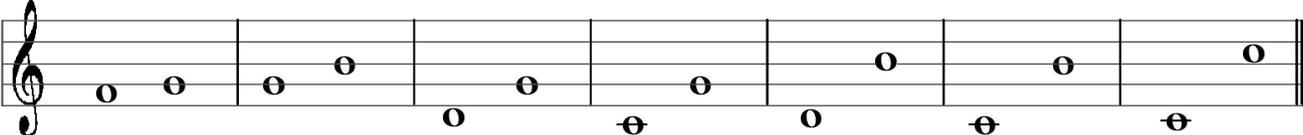


UNIDAD 3

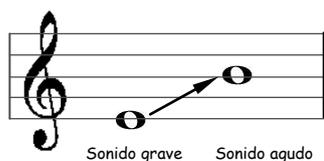
LOS INTERVALOS

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.

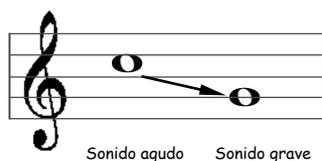


A musical staff in treble clef showing seven intervals between notes. Each interval is labeled with a box containing a number (2ª, 3ª, 4ª, 5ª, 6ª, 7ª, 8ª). Below the staff, the notes 'fa' and 'sol' are written under the first interval, followed by seven pairs of dashed lines for labeling.

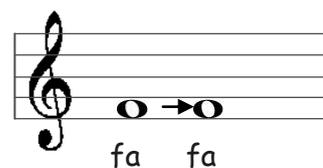
Los intervalos pueden ser ascendentes (van de grave a agudo), descendentes (van de agudo a grave) y unísonos (no hay distancia entre dos sonidos).



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" and "Sonido agudo".

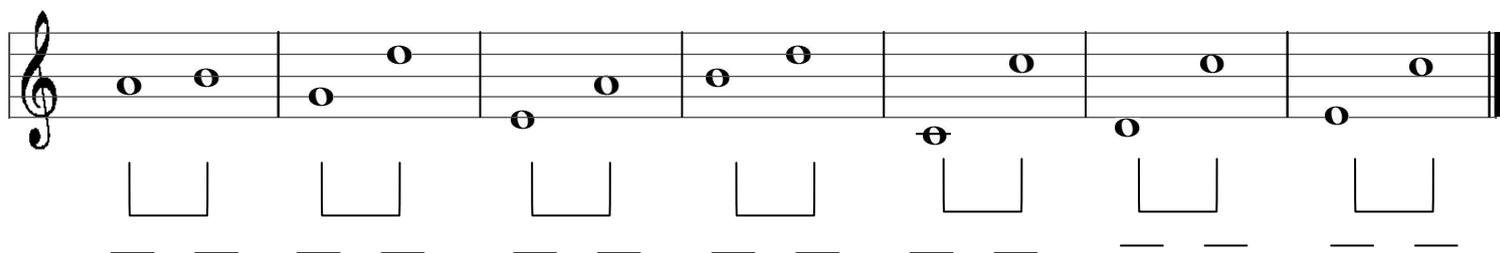


A musical staff showing a descending interval from a higher note to a lower note. An arrow points from the higher note to the lower note. Labels: "Sonido agudo" and "Sonido grave".



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

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 labeling and a pair of dashed lines for writing the names of the notes.