

Activity: Read and complete the blanks with the given words. Then, write it in appropriate Spanish.

Consider music from the Medieval, Renaissance, Baroque, Classical, Romantic, and 20th century [].

What connects these diverse musical eras? It is the use of multiple melodic lines to create effective music. This is counterpoint. The term *counterpoint* refers to two or more [] melodic lines working together to create music. In contrapuntal music—music created using counterpoint—[] the melodies works independently as well as together. Together these melodies create a texture called []. Polyphony and counterpoint have been around for about 1,000 years and are at the root of melody and harmony in Western music.

You may already be thinking about how [] it sounds in contemporary popular music when the bass and lead lines complement each other just right. This happens when 1) each line stands [] as

an effective melodic line and 2) both lines stand together, keeping their [], but also creating a great sound when heard together. This is counterpoint.

The term *texture* is used to describe the relative “thickness” or “thinness” of musical sound. Musical [], like the texture of fabric, can be rough or smooth, simple or complex, dense or sparse. Here are three basic musical textures, only one of which defines []:

- 1. Monophony**—A solo melody, just one line of music. This is the simplest musical texture. (From the Greek: *mono*—one; and *phony*—sound or voice.) Common monophonic [] include a solo singer or performer on a monophonic instrument like a flute or trumpet.

Textures - Independence - Independent - Independently - Periods - Polyphony - Performances – Counterpoint - Good - each of

Activity: Write a summary of the text into appropriate Spanish. Just provide the essential information about the topic.