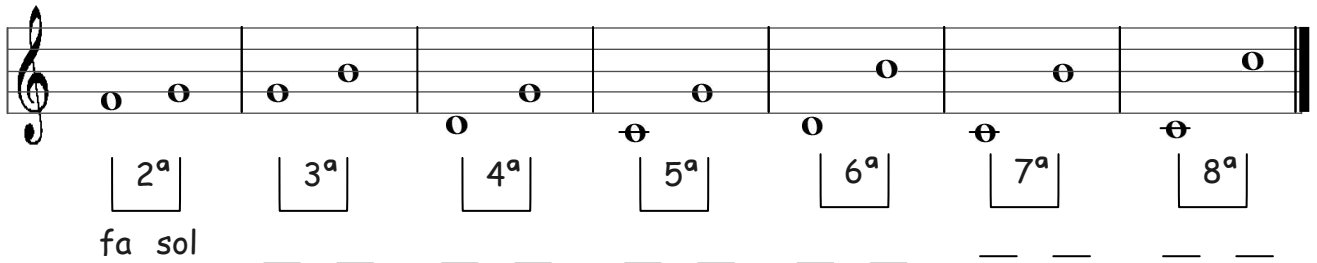


UNIDAD 3

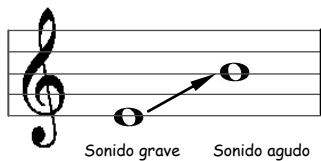
LOS INTERVALOS

El intervalo es la distancia de altura que separa dos notas. Los intervalos pueden ser de 2ª, 3ª, 4ª, 5ª, 6ª, 7ª, 8ª, según el número de notas correlativas que existan entre las notas de los extremos, contándolas también a ellas. Copia y pon el nombre a las notas.

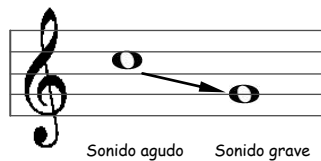


A musical staff in treble clef showing seven intervals between notes. Each interval is labeled with a box containing a number (2ª, 3ª, 4ª, 5ª, 6ª, 7ª, 8ª). Below the staff, the notes are labeled: 'fa sol' under the first interval, followed by two dashes for each of the remaining intervals.

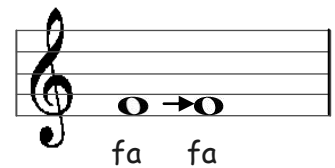
Los intervalos pueden ser ascendentes (van de grave a agudo), descendentes (van de agudo a grave) y unísonos (no hay distancia entre dos sonidos).



A musical staff showing an ascending interval from a lower note to a higher note. An arrow points from the lower note to the higher note. Labels: 'Sonido grave' under the lower note, 'Sonido agudo' under the higher note.

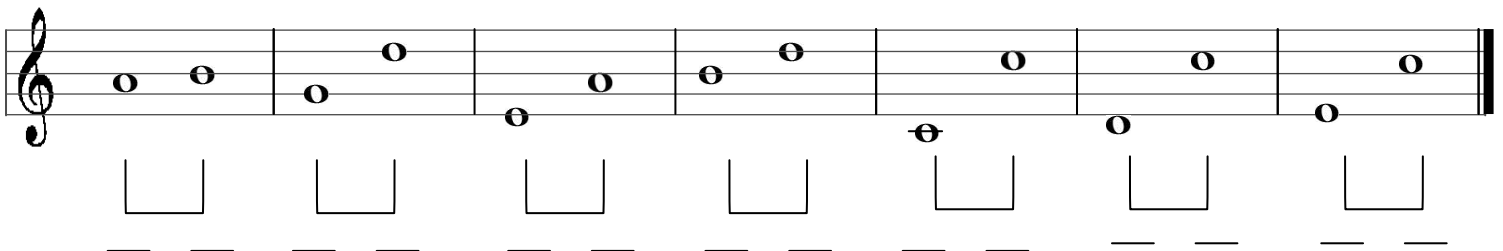


A musical staff showing a descending interval from a higher note to a lower note. An arrow points from the higher note to the lower note. Labels: 'Sonido agudo' under the higher note, 'Sonido grave' under the lower note.



A musical staff showing two identical notes on the same line. An arrow points from the first note to the second. Labels: 'fa fa' under the notes.

Escribe el nombre de cada nota e indica de qué tipo es el intervalo que hay entre ellas.



A musical staff in treble clef with seven intervals between notes. Below each interval is a box for writing the interval name and two dashes for writing the note names.