

Exercicios con distintas combinaciones de Picado - Batemento

The image displays nine staves of musical notation, each representing a different exercise. The exercises are written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Some exercises feature a repeating rhythmic pattern, while others are more complex, involving syncopation or specific phrasing. The exercises are arranged vertically, with each staff starting on a new line. The notation is clear and legible, suitable for a music book or instructional material.

Xota do Incio

Tradicional

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves in 3/4 time. The top staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a repeat sign and a fermata over the first measure. A double bar line with a fermata symbol is placed above the staff at the end of the first measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves in 3/4 time, continuing the melody and accompaniment from the first system.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves in 3/4 time, continuing the melody and accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves in 3/4 time. It includes a first ending (marked '1.') and a second ending (marked '2.'). The first ending leads back to the beginning of the piece, while the second ending concludes the piece with a final cadence.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves in 3/4 time, continuing the melody and accompaniment.

O Bombo

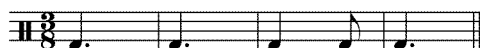


O bombo é un instrumento de percusión da familia dos membranófonos. O bombo tradicional consta dun corpo de madeira (normalmente construído con madeiras nobres como a nogueira, o pradairo, o piñeiro, etc.) que serve de caixa de resonancia, dúas peles de cabuxa, dous aros de madeira que terman das peles, e para dar máis ou menos tensión a estas empregase unha corda que mantén a tensión grazas a uns tensores de coiro que reciben o nome de badanas. Para producir o son golpease no parche cunha maza feita de madeira coa cabeza normalmente forrada con la de cordeiro. A maza cóllese coa man dereita e o golpeo realízase no centro do parche cun movemento oblicuo. Coa man esquerda podemos controlar as vibracións do parche facendo máis seco o golpeo cando desexemos facer este efecto. En moitas comarcas de Galicia o bombo recibiu o nome de *milagriño*. Na música impresa a parte do bombo escríbese no primeiro espacio do pentagrama.

Ritmos básicos

Xota

♩ = 75



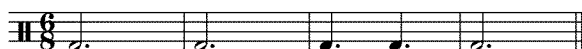
Pasodobre

♩ = 130



Muiñeira

♩ = 130



Muiñeira de Trasmonte

Tradicional
Arranxo: Bruno Villamor

The musical score is arranged in four staves. The top two staves are for Gaita 1ª en Do and Gaita 2ª en Do, both in treble clef and 6/8 time. The third staff is for Pandeireta, and the fourth is for Tamboril Bombo, both in bass clef and 6/8 time. The score begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. A double bar line with repeat dots is placed at the beginning of the first measure. The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains the first four measures, followed by a first ending bracket labeled '1.' that spans the final two measures. The second system begins with a second ending bracket labeled '2.' that spans the first two measures, followed by the remaining three measures of the piece. The piece concludes with a final double bar line.