

MUSIC

High School Elective



1

Name _____

Date
Issued

Test
Score

SCHOOL OF
TOMORROW



INSTRUCTIONS

For successful mastery of this material, follow these steps:

1. Read through the entire text to obtain an overview of the text content.
2. Learn the **Words to Know** at the beginning of the PACE.
3. Complete the activities in each section, after rereading and studying the related material in the text.

Introduction to Musical Instruments

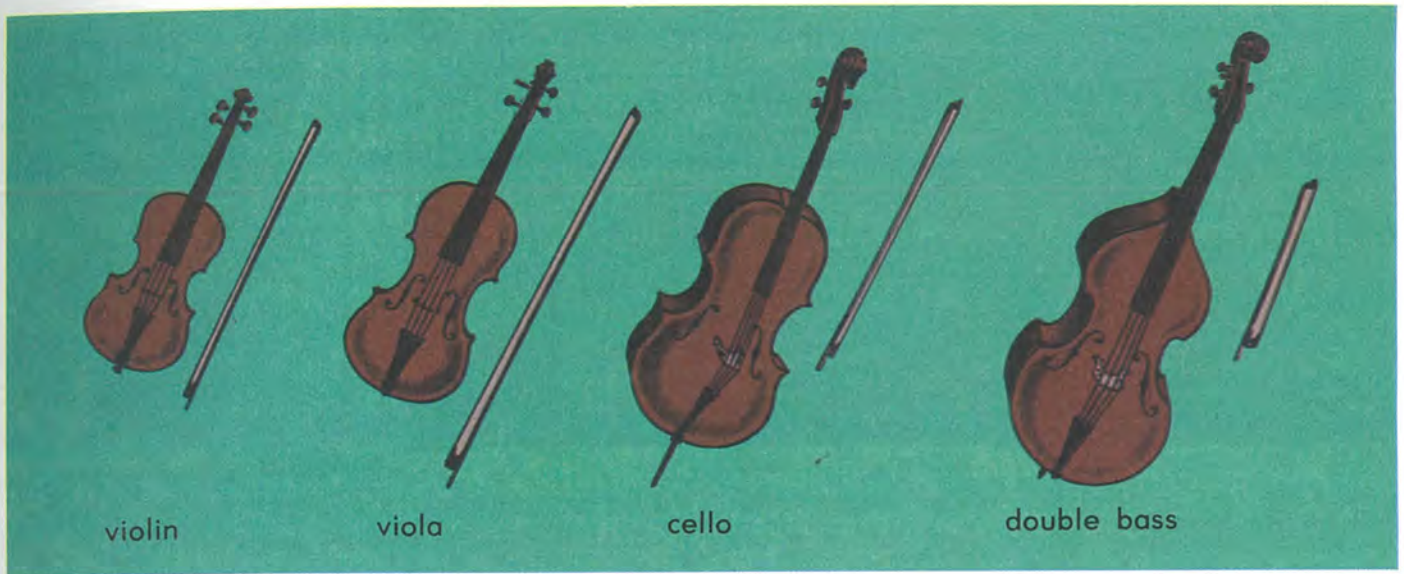
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Symbol and Sound Chart

ă = glad	ı̇ = sit, baby	ō̄ = tool	oi = coin	zh = Asia
ā = save	ı̇ = kind	ū = cup	ou = out	e = <u>a</u> in above
â = fair	ȯ = box	ū = use	sh = she	e = <u>e</u> in the
ä = barn	ȯ = go	ch = much	th = this, thin	e = <u>i</u> in easily
ē = best	ȯ = soft, order	kw = queen	ûr = burn	e = <u>o</u> in lemon
ē = bee	oȯ = look	ng = song	z = has	e = <u>u</u> in Jesus



The String Family

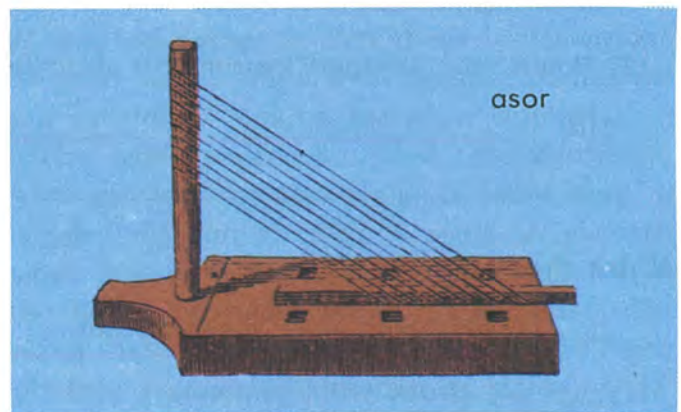
When the Bible mentions stringed instruments, it is referring to a family of instruments rather than to a specific instrument. Although there were many different kinds of stringed instruments in Bible times, we will look at just four: the harp, the asor, the dulcimer, and the psaltery.

Harpes were used for both worship and entertainment. Genesis 4:21 records that Jubal played harps. Scripture calls Jubal the "father of all such as handle the harp and organ."

David, probably the most well-known harpist, used his musical ability to glorify the Lord. He often played his harp on the grassy Judean hillsides while caring for his father's sheep. David's five-string harp resembled an Egyptian skin bottle. The body of the harp was rounded out and covered with animal skin.



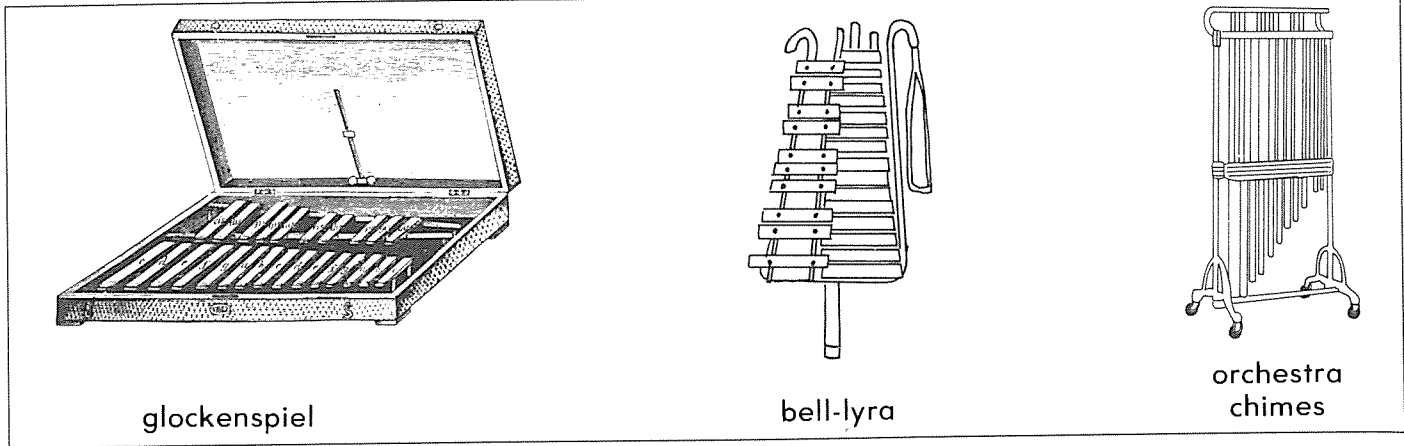
An asor was an instrument like the harp. Because the word *asor* in Hebrew means "ten," the asor was probably a harplike instrument with ten strings. The Bible mentions a ten-stringed instrument in



Psalm 33:2 and Psalm 92:3. Some people think the asor was like today's zither, but most music historians believe it was more like a ten-stringed harp.

In Daniel 3:5 the dulcimer is mentioned as one of the instruments in King Nebuchadnezzar's orchestra. A dulcimer is a shallow, closed box upon which are stretched wires that a player strikes with small, wooden hammers. Most music historians believe dulcimers are the forerunners of the modern piano.

The psaltery was another instrument in King Nebuchadnezzar's orchestra. Many of the Psalms also make mention of this stringed instrument. Although a psaltery looked much like the dulcimer, this instrument was plucked with the fingers rather than struck. The psaltery was used only for worship.



glockenspiel

bell-lyra

orchestra
chimes

The glockenspiel has a bright, ringing tone. In parades, you may hear the glockenspiel before you hear the rest of the band or see it coming down the street.

Chimes. Chimes are another definite-pitch percussion instrument. Sometimes called orchestra chimes, chimes are metal tubes that

are arranged like a piano keyboard, but hang from a metal frame. There are eighteen chimes in a set. The longer tubes produce lower tones, and the shorter tubes produce higher tones. The chimes are played with a hard, wooden, hammerlike mallet. Chimes sound very much like church bells.

Fill in the blanks.

(1) Name the two groups of percussion instruments.

(a) _____ (b) _____

(2) Definite-pitch instruments produce _____ sound vibrations.

(3) Indefinite-pitch instruments produce _____ sound vibrations.

(4) Another name for timpani is _____.

(5) The calfskins stretched across the tops of the timpani are called _____.

(6) What is the purpose for tightening the heads on timpani? _____

(7) Each timpano in a _____ is tuned to a _____ pitch.

(8) Symphony orchestras use a set of at least _____, and sometimes _____ or more, timpani.

(9) _____ bands usually use a set of _____ timpani.

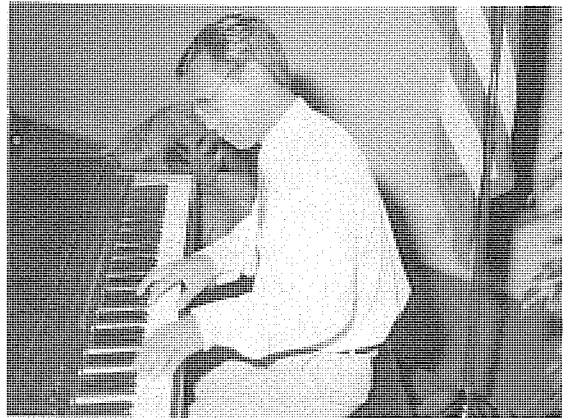
(10) The _____, another definite-pitch instrument, is sometimes called orchestra _____.

(11) The glockenspiel consists of _____ bars of different sizes arranged like a _____ keyboard.

Organists even play one keyboard, called a pedal board, with their feet. Today, electric organs have replaced many pipe organs because they are smaller and less expensive.

Electronic instruments. The computer age has brought about the development of many electronic instruments. Electronic instruments generate sounds by electricity or amplify sounds produced by an instrument. An electric guitar is a common electronic instrument, but most others are keyboard instruments.

Modern electronic keyboard instruments produce a wide variety of sounds. A synthesizer can even produce sounds like those of the wind or thunder. Even a small, relatively inexpensive keyboard instrument can produce sounds like those of other instruments. Most recent electronic pianos have a built-in computer containing actual sounds of different



instruments recorded on microchips. Fully equipped with MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface), these instruments can be hooked up directly to a computer for recording or for printing out music on paper. The realistic sound quality along with a highly developed key action make digital pianos an excellent alternative to traditional acoustic instruments.

Fill in the blanks.

- (1) A _____ instrument is played by pressing a series of keys that are connected to a device that produces the notes.
- (2) The _____ is the most popular keyboard instrument.
- (3) A musician can play _____ and _____ notes at the same time on a piano or other keyboard instrument.
- (4) The _____, the _____, and the _____ were ancestors of the piano.
- (5) The piano is a basic instrument in most _____.
- (6) _____ are the largest and most powerful of all instruments.
- (7) These instruments produce music by vibrating a column of air in _____ that open when the keys are pressed.
- (8) A keyboard on an organ is called a _____; the keyboard played with the feet is called the _____.
- (9) _____ instruments generate sounds by _____.
- (10) Most recent electronic pianos have a built-in _____ containing the _____ sounds of different instruments.

motivation of learning with others may substitute for the self-discipline that the student has not yet developed. Learning with others can be fun and can involve healthy competition without pressure. Students can learn from the mistakes and accomplishments of others in the group. Often friendships will develop among those who are in the group as they make music together.

Practice time is very important! To learn to play an instrument, you must practice! A beginner should practice at least one-half hour each day, Monday through Friday. Becoming a good musician requires at least one hour a day, six days a week. Very skilled musicians practice a minimum of two hours a day every day. Accomplished musicians find that, the more they practice, the better they become; and the better they become, the more they want to practice.



Every student should have a quiet place to practice. If you are taking piano lessons, you must, of course, practice where the piano is. If you are taking lessons on a smaller instrument, finding a quiet place is important. Your bedroom is often the best place because you can shut the door and be alone. You

should sit on a firm chair and use a music stand. Your bed is usually too soft for you to maintain the good posture needed for practice. Your room should be well lit so you can see the music without straining your eyes.

Always keep your music stand and books in the same place. When it is time to practice, you will know where everything is and you won't waste time looking for them.

Glorifying God

When we think of all the blessings God gives us, we should give Him praise. When we cannot find the right words to express how we feel, we often turn to music. The use of music is a natural way to glorify God. At times, we need only a simple, quiet song. At other times, the sound of a full orchestra cannot adequately express the joy in our hearts.

Music is a very beautiful way to glorify God. We can glorify God both by the way we play our instruments and by the type of music we play. Psalm 33:3 instructs us to "play skilfully." Psalm 40:3 indicates that our songs should express praise to God.

Because the music of the world glorifies man and his accomplishments, Christians should avoid that music. Rather, we should use our music like David, who vowed to glorify God forever.

*I will praise thee, O Lord my God,
with all my heart: and I will glorify
thy name for evermore.*

Psalm 86:12

Fill in the blanks.

- (1) A student receives more individualized attention in a _____ music lesson than in a _____ lesson.
- (2) The _____ and _____ of learning with others may substitute for a lack of self-discipline.