



MUSIC - ACTIVITIES

3rd ESO



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SOUND, MUSIC AND MUSIC GENRES

1. Define sound and answer the question: If a tree falls in the forest with no ears to hear does it make a sound? Argue your answer.

2. Write down the name of two sounds you hear and describe them using the qualities of sound.

SOUND 1: _____

- Pitch:
- Duration:
- Intensity:
- Timbre:

SOUND 2: _____

- Pitch:
- Duration:
- Intensity:
- Timbre:

3. Complete the following table:

SOUND QUALITIES	ADJECTIVES	SOUND WAVE CHARACTERISTICS

4. Look for, at least, 3 different definitions of music and say the type of definition in each one.

5. Define music genre.

6. List the criteria by which we can classify music genres:

7. What does *a capella* mean?

8. What is the proper name for classical music? Explain what it is.

9. Choose the opposite music genre:

Program music

Vocal music

Religious music

Urban music

Instrumental music

Profane music

Cultured music

Absolute music

10. List all the possible genres of the following links:

[Mozart - Pequeña Serenata Nocturna](#)

[El lago de los cisnes](#)

[Las panaderas](#)

[Tomas Luis de Victoria: Ave Maria](#)

[Alan Walker - Faded](#)

[Superman - John Williams](#)

[Beethoven - Himno a la alegría](#)

[Danza Macabra - Saint-Saëns](#)

[Michael Jackson - Smooth Criminal](#)

[Hymnus: Veni, creator Spiritus](#)

[Sintonia Pasapalabra](#)

[Voy a ser el Rey León](#)

[Les Miserables - Do You Hear the People Sing](#)

11. Write the correct genre for the following definitions:

- Instrumental music that carries some extra musical meaning, some “program” of literary idea, legend, scenic description, or personal drama:
- Typical music of the culture and traditions of a region and its transmission is usually oral:
- Music created for a religious ceremony:
- Music born after the industrial revolution, not related to any specific region and its transmission is usually the recording:
- Music that accompanies a form of expression that is not mainly musical, such as a television or radio program, a video game...:
- Music in which voices intervene with or without instrumental accompaniment:
- Instrumental music that stands for itself and is intended to be appreciated without any extra-musical narrative or connotations and is written for its own sake:
- Music that is usually reserved for more professional performers or those with musical knowledge, since its transmission is usually written:
- Music that is performed without the voice intervening, only with musical instruments:
- Theatrical musical works in which the singers act while they sing:
- Music written to be danced:
- Music that is not intended to be performed in any ceremony or religious cult:

THE MIDDLE AGES

1. Why does History of Music start in The Middle Ages?
2. What's the chronology of The Middle Ages?
3. Write down the main purpose of the music during The Middle Ages.
4. Why are Gregorian chants so called?
5. Listen and watch a Gregorian chant on the following link: [Hymnus: Veni, creator Spiritus](#)
Then write down the characteristics of the Gregorian chants.
6. What are the main representatives of profane music of the Middle Ages?
7. Write down the characteristics of the music of the troubadours after listening to this example [Santa Maria strela do Dia](#).
8. Name one famous Spanish troubadour, the name of his compositions and their specific characteristics.
9. Who were the minstrels?
10. Who were the troubadours?

11. What's the difference between minstrels and troubadours?

12. Write down the new developments during the Ars Antiqua.

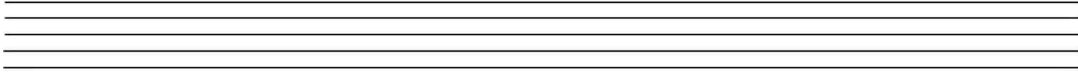
13. Classify the following instruments:

- lyre
- flute
- harp
- organ
- wheeled vielle
- lute
- chirimia
- horn
- vielle

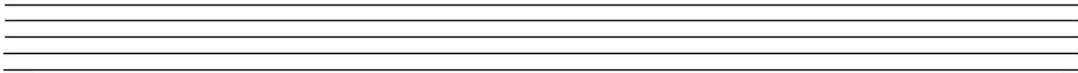
14. Name the mediaeval composers you know and say whether they composed mainly religious or profane music.

PITCH & DURATION

1. Write on the staff the treble clef 10 times

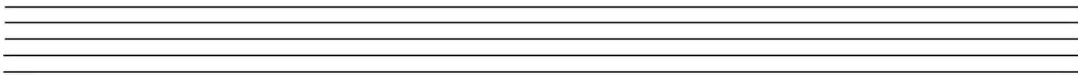


2. Write and name all the notes that you can on the staff with the treble clef.



3. Write on the staff the treble clef and the following notes:

Do Sol Re' Mi Si, La' Re Fa'



4. Write below the name of each note. Put a comma above the name if it's high, below the name if it's low and without a comma if it's central.



5. Here are some links to continue practising reading notes:

[Practica con las ocho notas de la escala](#) Click on "Escribir".

<http://www.score-on-line.com/solfege/> Here you can improve the level gradually.

6. Complete these statements:

A quarter note lasts the same as two _____

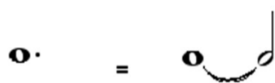
Four sixteenth notes last the same as one _____

Two eighth notes last the same as one _____

Four sixteenth notes last the same as two _____

Four quarter notes last the same as two _____

7. Write down the dotted note values and the equivalence with ties as in the example.



8. Complete the table:

Name	Note value	Rest value	Number of beats

9. Write **one note value** equivalent to the following sums:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{c4} + \text{c4} = & \text{e4} + \text{e4} = & \text{f4} + \text{f4} = \\
 \text{g4} + \text{g4} + \text{g4} = & \text{a4} + \text{a4} + \text{a4} = &
 \end{array}$$

10. Write **one rest** equivalent to the following sums:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \text{r4} + \text{r4} = & \text{r4} + \text{r4} = & \text{r4} + \text{r4} = \\
 \text{r4} + \text{r2} + \text{r2} = & \text{r4} + \text{r2} + \text{r2} = &
 \end{array}$$

11. Write down the value (a number) of these note values and rests and their combinations:

$$\begin{array}{cccccc}
 \text{c4} = & \text{c4} \cdot = & \text{e4} = & \text{e4} \cdot = & \text{f4} = & \text{f4} \cdot = \\
 \text{g4} = & \text{g4} = & \text{a4} = & \text{a4} = & \text{b4} = & \text{b4} = \\
 \text{r4} = & \text{r4} \cdot = & \text{r2} = & \text{r2} \cdot = & \text{r1} = & \text{r1} \cdot = \\
 \text{r4} = & \text{r4} = & \text{e4} = & \text{e4} = & & \\
 \text{r4} + \text{c4} = & \text{r2} + \text{e4} \cdot = & \text{r1} \cdot + \text{g4} = & \text{g4} + \text{r2} \cdot = & & \\
 \text{e4} \cdot + \text{r4} = & \text{g4} + \text{e4} = & \text{r2} \cdot + \text{a4} = & \text{a4} + \text{r1} \cdot = & &
 \end{array}$$

12. Here are some links to continue practising note values, rests and time signatures:

[Map Quiz: Las Figuras Musicales \(música - lenguaje musical\)](#)
[Map Quiz: Los Silencios Musicales \(música - lenguaje musical\)](#)
[Quiz: Valor de las Figuras Musicales \(música - lenguaje musical\)](#)
[Matching Game: Valor de las Figuras \(música - lenguaje musical\)](#)

13. Write from the slowest to the fastest these tempo marks:

Allegro - Presto - Largo - Andante – Adagio

THE RENAISSANCE

1. What's the chronology of the Renaissance?
2. Which type of way of thinking is going to appear in the Renaissance, theocentrism or humanism? Explain it.
3. What does the term "*Renaissance*" refer to? Could it be carried out in music? Explain why.
4. Who were the Patrons of the Arts? What was their intention?
5. Write down what you know about the Protestant Reformation and who carried it out.
6. Here you have a chorale composed by Martin Luther [Luther chorale](#)
Write what this type of composition consists of and its main characteristics.
7. What is the most important profane song from Italy in the Renaissance? Describe it and say a composer. Here you have an example: [Madrigal - O. di Lasso](#)
8. What is the most important profane song from France in the Renaissance? Describe it.
9. What is the most important profane song from Spain in the Renaissance? Describe it and say a composer. Here you have an example for listening and watching [Juan de Lencina - Hoy comamos y bebamos](#)
10. Name 4 polyphonic instruments of the Renaissance.

11. Name the instrumental composition corresponding to each definition:

- Adapted pieces from vocal works: _____ and _____
- Pieces based on improvisation: _____ and _____
- Pieces based on variation: _____
- Music for dances: _____ and _____

12. Say if these composers composed mainly religious (R), profane (P) or instrumental (I) music:

- Maddalena Casulana
- Juan del Enzina
- Tomás Luis de Victoria
- Orlando di Lasso
- Palestrina
- Luis de Narváez

13. Define the following terms:

- Haut music:
- Bas music:
- Mass:
- Chorale:
- Motet:

14. Say if the following forms are religious (R), profane (P) or instrumental (I):

- Villancico
- Motet
- Chorale
- Toccata
- Mass
- Madrigal
- Diferencias

TIMBER

1. The bigger an instrument is, the lower the sound that it produces is. Which one is bigger and lower of the following pairs? Circle the correct one in each case.

- Cello/bass
- Trumpet/tuba
- Bassoon/oboe

2. Classify and subclassify the following instruments:

Viola

Xylophone

Timpani or Kettle drum

Piano

Clarinet

Flute

Harp

Sleigh bells

3. Name the voice types according to its range.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN	VOCAL RANGE	MEN
	high voice	
	medium voice	
	low voice	

4. Keep practising instruments classification with this game:

[Instrument Classification | Math Games](#)

5. Here you can practise matching instruments with their sound:

[Orchestra Games](#)

THE BAROQUE

1. What's the chronology of the Baroque?
2. What's the meaning of the word *baroque*?
3. How was opera born? What was the name of the group that created the idea?
4. What were the first operas ever composed and who were their composers?
5. What's the name of the new genre that appeared in Spain? Describe it.
6. In this letter soup you will find **four kinds of dance** that were highly popular in Baroque suites. Find them and describe them:

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

7. Here you can see the first letter of the right answer to the questions:
 - Name of the typically Baroque instrumental genre: C_____
 - Name of the vocal form equivalent in importance to the opera, but in the strictly religious context: O_____
 - Name by which the rich and powerful men of this period were known when they promoted music and the arts to show off their greatness: P_____
 - Name given to male singers who underwent operations before puberty to prevent their boy voices from changing to a man's voice, known for their beautiful singing technique: C_____
 - Name of the profane polyphonic instrumental form in one single movement interpreted by one or more polyphonic instruments in which the theme "jumps" from voice to voice: F_____
 - Name of the instrumental composition where a dialogue is produced between the whole orchestra and a little group of players: C_____ G_____

8. What is an opera?

9. Define the vocal and instrumental parts of the opera.

VOCAL

INSTRUMENTAL

10. What do oratory, cantata and passion have in common? Define each one.

- In common:
- Oratory:
- Cantata:
- Passion:

11. Say if the following listenings are an aria, a recitative, a choir or an overture:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4_xtiu57ulA

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0_kVeA1YGVY

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TqdFoRjL1Bk>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EgehBLTqtPY>

12. Why was instrument-building so perfect during this period?

13. Complete the following table of the fixed dances of the suite:

_____	Courante	Sarabande	_____
Binary measure	_____ measure	_____ measure	Ternary measure
Slow tempo	_____ tempo	_____ tempo	Fast tempo

14. What's the difference between *concerto grosso* and *solo concerto*?

15. Complete the following table of some composers with their correspondent titles and types of compositions:

St. Matthew's Passion

Solo concerto

The Four Seasons

Oratory

The Messiah

Passion

Orfeo

Opera

COMPOSER	TITLE	TYPE OF COMPOSITION
Claudio Monteverdi		
Johann Sebastian Bach		
George Friedrich Haendel		
Antonio Vivaldi		

16. Define the following terms:

- Basso continuo:
- Concertino:
- Tutti:
- Concerto grosso:
- Suite:
- Luthier:
- Fugue:

17. Say if the following forms are religious (R), profane (P) or instrumental (I):

Oratory

Fugue

Opera

Concerto

Passion

Suite

Cantata

Sonata

HARMONY

1. Draw a keyboard and write on the name of the notes (natural and accidentals).

2. Play and practice locating notes on the keyboard:

Juegos de Música | Juego de Notas musicales en el piano (1)

Keyboard Note Identification

Notes reading in treble clef choose the 3rd option (keyboard)

3. Write tone (T) or semitone (S) between every pair of notes:

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Reb Mib Fa Fa# Sol# La# Si

V V V V V V V V V V V V V

T

4. Practice note reading and accidentals on the following link [Note Identification](#)

5. Classify these intervals in size, melodic/harmonic and ascending/descending (only if it's melodic):



6. Keep practising intervals on this link [Interval Identification](#)

7. Explain how a triad chord is formed and write on a staff the chords of Do, Fa and Sol:

ACCIDENTALS ACTIVITIES I

Write down the name of the following notes. Specify if they are natural, sharp or flat and if they are central, high or low with or without the correspondent comas:



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19



20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34

1: Sol natural

2:

3:

4:

5:

6:

7:

8:

9:

10:

11:

12:

13:

14:

15:

16:

17:

18:

19:

20:

21:

22:

23:

24:

25:

26:

27:

28:

29:

30:

31:

32:

33:

34:

ACCIDENTALS ACTIVITIES II

Write down the name of the following notes. Specify if they are natural, sharp or flat and if they are central, high or low with or without the correspondent comas:



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19



20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38

1: Sol natural

2:

3:

4:

5:

6:

7:

8:

9:

10:

11:

12:

13:

14:

15:

16:

17:

18:

19:

20:

21:

22:

23:

24:

25:

26:

27:

28:

29:

30:

31:

32:

33:

34:

35:

36:

37:

38:

CLASSICISM

1. Complete the following statements:

- The chronology of Classicism covers _____.
- The new remodelled opera is characterised by _____ and _____.
- The initiator of the reformation of the opera seria was the composer _____ making changes such as _____ and _____.
- The most important opera buffa composer was _____ with works like _____.
- The bourgeoisie started to ask for a type of music _____.
- New instruments such as _____ and _____ appeared along Classicism.
- The Classical orchestra eliminated _____.
- The structure of the sonata form was applied to _____.

2. What's the name of the cultural movement of the 18th century? Describe it and explain what it will lead to.

3. Describe the two types of opera during Classicism.

4. Copy the scheme of the sonata form.

5. Name and describe the 3 parts of the structure of the sonata form.

6. What's the difference between exposition and recapitulation on the sonata form?

7. Complete the table.

INSTRUMENTS	NAME	MOVEMENTS			
		1 st – Allegro sonata form		(3 rd – Minuet or Scherzo)	3 rd or 4 th – Allegro/Presto
	Quartet		2 nd - Adagio	3 rd – Minuet or Scherzo	
Orchestra		1 st – Allegro sonata form			4 th – Allegro/Presto
	Concerto		2 nd - Adagio	3 rd – Allegro/Presto	X

8. What's the most important chamber ensemble? Name the instruments that appear on it.

9. Define the following terms:

- Sonata form:
- Symphony:
- Concerto:
- Sonata:

10. Answer the definitions below:

- Great form for orchestra divided into four movements with sonata form on its first movement: S_____
- The sonata presents two, with different characteristics and keys: T_____
- Middle section of the sonata that moves to other keys: D_____
- Small instrumental ensembles ate so because they could play in small rooms: C_____
- Third section of the sonata form that presents both themes again: R_____
- Opera buffa in German whose most prominent example is The Magic Flute by Mozart: S_____
- Woodwind single reed instrument introduced in the orchestra in this period: C_____
- Chamber ensemble made up of two violins, one viola and one cello: Q_____
- Type of opera that became the favourite genre of Classicism, simpler and more popular: B_____
- First section of the sonata form that presents two themes linked by a bridge: E_____
- Great form for orchestra and soloist divided into three movements with sonata form on its first movement: C_____
- Composition scheme applied to the first movement of the classical instrumental forms: S_____
- Cultural movement that marked the whole 18th century and defined a new era illuminated by reason and science: E_____

11. Chose 4 facts about Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's life:

12. Chose 4 facts about Franz Joseph Haydn's life:

13. Chose 4 facts about Ludwig van Beethoven's life:

14. Chose 4 facts about Marianna Martínez life:

THE MELODY

1. Write down the type of melody line in each case:



2. Say the type of melody line corresponding to the following links:

[Superman | Laurascore](#)

[Los gatitos | Laurascore](#)

[McGraw Rock | Laurascore](#)

[Surprise Symphony | Laurascore](#)

3. Complete these sentences:

- a) The scale is called _____ when it goes from a low note to a high note.
- b) The scale is called _____ when it falls from a high note to a low note.
- c) The positions that every note occupies in a scale are the _____.
- d) The most common scale has seven different notes and is the _____ scale.

4. Write down the definitions of the following terms:

- Melodic motif:

- Musical phrase:

5. Draw on the staff the following scales:

a) Pentatonic descending scale of Do



b) Diatonic descending scale of Mi



c) Pentatonic ascending scale of Fa



d) Diatonic ascending scale where the Fa is the degree III



e) Diatonic ascending scale where the Re is the dominant



6. Write down the roman numerals correspondent to the following degrees of the diatonic scale:

Dominant:

Leading tone:

Tonic:

Subdominant:

Mediant:

Submediant:

ROMANTICISM

1. Complete these sentences:
 - Romanticism lasts the _____ century.
 - During the Romantic period, the _____ was the most important element, _____ were more flexible and _____ effects were constant.
 - The _____ decides on the success or failure of a new piece of music, depending on their applause.
 - Musicians have a new source of income derived from their activities as _____, _____ or _____, and receive a certain percentage of the _____ and _____.
 - Instrumental music was considered the perfect vehicle for the romantic expression because _____.
2. Name 3 frequent piano forms from Romanticism.
3. What's the difference between the romantic symphonies and concertos and the classical ones?
4. What novelties brought ballet during the 19th century?
5. Which is the favourite instrument in Romanticism? Why?
6. What are the 2 most important compositions of program music? What's the difference between them?
7. Define the following terms:
 - Program music:
 - Lied:
 - Leitmotif:
 - Bel canto:
 - Verismo:
8. Name two woodwind instruments, two brass instruments and two percussion instruments that appeared during this period.

9. Say if the following composers belong to the German, French or Italian opera and describe the main characteristics of their operas.

COMPOSER	COUNTRY	CHARACTERISTICS
Donizetti		
Bizet		
Verdi		
Meyerbeer		
Wagner		
Puccini		

10. Complete the following table with the composers, the compositions in which they stood out and some of their most relevant titles.

Ballet	<i>The Trout</i>
Lied	<i>Nocturnes</i>
Symphony	<i>The Nutcracker</i>
Piano music	<i>The 9th Symphony</i>

COMPOSER	TYPE OF COMPOSITION	TITLE
F. Schubert		
F. Chopin		
L. van Beethoven		
P. I. Tchaikovski		

INTENSITY & EXPRESSION

1. Define intensity and name the unit used to measure it.

- Intensity:

- Unit of measurement:

2. On what parameter of the wave does intensity depend?

3. Which of these waves represents a soft sound and which one represents a loud one?



4. Guess the purpose the composers had on this examples of music

[BSO Tiburon](#)

[Haydn, Surprise Symphony](#) (43')

[Schubert Impromptu](#)

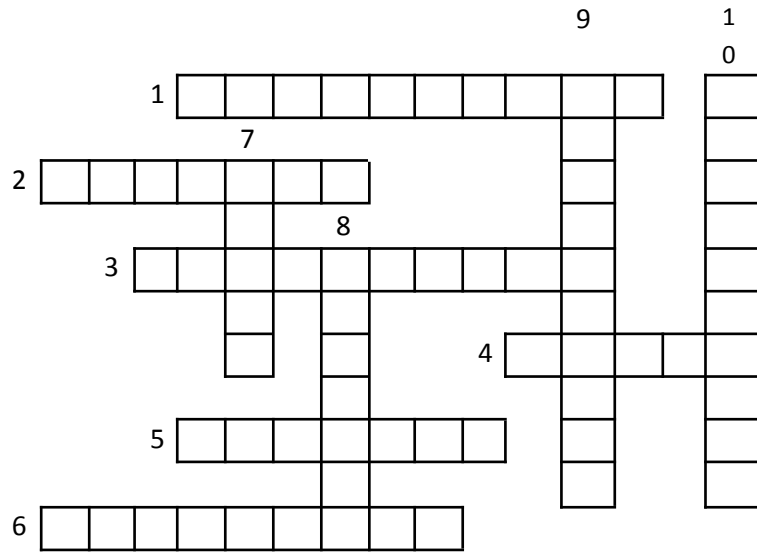
5. Write in, next to each dynamic abbreviation, its complete term in Italian and the meaning in English:

ABBREVIATION	TERM	MEANING
dim		
p		
ff		
cresc		
mf		
pp		
mp		
f		

6. Complete the following table:

TERM	MEANING
	passionate
giocoso	
	with energy
dolce	
	animated
agitato	

7. Solve the crossword:



ACROSS:

1. Very loud.
2. Sign to indicate *crescendo* or *diminuendo*.
3. Very soft.
4. Loud.
5. Unit of intensity.
6. Gradually getting louder.

DOWN:

7. Soft.
8. Dynamics are written in this language.
9. Moderately loud.
10. Gradually getting softer.

NATIONALISM

1. What's the chronology of Nationalism?
2. How did Nationalism appear in 19th century society?
3. What are the 2 features that can summarise the nationalistic spirit?
4. Describe briefly the features of the musicians of Nationalism.
5. Where was the Nationalistic music born? Who was the composer that initiated it?
6. Which 2 types of composition were the best ones for the Nationalistic music? Explain why.
7. How can the Nationalist composers use folklore?
8. Name one Nationalist opera, one symphonic poem and one ballet, and name their composers and countries.

COMPOSITION	TITLE	COMPOSER	COUNTRY
Opera			
Symphonic poem			
Ballet			

9. Write next to the composers their correspondent countries:
A) The United States B) Spain C) Russia D) Norway E) Czech Republic F) Hungary
George Gershwin Isaac Albéniz Antonin Dvorák
Béla Bartók Manuel de Falla Mikhail Glinka
Enrique Granados Edvard Grieg Bedrich Smetana
Rimsky-Korsakov Felipe Pedrell Piotr Ilich Tchaikovsky
Ruperto Chapí Zoltán Kodály Aaron Copland
Sergei Rachmaninov

10. On what 2 elements is Russian Nationalism based? Who supported Glinka's ideas?

11. Who is considered as the father of Spanish musicology? What was his work about?

12. What are the elements of Spanish folklore used in the Nationalist Zarzuela during this period?
What is it called?

13. Write down the composer and the country correspondent to the following nationalistic titles:

TITLE	COMPOSITOR	PAÍS
<i>El Sombrero de Tres Picos</i>		
<i>Peer Gynt</i>		
<i>The Swan Lake</i>		
<i>New World Symphony</i>		
<i>A life for the Tsar</i>		
<i>Rhapsody in Blue</i>		
<i>My Fatherland</i>		

20th CENTURY

1. Summarise the social and political climate in the 1st half of the 20th century.
2. Name the 2 groups in which the new cultural and artistic movements that appeared at the beginning of the 20th century.
3. What's the main novelty in 20th century music? Describe it.
4. Where does Impressionism appear? Which artistic discipline did it appear in?
5. Who were the main composers of Impressionism? Describe the main features of their music.
6. Where was Expressionism born? What artistic disciplines did it influence?
7. Who invented the *sprechgesang*? What does it consist of?
8. Why did Neoclassicism appear?
9. What do Musique Concrete and Electronic music have in common?
10. What music elements was Aleatoric music focused on?
11. What did John Cage invent? What does it consist of? What style does this composer belong to?

12. Join the characteristics with the corresponding style:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| A) Dodecaphonism | () Sound becomes a vehicle of the inner sensations produced by the real world |
| B) Electronic music | () All the established order and organisation of sounds disappeared |
| C) Musique concrète | () A return to formal clarity and went back to the Classicism and the Baroque |
| D) Neo-classicism | () Recording of different sounds and later processing these in the studio |
| E) Impressionism | () Sounds are created, processed and recorded electronically |
| F) Aleatoric music | () Indefinite music that depends on chance and the freedom of the performer |
| G) Minimalism | () Employs limited or minimal musical materials |

13. Join the composers with the corresponding style:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Dodecaphonism | () John Cage |
| B) Electronic music | () Phillip Glass |
| C) Musique concrète | () Karlheinz Stockhausen |
| D) Neo-classicism | () Pierre Schaeffer |
| E) Impressionism | () Sergei Prokofiev |
| F) Aleatoric music | () Arnold Schoenberg |
| G) Minimalism | () Claude Debussy |

14. Explain in some lines the history of the music in the cinema.

15. Join the composers with their corresponding soundtracks:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A) Ennio Morricone | () The Pink Panther |
| B) Henry Mancini | () The Mission |
| C) John Williams | () Gone with the wind |
| D) John Barry | () Psychosis |
| E) Max Steiner | () James Bond |
| F) Bernard Herrmann | () Star Wars |

16. What is the difference between diegetic and non-diegetic music?

17. What is the click track? Who created it?

18. How can music reinforce the action of movies?

TEXTURE

1. Make drawings to explain monody, heterophony, homophony, counterpoint and accompanied melody. Use your imagination.

2. Which texture do you think is the most complex to play? And the easiest? Explain why.

3. What is the easiest imitative counterpoint? Explain it.

4. What type of accompaniment is usually used in the accompanied melody?

5. Say the type of texture corresponding to the following links:

<u>Mecano</u>	<u>Juan del Encina</u>	<u>Hymnus: Veni, creator Spiritus</u>
<u>Bach, "Little" Fugue in G minor</u>		<u>Cantigas de Santa Maria N° 100</u>

6. Define the following terms:
 - Texture:
 - Monodic texture:
 - Homophonic texture:
 - Counterpoint:
 - Accompanied melody:

