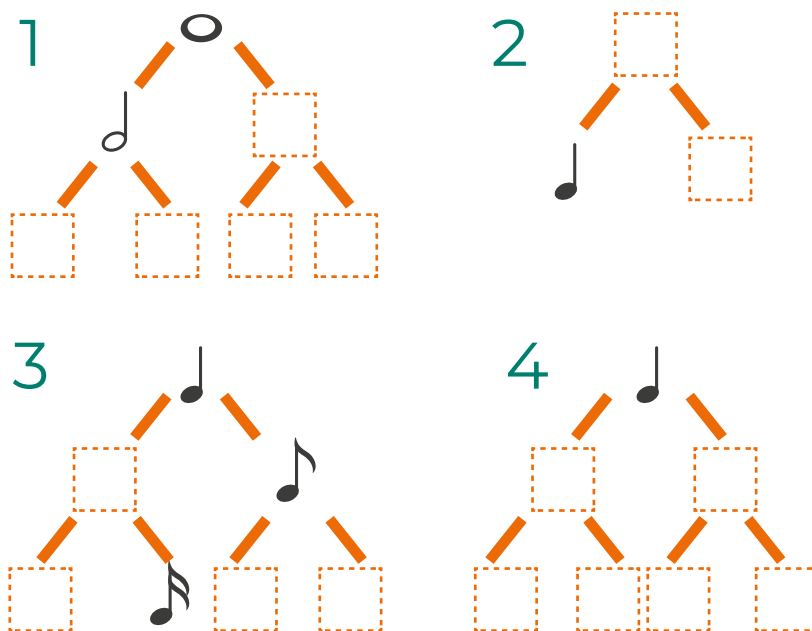
Figure 4. Note parts



Note. Adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 1: Based on the musical figure's equivalences table, complete the chart drawing the correct musical figures in the boxes. For example, if the Whole Note lasts four beats you must draw two half notes. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

Figure 5. Musical figures



Note. The graph represents Eighth note. Sibelius. 2023.

EXERCISE 2: Label the parts of a musical figure.



REST

A rest is a musical notation sign that indicates sound absence.

There are seven (7) symbols of resting. Each one corresponds to a particular note value for length. They indicate how long the silence should last.

(CanStockPhoto, 2019)

Chart 6. Types of rest

NAME	MULTIPLIER	SYMBOL
Semibreve rest	4 beats	
Minim rest	2 beats	
Crochet rest	1 beat	
Quaver rest	1/2 beat	
Semiquaver rest	1/4 beat	

Note. Chart of rest. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>

EXERCISE 1: Put a (✓) if the symbol is correct or an (X) if the symbol is incorrect, and draw the correct one.

NAME	SYMBOL	CORRECT (✓)	CORRECT SYMBOL
		INCORRECT (X)	
Semibreve rest		()	
Minim rest		()	
Crochet rest		()	
Quaver rest		()	
Semiquaver rest		()	

EXERCISE 2: Match the symbols and the names.

SYMBOL



NAME

Minim rest

Semiquaver rest

Minim rest

Crochet rest

Semibreve rest

EXERCISE 3: Match the multipliers and their symbols.

MULTIPLIER

1 beat

2 beats

4 beats

1/4 beat

1/2 beat

SYMBOL




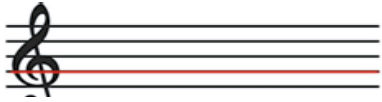




CLEFS

The clefs are Treble clef (Sol- G 4), Bass clef (Fa-F4) and Alto clef (Do –C3).

They are at the beginning of the pentagram and in a specific line. The clefs names notes in the line and refernce the whole. A piece of music can use all notes of the clef or an extract of them and also involve others. Music is written with a single or various clefs. (Musicca, 2018)

Types of Musical Clefs

Chart 7. Musical Clafs

CLEF	NAME	NOTE	LINE
	TREBLE	G 4	G line is circled by clef 
	BASS	F 4	F line is between two dots 
	ALTO	C 3	Middle line is Middle C 

Note. Chart of musical clefs. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>

8.1 Treble Clef: It is written on the pentagram 2nd line, trebel clef line, (from down to top).

Figure 6. Treble clef



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

From the treble clef the notes are called:

Figure 7. Treble clef and musical notes in a staff



Note. The graph represents in Treble clef ascending (G to G) and descending (B to E) musical scales. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

8.2 Bass Clef : It is written on the pentagram 4th line, bass clef line, (from dawn to top). Two points in vertical are added behind the key.

Figure 8. Bass clef



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

From the Bass clef the notes are called:

Figure 9. Bass clef and musical notes in a staff



Note. The graph represents in bass clef ascending (C to C) and descending (D to A) musical scales. Sibelius 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

EXERCISE 1: Circle the correct trebel clefs, (symbol and line).

Figure 10. Trebel clef



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Photography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0.

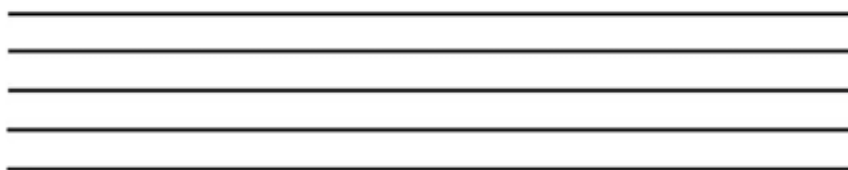
EXERCISE 2: Circle the correct bass clef. (symbol and line)

Figure 11. Bass clef symbols

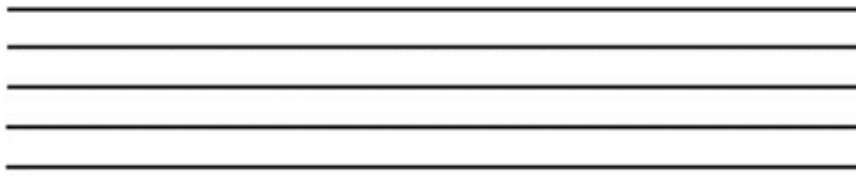


Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0.

EXERCISE 3: Draw a Trebel clef and its musical scale.



EXERCISE 4: Draw the Bass clef and its musical scale.



TIME SIGNATURE

It is the time divided in equal parts, marked with hand movements. The composer creates the time to make easier reading and comprehend the rhythm, which is naturally. (Arezo, 2020)

The times form compasses. The times signatures are subdivided in parts, and they are classified in: Binaries, Tertiaries and Quaternaries. They are marked with hand movements. The time divisions are strong and weak.

a. Binary: 2/2

It has two (2) movements. It is classified Simple or Binary. It is marked with hand movement, first up, then down. The first part is strong and the second weak.

Figure 12. Binary figure

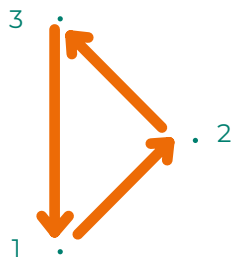


Note. The graph represents the binary figure.

b. Ternary: 3/4

It has three (3) movements. It is marked by moving the hand, first down, second outside to the left (hand far from the body), the third is up. When the time is divided in three (3) parts it is a composed time or Ternary. The first movement is strong, the second and third are weak.

Figure 13. Ternary figure

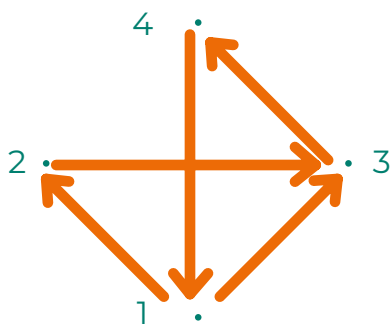


Note. The graph represents the ternary figure.

c. Quaternary: 4/4

It has four (4) movements. They are marked first down, the second inside (hand next to the body), the third is up, and the fourth movement is up. In this time the first part is strong, the second is weak, the third is strong, and the fourth is weaker than the second.

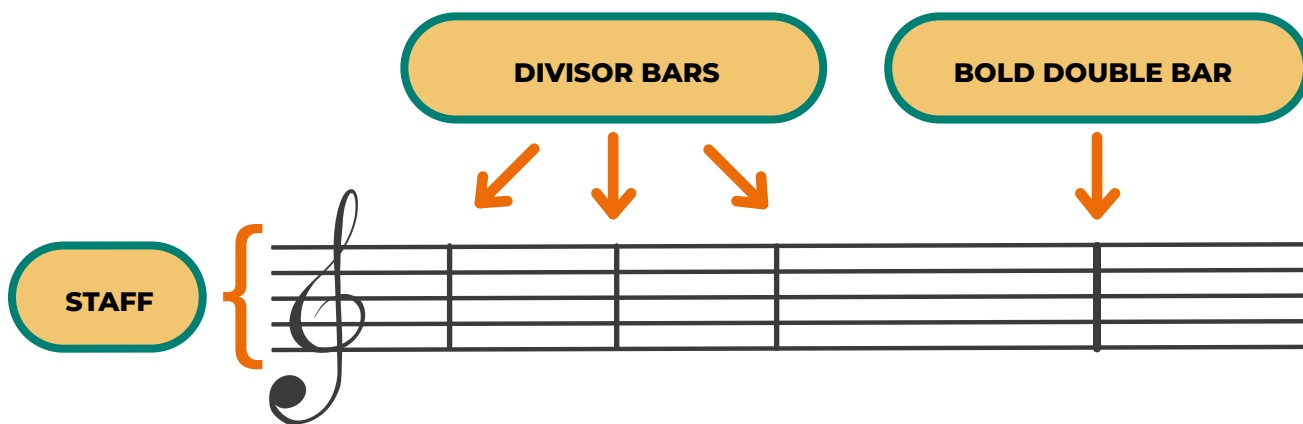
Figure 14. Quaternary figure



Note. The graph represents the quaternary figure.

The dividing bars separate a time from another.

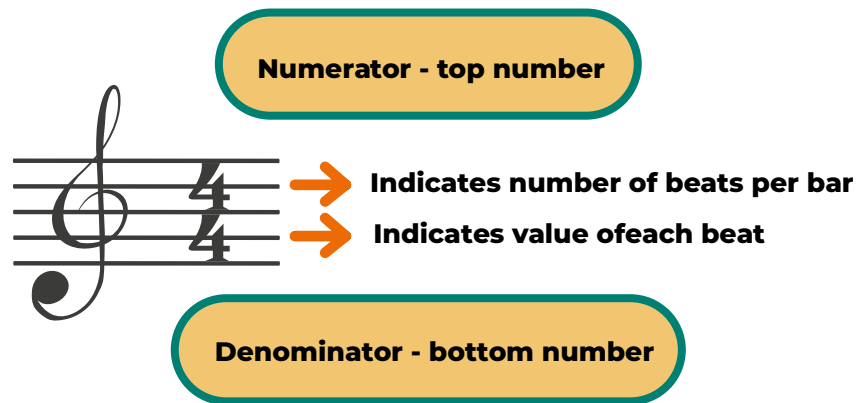
Figure 15. Divisor Bar (vertical lines)



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

The time signature symbol has two (two) numbers put one over another like a mathematical fracture. The top number is the Numerator. It indicates the beats numbers in the measure. The bottom number, the Denominator, indicates how long the figure last. (CreativeCommons, 2021)

Figure 16. Time signature



Note. The graph represents the Musical staff with treble clef and quaternary time signature four over four (4/4) in Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

The musical figure indicates the denominator as the time unit or part of it which is the Semibreve, also the quantity of figures in a Semibreve. (Londra, 2021)

10.1 Musical times:

Chart 8. Time musical figures

TIME	MUSICAL FIGURE
2 seconds	Minim
4 seconds	Hole note
8 seconds	Quaver

Note. The chart represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

When the numerator is multiple of three, six, nine, twelve (6, 9, 12, etc.) the time is the ternary subdivision. If it is another number, the time belongs to binary subdivision.

10.2 2/4 time:

It is binary, the numerator two (2) indicates two (2) times. The denominator four (4) indicates that the time figure is Crochet.

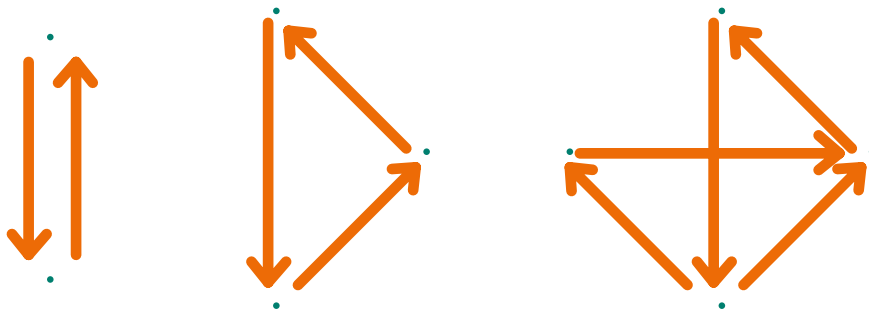
10.3 3/4 Time:

It is a ternary time with ternary subdivision. The numerator indicates three (3) times and the denominator four (4) indicates that the time figure is the Crochet. A complete time is a Dotted Minim.

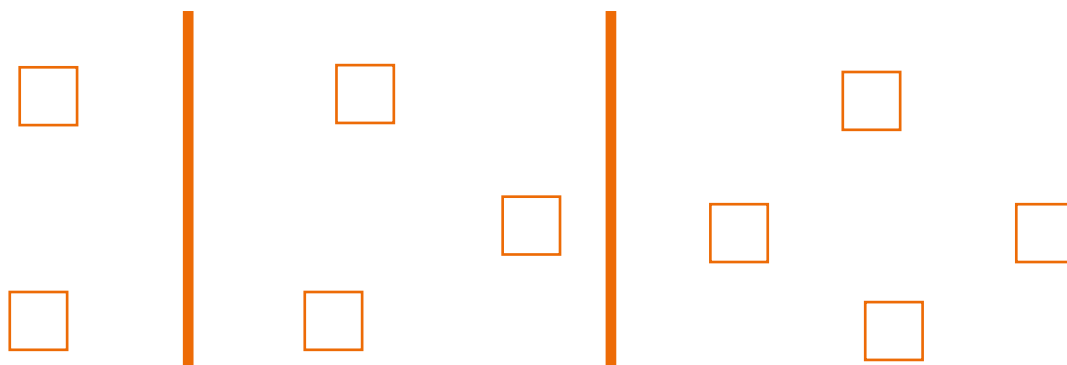
10.4 4/4 Time:

It is called "Compassillo". It is represented by **C**. It is a quaternary time with binary subdivision. The numerator four (4) indicates it has four times and the denominator four (4) indicates it occupies one time, the Crochet. A complete time occupies the Minim.

EXERCISES 1: Write the numbers according to the times movements of each compass.



EXERCISE 2: Draw the Times lines in the correct direction, and the numbers according each compass.



EXERCISE 3: Complete the times with the correct musical notes



TIE

A tie is a curved line joining two notes of the same name and sound.

Figure 17. Crochet note Tie

Figure 18. Minim note Tie



Note. The graph represents the exercises with quarter notes, eighth notes, and half notes in different time signatures. Sibelius. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>

The tie adds to the first note the value of the second. The second note disappears, and only one note remains as the value of both. It goes as far as the second note goes. The second note must never be accentuated.

Figure 19. Semibreve



Figure 20. Semibrave



Note. The graph represents when multiple notes are tied, the tie is written between each of them. Its value is added to the first note, the others disappear.

Figure 21. Crochets with quaver tied on 12/8



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0.

EXERCISES 1: Circle the notes with tie.

Figure 22. Quarter and half notes with musical articulations.



Note. The graph represents the exercise with quarter and half notes with musical articulations. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

Figure 23. Quarter, half and eight notes with note articulations



Note. The graph represents the exercise on 12/8 with quarter, half and eight notes with musical articulations. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>

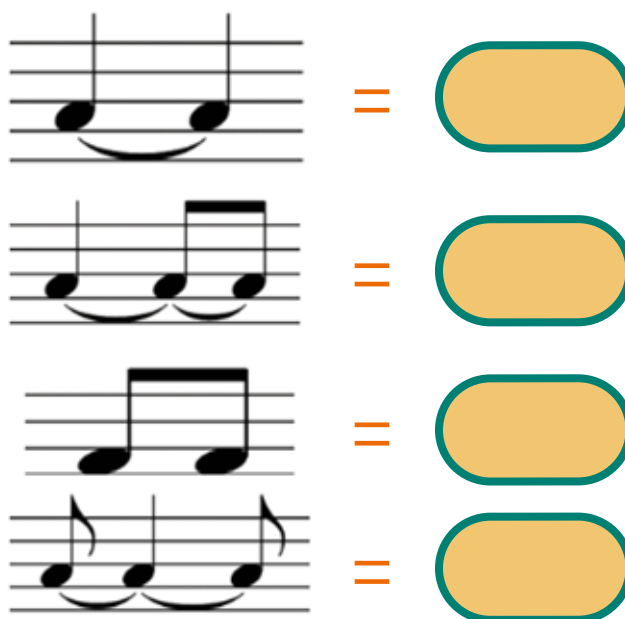
EXERCISE 2: Write the value of the notes that are tied together.

Figure 24. Half, quarter and eight note articulations on 4/4.



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

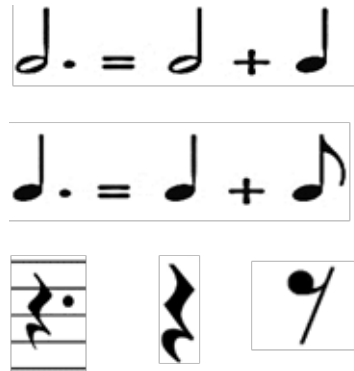
EXERCISE 3: Write how many times are added.



DOT

The dot is a point written after a figure or a silence. The dot only increases the value of the figure that wears them. And it increases its worth by half. (Cooper, 2023)

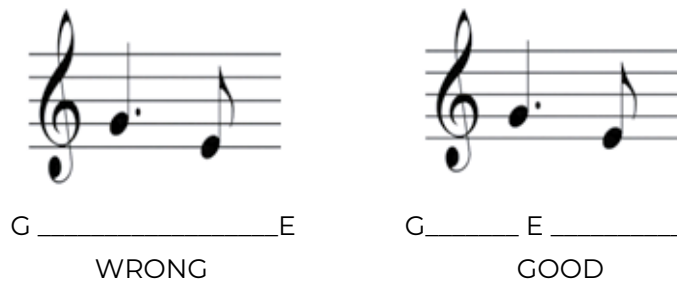
Figure 25. Dot



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0.

Never accentuate the dots.

Figure 26. Dots with crochet and quaver



Note. The graph represents the dots with crochet and quaver.

EXERCISE 1: Choose the correct note to complete each equation.

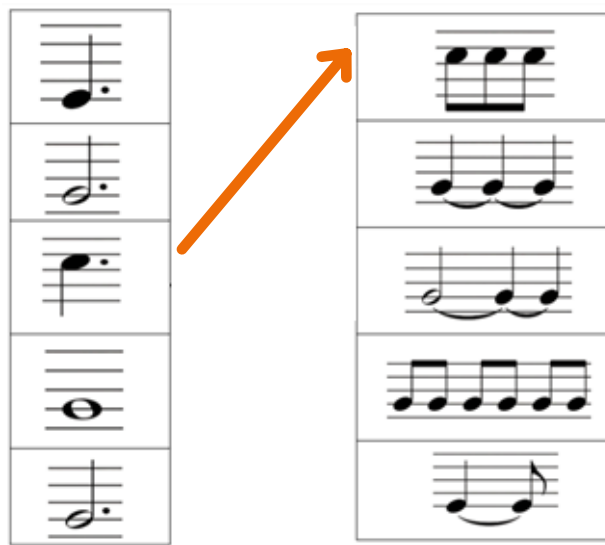
Figure 27. Different musical symbols with Dots.



Note. The graph represents the different musical symbols with dots.

EXERCISE 2: Match the dotted figures with the correct equivalent notes.

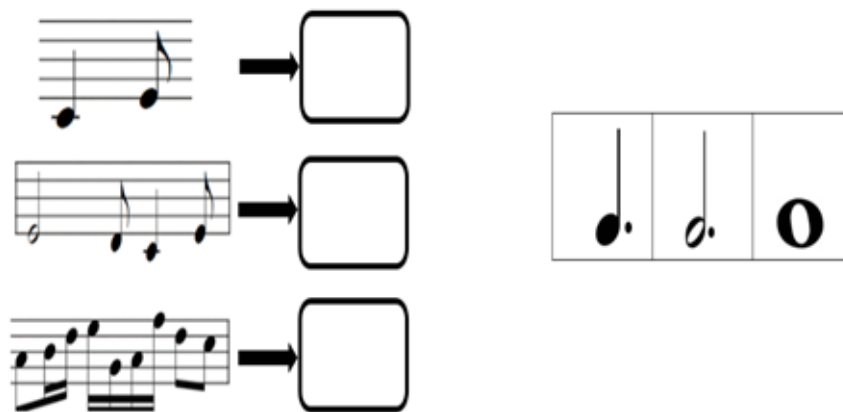
Figure 28. Dot with different musical symbols



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 3: Draw correct figures in the box according to values

Figure 29. Dot with different musical symbols.



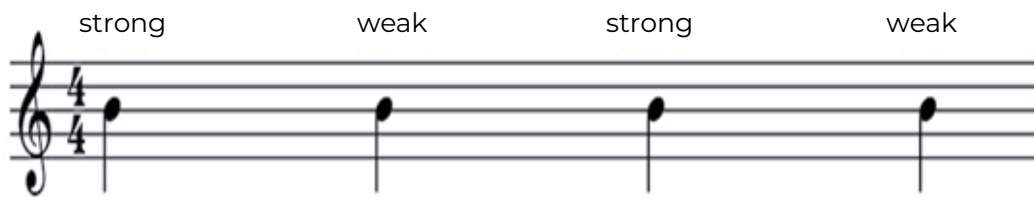
Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

SYNCOPIATION

Syncopation is a note that begins weak in a part or fraction of the measure and ends up, part or fraction stronger than it started.

It is also syncopation, the note that starts in part weak and ends in part also weak. (Jesús, 2020)

Figure 30. Strong and weak time.



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0.

The syncopation can be formed by a single figure or by several with a tie or dots.

Figure 31. Syncopation with tie and dots.



Note. The graph represents the syncopation exercise in the clef of B minor with crochet, eighth, half, and whole note rests and crochet rest. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

Syncopation is regular when it occupies the same space as the weak part and the next strong or weak part. It is irregular when it is not in the same space on one side or another (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022).

12.1 Regular Syncopation:

Figure 32. Example of regular syncopation with different musical symbols



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

12.2 Irregular Syncopation:

Figure 33. Example of irregular syncopation with different musical symbols



Note. The graph represents adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

The syncopation is used to change the accentuation of the compass. It is accentuated at the beginning, never on the second part. (CpMusic, 2020)

Figure 34. Syncopation examples

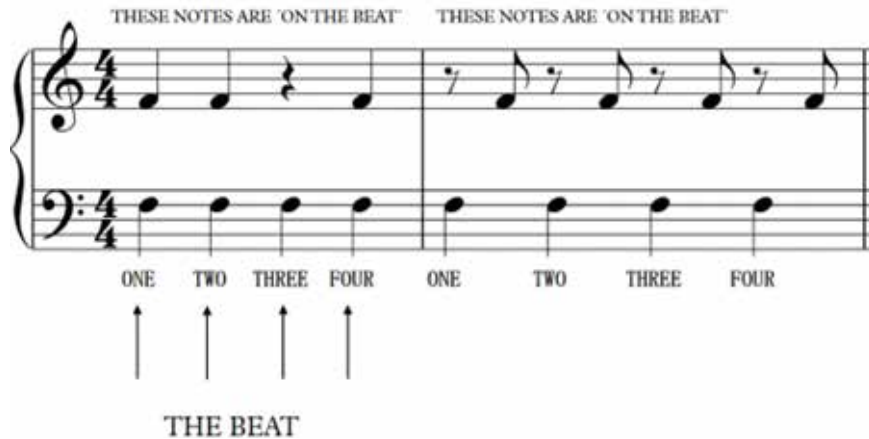


Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

OFFBEAT

Offbeat are those notes in a weak part or a fraction measure, before a silence that occupies a part or fraction stronger than the one with the note.

Figure 36. Offbeat



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

Offbeat notes differ from syncopations because they do not extend to the next strong part or fraction. They are also used to change the compass accent.

Figure 37. Offbeat with treble clef



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

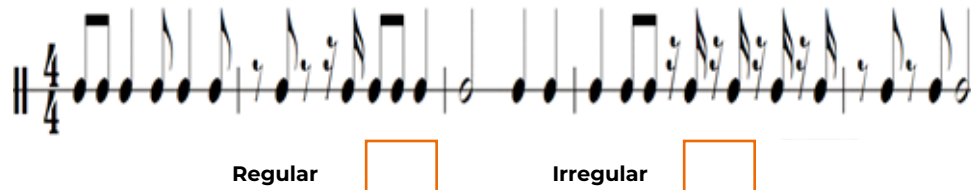
The offbeat is regular when it lasts the same as the silence in front.

The offbeat is irregular when the silence and the note do not last the same.

(Cemu, 2019)

EXERCISE 1: Put a check whether the offbeat note is regular or irregular.

Figure 38. Offbeat of 4/4



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 2: Write and identify where the offbeat starts in the musical fragment.

Figure 39. Offbeat exercise



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 3: Circle the offbeat notes.

Figure 40. Offbeat in notes



Note. Adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

FERMATA

A notation sign instructs the performer to hold the note of a composition, affecting all components, for as long as the conductor's creative interpretation permits. Above the note or rest that is to be kept, the fermata is marked. Another name for the fermata is hold or bird's eye. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)



EXERCISE 1: Choose the correct answer

What is Fermata?

- a) A fermata is a musical sign that indicates the union of several sounds or musical figures.
- b) It indicates the musical figures sound lengthening of the duration.
- c) A fermata is an extra note that is not necessary.

EXERCISE 2: Put the fermata sign above the eighth musical note.

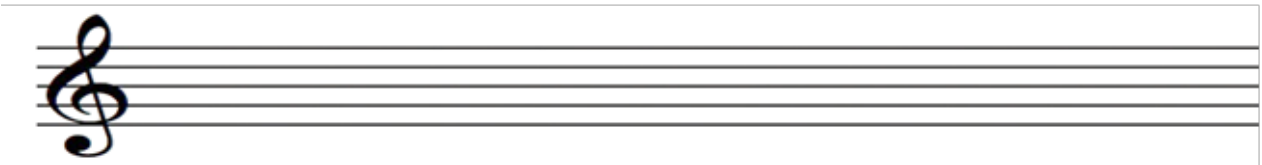
Figure 41. Fermata in a specific note



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 3: Illustrate the fermata on the second bar of the musical fragment.

Figure 42. Fermata illustrated in a fragment



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

INTERVAL

It is the difference between two pitches. Intervals can be classified as: Major, Minor, Augmented, Diminished, and Perfect.

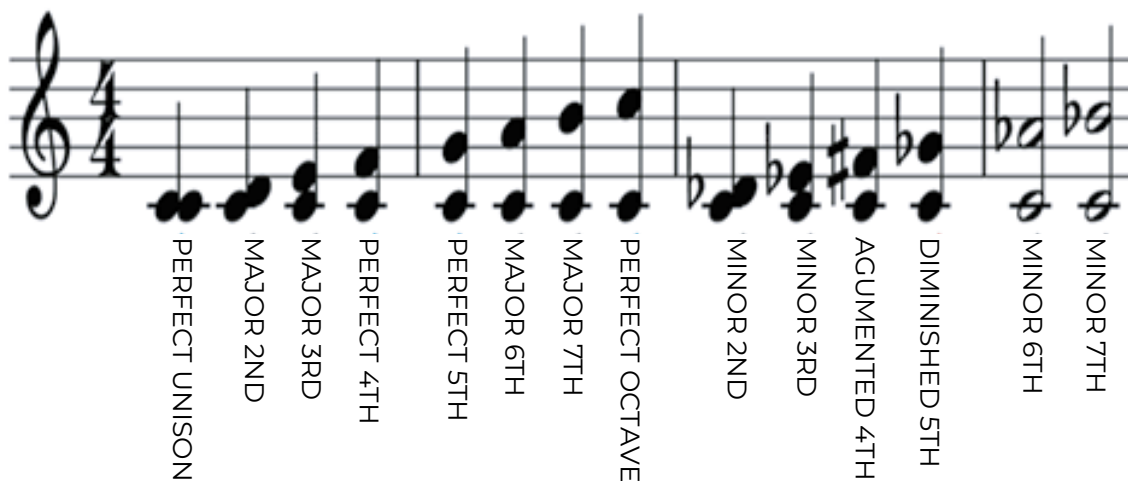
Major and **Minor** intervals are created by the key signatures in Major or Minor Keys without any added augmentation or diminished tones.

Perfect Intervals are used when referring to Unison, 4ths, 5ths, and Octaves. These intervals are very strong and are given the name “Perfect” because whether they key signature is Major or Minor, these intervals stay the same.

Augmented Intervals are wider by one semitone (half-step) than perfect or major intervals.

Diminished Intervals are smaller by one semitone (half-step) than perfect or minor intervals. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

Figure 43. Major and minor scale Intervals



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 1: Match the distance to its Interval.

DISTANCE	INTERVALS
3 TONES AND 1/2	Minor 3rd
2 TONES AND 1/2	Augmented
2 TONES	Minor 2nd
1 TONE	Perfect 5th
1/2 TONE	Perfect 4th
3 TONES	Major 2nd
1 TONE AND 1/2	Major 3rd

EXERCISE 2: Label the following intervals: Major 3rd, perfect 4th, perfect 5th, minor 3rd, perfect 7th and perfect 6th

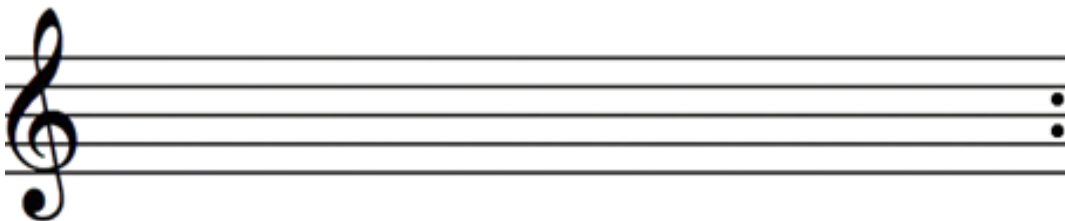
Figure 44. Fragment with different intervals



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 3: Make intervals of 4th perfect, 5th perfect, 3rd major, 7th perfect and 6th perfect using the whole.

Figure 45. Fragment with different intervals

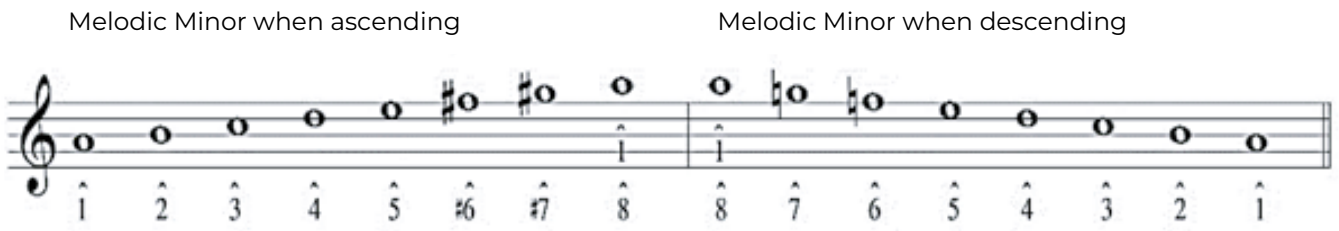


Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

SCALE

The scale is a successive series of sounds in the staff. When written out, scales are often ordered from the lowest to highest pitch in ascending order and highest to lowest pitch when descending. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

Figure 46. Fragment with different scale



Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 1: Complete the missing space with the correct scale and their relative major scale or minor scale.

- Scale DM with its relative.....
- Scale Dm with its relative.....
- Scale EM with its relative.....
- Scale BbM with its relative.....
- Scale C# M with its relative.....

EXERCISE 2: In the following puzzle find the Scale Degree.

M	O	D	E	T	Y	X	D	R	O	H	C	P
P	F	L	A	T	S	U	G	O	B	E	I	E
O	O	T	R	R	F	Y	G	C	L	D	N	N
S	O	S	O	Z	V	T	T	I	U	D	O	T
U	Z	L	C	N	T	F	N	N	E	Y	T	A
B	A	D	R	V	I	C	A	O	S	E	R	T
M	A	J	O	R	P	C	N	T	C	T	E	O
E	Z	X	D	R	T	Y	I	A	A	O	P	N
D	T	N	A	I	D	E	M	I	L	N	U	I
I	T	N	A	N	I	M	O	D	B	U	S	C
A	X	T	Y	Y	O	Y	D	S	E	F	A	S
N	K	E	Y	V	O	I	C	I	N	G	S	S
T	R	L	E	A	D	I	N	G	T	O	N	E

EXERCISE 3: In the C M musical scale, make major chords with the following degrees: I – IV – II – V

Figure 47. C M Scale with different chords

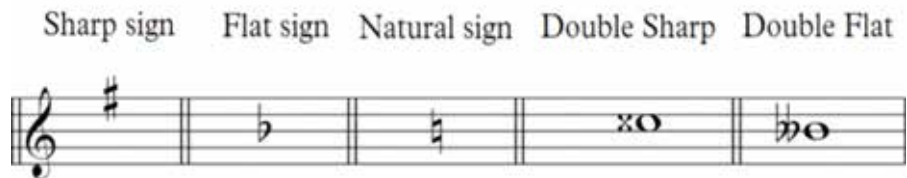


Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

ALTERATION

An alteration is a component of a chord symbol that indicates an alteration of any notes of the basic triad or any additional notes. These alterations are: flat, sharp, natural, double sharp, double flat. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

Figure 48. Symbols of alteration



Note. The graph represents the staff with alterations. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>

EXERCISE 1: Use the words in the box and draw the alteration.





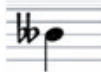
Sharp, canon, natural, root, clef, key, double Sharp, Melody, tie, flat.

.....

.....

EXERCISE 2: Match the alteration with the correct name.





Figure 49. Alteration names and symbols.

	SHARP
	FLAT
	NATURAL
	DOUBLE SHARP
	DOUBLE FLAT

Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

EXERCISE 3: Match alteration symbols with its respective definition. Match the alteration with the correct name.

Figure 50. Alterations with their definitions

	Rise a semitone
	Rises a pitch
	Lowers a pitch
	Cancel the previous effects
	Lowers a semitone

Note. The graph represents the adapted from Time-Tested Music Notation Software [Fontography], by Sibelius, 2023. Avid (<https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>). CC BY 2.0

TEMPO

The tempo is a term indicating how fast, or slow to play or sing a piece of music. The most commonly used tempo terms (from slowest to fastest) are as follows: (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

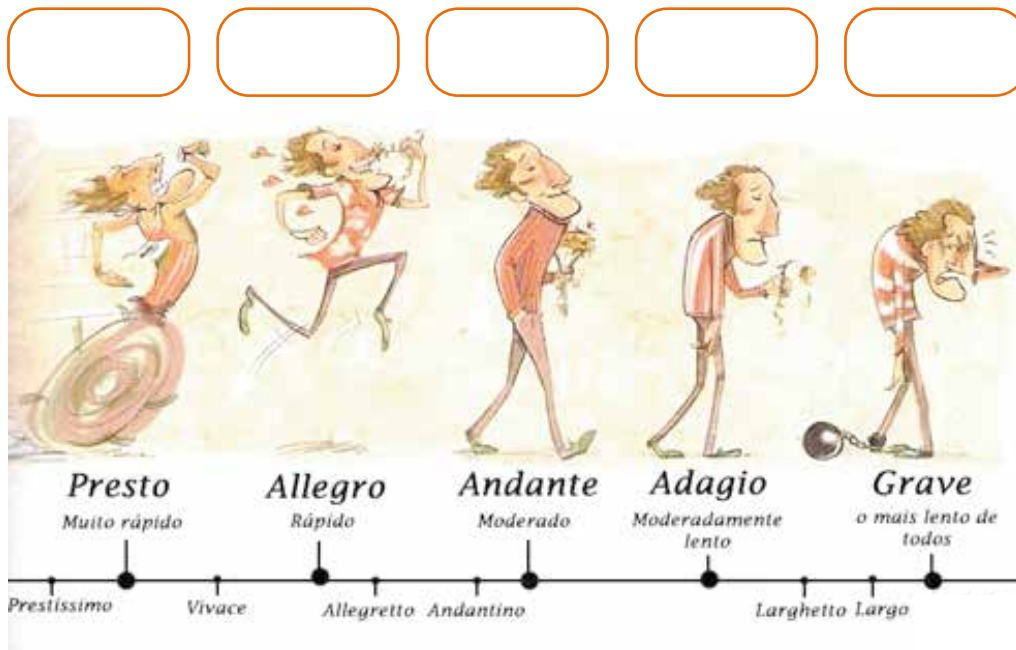
Chart 9. Tempo chart

NAME	VALUE
Larghissimo	very, very slow (24 bpm and under)
Grave	very slow (25–45 bpm)
Largo	broadly (40–60 bpm)
Lento	slowly (45–60 bpm)
Larghetto	rather broadly (60–66 bpm)
Adagio	slow and stately (literally, “at ease”) (66–76 bpm)
Adagietto	slower than andante (72–76 bpm)
Andante	at a walking pace (76–108 bpm)
Andantino	slightly faster than andante (although, in some cases, it can be taken to mean slightly slower than andante) (80–108 bpm)
Marcia moderato	moderately, in the manner of a march] (83–85 bpm)
Allegro	fast, quickly, and bright (120–168 bpm)
Animato	Animated
Agitato	allegro plus agitation
Veloce	with velocity, speedily
Vivace	lively and fast (168–176 bpm)
Allegro vivace	very fast (172–176 bpm)
Presto	very, very fast (168–200 bpm)
Prestissimo	even faster than presto (200 bpm and over)
Vivacissimo	very fast and lively (172–176 bpm)
Moderato	at a moderate speed (108–120 bpm)
Allegretto	by the mid-19th century, moderately fast (112–120 bpm)
Allegro moderato	close to, but not quite allegro (116–120 bpm)
Andante moderato	between andante and moderato (thus the name) (92–112 bpm)

Note The chart represents the tempo.

EXERCISE 1: Draw a facial expression according to the tempo above each picture.

Figure 51. Musical kinetics



Note. The graph represents the musical Language class Blog 2019.

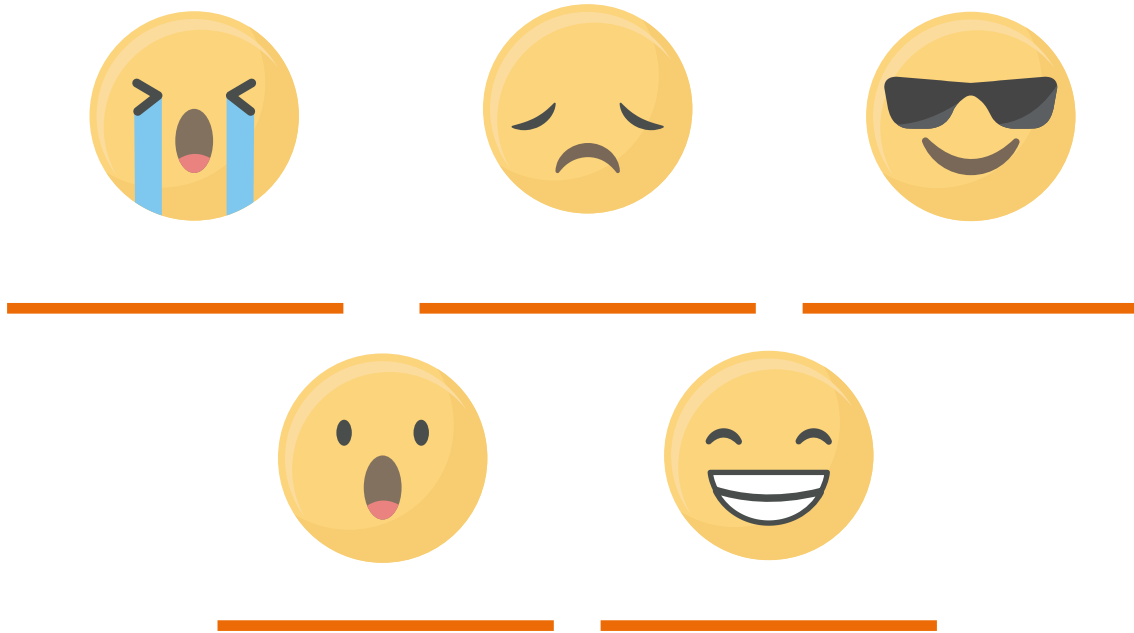
EXERCISE 2: Use the following list and write the effect produced by each one, then match with their beats.

- At a walking pace.
- Fast, quickly, and bright.
- Even faster than presto.

- Largo: (200 bpm and over)
- Andante: (40-60bpm)
- Allegro: (76-108bpm)
- Prestissimo: (120-168bpm)

EXERCISE 3: Label the sticker with the correct tempo.

Figure 52. Tempo



Note. The graph represents the tempo.

DYNAMICS

In music, dynamics refers to how strongly or loudly a piece of music should be played. By indicating the dynamics of a composition in sheet music, the composer can express variation in the intensity of playing and mood of the piece. Examples include 'piano' and 'forte'. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

Chart 10. Dynamics with their symbols, term and definition

Symbol	Term	Definition
Pp	Pianissimo	Very soft (Muy suave)
Mf	Mezzoforte	Moderately loud (Medio fuerte)
Mp	Mezzopiano	Moderately soft (Medio suave)
Ff	Fortissimo	Very loud (Muy fuerte)

Note. The chart represents the dynamics with their symbols.

EXERCISE 1: Complete the spaces with the correct term and definition.

<input type="text"/>	Extremely soft
<input type="text"/>	Extremely loud
<input type="text"/>	Soft
<input type="text"/>	Loud

EXERCISE 2: Complete the terminology or definitions of the dynamics.

P
Mp	piano
Mf
Pp	pianissimo
F
ff

REPEAT SIGNS

In some musical compositions the director will ask for the repetition of specific notes, bars, or sections with the use of different specific repeat signs. (Jimenez & Cuenca, 2022)

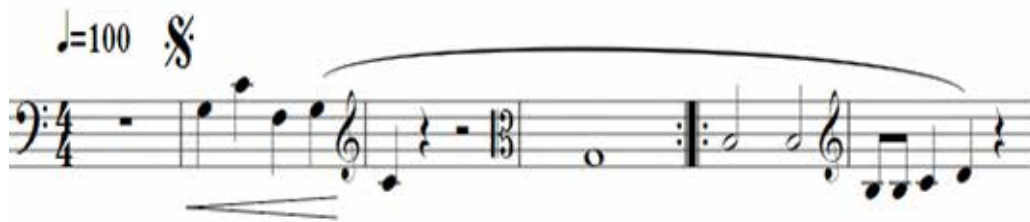
EXERCISE 1: Analyze the following staves and write the correct name of each repeated signs.

Figure 53. Repeat signs on staves

Note. The graph represents the Repeat signs on staves.

EXERCISE 2: In this musical excerpt, underline the repeat sign.

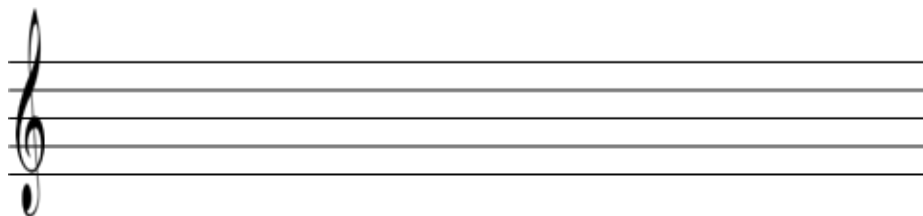
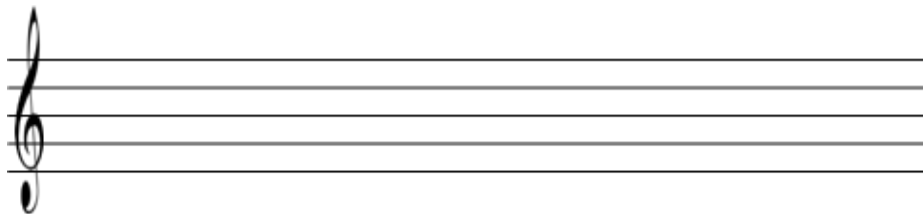
Figure 54. Example of repeat signs



Note. The graph represents the example of repeat signs.

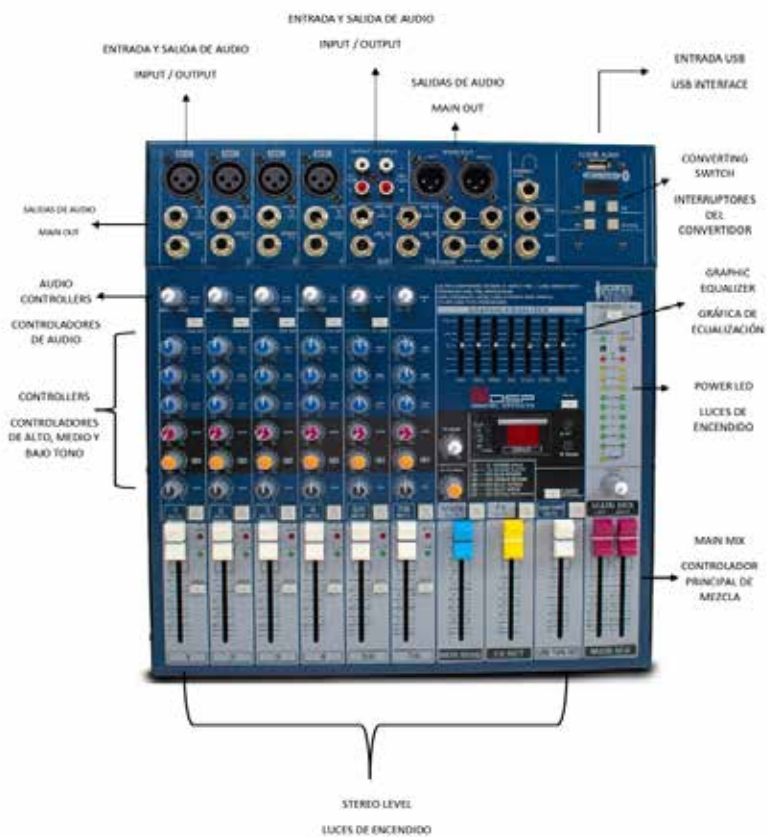
EXERCISE 3: Write a musical excerpt of eight bars, using two repeat signs.

Figure 55. Staff with treble



Note. The graph represents the staff with treble. Sibelius. 2023. <https://www.avid.com/es/sibelius>.

Figure 56. Soundboard



Note. The graph represents the soundboard.

Figure 57. Musical equipment connectors



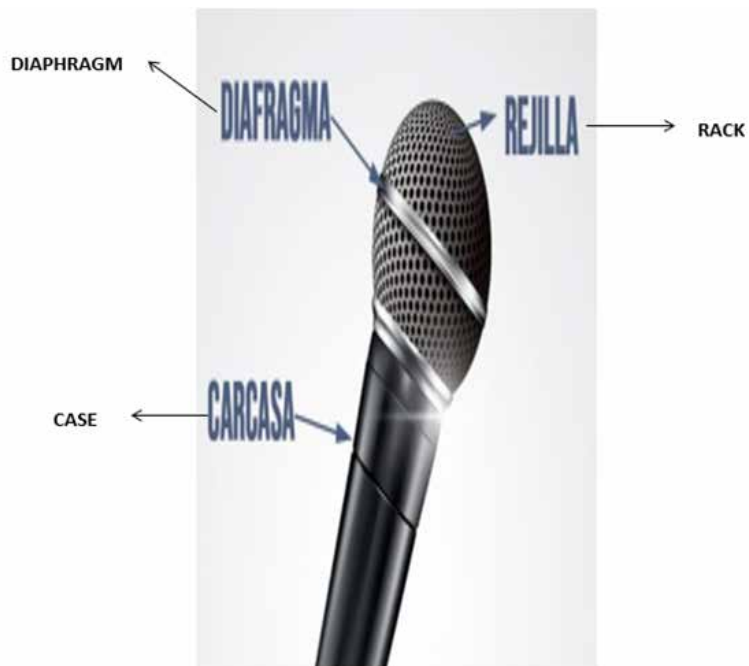
Note. The graph represents the musical equipment connectors.

Figure 58. Microphone Internal parts



Note. The graph represents the soundboard.

Figure 59. Microphone External parts



Note. The graph represents the microphone external parts.

MUSICAL VOCABULARY

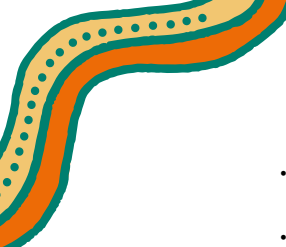
- Music / música
- Musical note / nota musical
- Musical figure / figura musical
- Chords / acordes
- Major chords / acordes mayores
- Minor chords / acordes menores
- Sharp / sostenido
- Flat / bemol
- Clet / clave
- Strings – cuerdas
- Synthesizer – sintetizador
- Tom-tom – tam-tam
- Vibraphone – vibráfono
- Viola – viola
- xylophone – xilófono
- Zither– cítara
- Beat – ritmo / compás
- Harmony – armonía
- Loud – alto
- Lyrics – letra de una canción
- Melody / tune – melodía / canción
- Note– nota
- Rhythm – ritmo
- Scale – escala
- Solo – solo
- Duet – dueto
- In tune – afinado
- Out of tune – desafinado
- Music equipment – equipo musical

- amp / amplifier – amplificador
- Cd – cd
- Cd player – reproductor de cd
- Headphones – auriculares
- Hi-fi /hi-fi system – sistema hi-fi/ de alta fidelidad
- Mic /microphone – micrófono
- Mp3 player – reproductor de mp3
- Music stand – atril
- Concert hall – auditorio
- Concert house/ concert auditorium – sala de conciertos /
- Quiet – silencioso / tranquilo
- Record player – grabadora
- Soft – suave
- Speakers – altavoces
- Stereo/stereo system – equipo estéreo / equipo de sonido
- To tune – sintonizar / afinar

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS VOCABULARY

- Accordion – acordeón
- acoustic guitar – guitarra acústica
- Bagpipes – gaita
- Balalaika – balalaica
- Banjo – banjo
- Bass drum – bombo
- Bass guitar – bajo
- bassoon – fagot
- Bongos – bongó
- Bugle – corneta, clarín
- Cello – violonchelo
- Church organ – órgano de iglesia
- Clarinet – clarinete

- Cymbals – platillos
- Double bass – contrabajo
- drum – tambor
- Drums – batería
- Electric guitar – guitarra eléctrica
- English horn – corno inglés
- Flute – flauta
- French horn – corno francés
- Gong – gong
- Grand piano – piano de cola
- Guitar – guitarra
- Harp – arpa
- Harmonica – armónica
- Harpsichord – clavicordio, clave
- irish whistle – flautín irlandés
- Kettle drum – timbal
- Keyboard – teclado
- Lute – laud
- Machine-head – clavija
- Mandolin – mandolina
- Maraca – maraca
- Oboe – oboe
- Organ – órgano
- Piano – piano
- Piccolo – flautín
- Snare drum – tambor repicador / redoblante
- sticks /drumsticks – baquetas
- Upright piano – piano vertical
- Xylophone – xilófono
- Tambourine – pandereta

- 
- Triangle – triángulo
 - Trombone – trombón
 - Trumpet – trompeta
 - Ukelele – ukulele
 - Upright piano – piano vertical
 - Violin/fiddle – violin
 - Percussion instrument – instrumento de percusión
 - String instrument – instrumento de cuerda
 - Wind instrument – instrumento de viento
 - Brass instrument – instrumento de viento de metal
 - Woodwind instrument – instrumento de viento de madera

MUSICAL GENRES

- Ambient music / mood music – música ambiental
- Blues – blues
- Classical – música clásica
- Country – country
- Dance – dance
- Easy listening – música ligera / tranquila
- Electronic – música electrónica
- Folk – folk / música folclórica/tradicional
- Heavy metal – heavy
- Hip hop – hip hop
- Jazz – jazz
- Latin – música latina
- Opera – ópera
- Pop – pop / música comercial
- Rap – rap
- Reggae – reggae
- Rock – rock / rock and roll

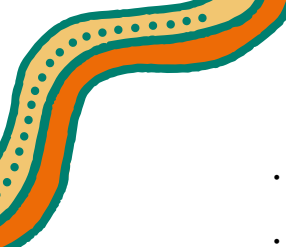
- Techno – tecno

MUSICAL GROUP

- Band – banda
- Brass band – charanga
- Choir – coro
- Concert band – banda de música / banda sinfónica
- Jazz band – banda de jazz
- Orchestra – orquesta
- Pop group – grupo de pop
- Rock band – banda de rock
- String quartet – cuarteto de cuerda

MUSICIANS

- Composer – compositor
- Musician – músico
- Performer – intérprete / artista
- Bassist /bass player – bajista
- Cellist – chelista
- Chorister – corista
- Conductor – director de orquesta
- Dj / disk jockey – dj / pinchadiscos
- Drummer – batería
- Flautist – flautista
- Guitarist – guitarra
- Keyboard player – pianista de teclados
- Organist – organista
- Pianist – pianista
- Pop star – estrella del pop
- Rapper – rapero

- 
- Saxophonist – saxofonista
 - Trumpeter – trompetista
 - Trombonist – trombonista
 - Violinist – violinista
 - Singer – cantante
 - Alto – cantante alto / contralto
 - Soprano – cantante soprano
 - Bass – cantante bajo
 - Tenor – cantante tenor
 - Baritone – cantante barítono

EXTRA MUSICAL VOCABULARY

- To listen to music – escuchar música
- Music – música
- To play an instrument – tocar un instrumento
- To record – grabar
- To sing – cantar
- Audience – audiencia / público
- Concert – concierto
- Hymn – himno
- Love song – canción de amor
- National anthem – himno nacional
- Symphony – sinfonía
- Record – disco
- Record label – sello discográfico / discográfica
- Recording -grabación/ disco
- Recording studio – estudio de grabación
- Song – canción
- Stage – escenario
- Track – pista / canción
- Voice – voz

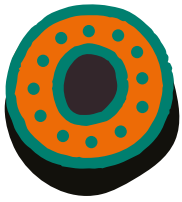
BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Arcanjo, T. (2023). ¿Qué es un pentagrama y para qué sirve? Retrieved from <https://mundocursos.online/que-es-un-pentagrama-y-para-que-sirve/>
- Arezo, G. d. (2020). Pentagrama y Notas musicales. Retrieved from <https://www.sessiontown.com/es/cursos/teoria-musical-facil/notas-pentagrama-claves-musicales>
- Bernal, A. (2019). El análisis de la Música. Barcelona: Sergraft.
- CanStockPhoto. (2019). Music Rests And Their Symbols And Lengths. Retrieved from <https://www.canstockphoto.com/music-rests-and-their-symbols-and-71674679.html>
- Cemu. (2019, 03). Lectura Musical – Puntillo y ligadura. Retrieved from <http://www.fundaciongrillos.org/cemumisiones/Im-puntillo-y-ligadura/>
- Cooper, C. (2023). Tied Notes. Retrieved from <https://www.liveworksheets.com/w/en/music-theory/1549904>
- CpMusic. (2020). Signos de prolongación. Retrieved from <http://www.creando-partituras.com/signos-de-prolongacion/>
- CreativeCommons. (2021). Vector drawing of bass clef. Retrieved from <https://freesvg.org/vector-drawing-of-bass-clef>
- Ghorbanpour, A. (2023, 02 12). English for Music Students: Basics. Retrieved from 2021: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/281104848_English_for_Music_Students_Basics
- Jesús. (2020, 02 16). Compases, Figuras, Ritmos. Retrieved from <https://www.mariajesusmusica.com/inicio/compases-figuras-y-ritmos-libro-virtual-con-ejercicios>
- Jimenez, F., & Cuenca, J. M. (2022). Teoría de la música.
- Londra, P. (2021, 1 3). Simple and Compound Time Signatures. Retrieved from <https://www.doremistudios.com.au/time-signatures/>
- Mora, C. F. (2020). La música como herramienta facilitadora del aprendizaje del inglés como lengua extranjera. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/235731899_La_musica_como_herramienta_facilitadora_del_aprendizaje_del_ingles_como_lengua_extranjera
- Musicca. (2018). Keys. Retrieved from <https://www.musicca.com/keys>



Onmusic. (2021). double whole rest. Retrieved from https://dictionary.onmusic.org/terms/1203-double_whole_rest

PhoneEnglish. (2020, 02 12). Notas Musicales en Ingles. Retrieved from <https://phoneenglish.es/blog/2021/04/notas-musicales-en-ingles/>



ISBN: 978-9942-7149-7-8



9 789942 714978

