

**MUSIC
BOOKLET
ANSWERS**

BOOKLET 1 – CHECK YOUR WORK! GREEN PEN YOUR RESPONSES.

Lesson 1: Strings

Why do we want you to look at this?

String instruments make up over a quarter of the orchestra, understanding how a string instrument creates a sound improves your ability to recognise a string part within a larger ensemble. Listening and Appraising is a key area in which a musician can demonstrate their ability to identify key aspects of music, a key skill is to identify specific instruments in order to accurately define elements of a music which a composer may have utilised.

1. How does a string instrument create its sound?

A string instrument creates its sound from a string being plucked or bowed.

2. Why do string instruments have hollow bodies?

To allow a vibration to resonate in order to amplify the sound.

3. How many strings does a violin have?

A violin has four strings.

4. What is the musical term for playing a string instrument with a bow?

The musical term to describe bowing a string is Arco.

5. What does the term Pizzicato mean?

Pizzicato describes when a string is plucked.

6. What are the names of two early versions of the cello?

Early versions of the cello are the Viol and the Viola da Gamba.

7. What is the lowest note a cello can play?

The lowest note a cello can play is the C, two octaves below middle C.

8. Why is the modern cello easier to hold?

The modern cello has a metal spike, known as an endpin, which holds the cello up by digging into the floor.

9. What are the four melodic notes of a cello's open strings?

The cello's open strings are C, G, D and A.

10. Which cellist is known for championing the cello?

Yo-Yo Ma is known for championing the cello in a number of contexts and expanding the audience of classical music.

Listening - Cello Suite No. 1 in G Major, J. S. Bach

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

Lesson 2: Woodwind

Why do we want you to look at this?

Understanding the different ways in which a woodwind instrument can create a sound improves your ability to recognise a string part within a larger ensemble. Listening and Appraising is a key area in of music allowing a musician to demonstrate their ability to identify key aspects of music, a key skill is to identify specific instruments in order to accurately define elements of a music which a composer may have utilised.

1. How does a woodwind instrument create a sound?

A wind instrument is played by blowing air through a mouthpiece, usually with a reed.

2. What are the two main categories of woodwind instruments?

Most woodwind instruments are categorised as single reed or double reed.

3. What is the highest woodwind instrument?

The highest pitched woodwind instrument is the piccolo.

4. Where does the name woodwind come from?

Woodwind instruments are called as such as they were originally made from wood.

5. Why is a flute considered a woodwind instrument when it doesn't have a reed?

The flute is part of the woodwind family as the vibration is created from air blown into a mouthpiece which vibrates rather than the musician creating a sympathetic vibration.

6. What type of woodwind instrument is the clarinet?

The clarinet is a single reed woodwind instrument.

7. What is the range of a clarinet?

The clarinet's range is from the E below the middle C to the C above a Treble clef stave.

8. What is a B \flat instrument?

A B \flat instrument has a different tuning to an instrument such as the piano.

9. If a B \flat instrument played a C, what note would be heard? can you explain why?

When a B \flat plays the note C, a B \flat is heard, this is because it is a transposing instrument, two semitones lower than an instrument such as the piano.

10. What is a cylindrical bore? What does it allow an instrument to do?

A cylindrical bore is a cylindrical tube or pipe which is hollow, it allows the vibration to resonate, amplifying the sound.

Listening - Rhapsody in Blue, G. Gershwin

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ynEOo28lsbc>

Lesson 3: Brass

Why do we want you to look at this?

Brass instruments make up under a quarter of the orchestra but provide a large sound.

Understanding how a brass instrument creates a sound improves your ability to recognise a brass part within a larger ensemble. Listening and Appraising is a key area in which a musician can demonstrate their ability to identify key aspects of music, a key skill is to identify specific instruments in order to accurately define elements of a music which a composer may have utilised.

1. How does a brass instrument create its sound?

A sympathetic vibration, similar to blowing a raspberry with the lips, is created. This vibration travels down the instrument creating the brass sound.

2. What is the difference between how a brass instrument creates its sound in comparison to a woodwind instrument?

A sympathetic vibration is created to play a brass instrument, a woodwind instrument's vibration is created from part of the instrument vibrating.

3. Name the different ways brass instrument change the pitch of a note, what is the difference?

A brass instrument can change pitch with either a valve or a slide, a valve creates a new air flow, a slide extends an existing pipe.

4. What physical process changes the pitch of a brass instrument with valves?

A valve opens a new set of pipes which lengthen or shorten the air flow, creating a higher or lower pitch.

5. What materials were brass instruments originally made from?

Earlier versions of brass instruments were made from horn, wood and sometimes shells.

6. Why does the bell of a French Horn face the performer?

The bell of a French Horn faces back towards the performer to allow them to place their hand into the instrument.

7. What tuning is a French Horn and what does this mean?

A French Horn has an F tuning, this means that when a French Horn plays the note C, an F is heard in concert pitch.

8. Why would a horn player place their hand inside the instrument?

Placing a hand inside the bell allows a horn player to slightly sharpen or flatten a note to ensure that it is perfectly in tune

9. How long is a French Horn?

If the pipes of a French Horn were laid out in a straight line, they would be twelve feet long.

10. What sport was originally associated with the French Horn?

The horn is traditionally associated with hunting as it's sound is similar to the hunting horn.

Listening - Horn Concerto No. 1 in D Major, F. J. Haydn

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s0jSeXxi9ZI>

Lesson 4: Percussion

Why do we want you to look at this?

Understanding the different ways in which percussion instruments create a sound improves your ability to recognise a percussion part within a larger ensemble. Listening and Appraising is a key area in of music allowing a musician to demonstrate their ability to identify key aspects of music, a key skill is to identify specific instruments in order to accurately define elements of a music which a composer may have utilised.

1. How does a percussion instrument create its sound?

A percussion instrument creates its sound by being struck or shaken.

2. What are the two types of percussion instrument?

Percussion instruments are categorised as either tuned or untuned.

3. How is a tuned percussion instrument laid out?

A tuned percussion instrument is laid out like a piano, natural notes interspersed with flats and sharps in twos and threes.

4. What is the difference between a tuned and untuned instrument?

A tuned instrument can play a melody, and untuned instruments cannot.

5. Name three examples of untuned percussion instruments?

Three untuned percussion instruments are: the triangle, tambourine or a snare drum.

6. What is another name for the timpani?

Timpani are also known as kettle drums.

7. Why were earlier timpani more difficult to tune?

Earlier timpani were difficult to tune as it had to be done by ear and turning had to be done by hand rather than with a pedal.

8. What simplifies the recognition of pitch on modern timpani?

Modern timpani have a tuning indicator which displays the melodic note the skin is tuned to.

9. What three elements make up the construction of a drum?

A drum is made up of a skin, a shell and some form of tension.

10. What is used to play the timpani? How does this alter the sound or timbre of the timpani?

Timpani are played with a beater or mallet, the timbre is changed depending how hard the head of the beater is.

Listening - Symphony No. 1 in D Major movement 4, M. Mahler

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QWiGwQ-9tC4>