Instruments of the orchestra – Answers

1601. (2)

1602. (3) Four

1603. (3) Strings

1604. (3) Brass

1605. (2) The conductor

1606. (2) A baton

1607. (3) Playing the violin

1608. (2) The speed of the music

1609. (2) Hand gestures and a baton

1610. (1) The first violinist

1611. (2) Leading the tuning process

1612. (2) Strings

1613. (3) The conductor

1614. (2) The instruments are tuned

1615. (3) The oboe

1616. (3) A

1617. (2) 440 Hz

1618. (1) To ensure all instruments sound correct together

1619. (3) The oboist

1620. (2) Listen quietly and respectfully

1621. (2) By clapping

1622. (2) Create a special atmosphere

1623. (2) They are grouped by how they produce sound

1624. (4) All of the above

1625. (2) String

1626. (4) Vibrating strings when bowed or plucked

1627. (1) Violin

1628. (1) Play with the bow

1629. (1) Pluck the string with the finger

1630. (1) Strike the string with the wood of the bow.

1631. (3) Fiddle

1632. (3) Contra Bass

1633. (2) Woodwind

1634. (2) Flute

1635. (1) Sliding between two notes

1636. (2) Blowing air through a mouthpiece or reed

1637. (2) Clarinet

1638. (2) Buzzing lips into a metal mouthpiece

1639. (1) Trumpet

1640. (3) Tuba

1641. (4) Striking, shaking, or scraping

1642. (2) Xylophone

1643. (4) Cymbals

1644. (3) Side Drum

1645. (3) Bass Drum

1646. (2) Percussion

1647. (3) Bass Clef

1648. (3) Alto Clef

1649. (1) Treble Clef

1650. (2) Clarinet

1651. (2) String

1652. (3) Produces sound by buzzing lips

1653. (4) Both b and c

1654. (1) Woodwind

1655. (1) Clown of the Orchestra

1656. (2) Flute

1657. (2) Oboe

1658. (2) Brass instruments

1659. (4) Tuba

1660. (2) Trumpet

1661. (2) Cor Anglais

1662. (4) Timpani

1663. (4) Kettledrums

1664. (3) Xylophone

1665. (2) Definite pitch

1666. (2) Side Drum

1667. (4) Bass Drum

1668. (2) Bassoon

1669. (2) Idiophones

1670. (3) String

1671. (4) Flute

1672. (3) Brass

1673. (4) Trumpet

1674. (2) Trombone

1675. (3) Bassoon

1676. (2) Flute

1677. (2) Tuba

1678. (4) Treble Clef

1679. (2) Clarinet

1680. (4) String

1681. (3) Striking solid objects

1682. (2) Trombone

1683. (2) Bass Clef

1684. (2) Blowing air through a reed

1685. (3) Woodwind

1686. (2) Violin

1687. (2) Clarinet

1688. (2) Side Drum

1689. (1) Timpani

1690. (3) Striking a surface

1691. (1) Flute

1692. (2) Percussion Instruments

1693. (4) Timpani

1694. (3) The instruments produce sound by vibrating strings

1695. (2) Clarinet

1696. (4) Bassoon

1697. (2) Bass Clef

1698. (3) Instruments produce sound by vibrating strings

1699. (2) Blowing air through a reed

1700. (2) Bass Clef

1701. (1) Xylophone

1702. (1) Percussion

1703. (4) Bass drum

1704. (4) Contra bass

1705. (3) Double bass

1706. (4) Saxophone

1707. (3) Cor anglaise

1708. (2) Oboe

1709. (2) Trombone

1710. A large group of musicians who play together using string, woodwind, brass, and percussion instruments.

1711. Four main sections

1712. Strings, Woodwinds, Brass, Percussion

1713. The conductor

1714. A baton

1715. Sets the tempo and gives musical expression

1716. Leads the string section and assists the conductor

1717. Violin

1718. The concertmaster

1719. To ensure all instruments are in tune and sound harmonious together

1720. Oboe

1721. A (the note A)

1722. Concert pitch is a standard tuning reference used to ensure all instruments in an ensemble are in tune with each other.

1723. The standard frequency for concert pitch is **A = 440 Hz**.

1724. Concert pitch is important to ensure all musicians play in tune together during a performance.

1725. The audience listens quietly and shows appreciation by clapping at the appropriate times during a performance.

1726. An orchestra is a large group of musicians who play together using different families of instruments.

1727. Instruments in an orchestra are grouped into families: strings, woodwinds, brass, and percussion.

1728. The four main instrument families in an orchestra are: Strings, Woodwinds, Brass, and Percussion.

1729. The main mechanism in the String family is bowing or plucking the strings to produce sound.

1730. The main instruments in the String family are: Violin, Viola, Cello, and Double Bass.

1731. The range of the Violin is from G3 to A7.

1732. The two categories of strings are bowed strings and plucked strings.

1733. Another name for the Violin is the Fiddle.

1734. Another name for the Double Bass is Contrabass or Upright Bass.

1735. No, String family instruments are generally not transposing instruments.

1736. The Treble clef is used for writing music for the Violin.

1737. *Arco* means to play the string instrument with a bow.

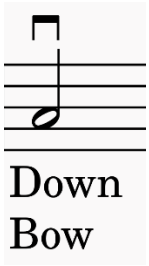
1738. *Pizzicato* means to pluck the strings with fingers.

1739. *Col legno* means to play by tapping or striking the strings with the wood of the bow.

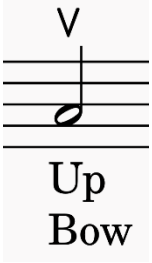
1740. *Sul ponticello* instructs the player to bow near the bridge, producing a glassy sound.

1741. A tremolo is a rapid repetition of a single note.

1742.



1743.



1744. The Alto clef is used for writing music for the Viola.

1745. The Bass clef is used for writing music for the Cello and Double Bass.

1746. blowing air through a reed or across an opening.

1747. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, and Bassoon.

1748. The main category of Woodwind instruments is based on **reed type**: no reed, single reed, and double reed.

1749. Another name for the Bassoon is **Fagotto** (Italian term).

1750. Another name for the English Horn is **Cor Anglais**.

1751. Yes, some Woodwind instruments are transposing instruments. Examples: Clarinet in B♭, English Horn in F, Alto Saxophone in E♭.

1752. The **Treble clef** is used for writing music for the Flute.

1753. The **Bass clef** is used for writing music for the Bassoon.

1754. The main instruments in the Brass family are: **Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, and Tuba**.

1755. The highest sounding member of the Brass family is the **Trumpet**.

1756. The lowest sounding member of the Brass family is the **Tuba**.

1757. Brass instruments **Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, and Tuba**.

1758. Trumpet, Horn in F, Cornet

1759. Treble clef

1760. Treble clef

1761. Bass clef (sometimes tenor clef)

1762. Bass clef

1763. Timpani,

1764. Definite pitch and Indefinite pitch instrument (Pitched and unpitched percussion)

1765. Side Drum

1766. Crash Cymbals

1767. G, D, A, E

1768. Violin

1769. Tuba

1770. Bassoon

1771. 47 strings

1772. 7 pedals

1773. Bassoon

1774. Violin

1775. Trombone

1776. Cornet

1777. Snare Drum

1778. Timpani has a definite pitch; Bass Drum has an indefinite pitch

1779. Saxophone

1780. Trumpet

1781. String instrument

1782. Brass instrument

1783. Circular coiled tubing and mellow tone

1784. Timpani

1785. Bright and expressive

1786. Piccolo

1787. Oboe or Bassoon

1788. To add rhythm, color, and dramatic effects

1789. Metal, usually bronze

1790. Trumpet

1791. The sound-producing mechanism of a Xylophone is striking wooden bars with mallets, causing them to vibrate and produce sound.

1792. The main difference between the Trombone and Trumpet is that the Trombone uses a slide to change pitch, while the Trumpet uses valves.

1793. The Brass instrument used in military bands for signals is the Bugle.

1794. The Brass instrument commonly used in orchestras for powerful sounds is the French horn.

1795. The instrument known for its "shout" in Brass music is the Trumpet.

1796. There is one reed in a Clarinet.

Piano

1797. (2) Hammers

1798. (2) The sound becomes louder

1799. (3) To amplify the sound

1800. (3) By striking the strings with hammers

1801. (1) They create vibrations that produce sound

1802. (3) Bartolomeo Cristofori

1803. (2) 1700

1804. (3) Italy

1805. (2) Harpsichord

1806. (2) Keys

1807. (2) Felt

1808. (3) Strings

1809. (2) It amplifies the sound

1810. (2) Damper Pedal

1811. (2) Una Corda Pedal

1812. (1) Makes the sound last longer

1813. (2) Soft Pedal

1814. (3) Sostenuto Pedal

1815. (2) 88

1816. (2) The string vibrates and produces sound

1817. (3) To strike the strings and create sound

1818. (2) A hammer strikes a string to create sound

1819. (2) The length, thickness, and tension of the string

1820. (2) To stop the strings from vibrating when a key is released

1821. (3) Steel

1822. (3) Pinblock

1823. (3) 7¼

1824. (4) Electric violin

1825. (1) Grand piano

1826. (3) Grand piano

1827. (2) It allows some notes to sustain while others do not

1828. (1) All dampers lift, allowing the strings to ring freely

1829. (3) Sostenuto Pedal

1830. (1) Practice pedal (mute pedal)

1831. (3) A = 440 Hz

1832. (3) Tuning hammer

1833. (1) The soundboard expands and contracts with humidity

1834. (3) About 230

1835. (2) To create lower frequencies

1836. The piano is a keyboard instrument.

1837. The piano produces sound by hammers striking strings when keys are pressed.

1838. When you press a piano key, it causes a hammer to strike a string, producing sound.

1839. The hammers strike the strings inside the piano to create sound.

1840. The piano was invented by Bartolomeo Cristofori.

1841. The piano was invented in Italy.

1842. Around the year 1700.

1843. The harpsichord and clavichord were used before the piano.

1844. The piano could play both loud and soft sounds, unlike the harpsichord and clavichord.

1845. The original name of the piano was "gravicembalo col piano e forte."

1846. The name "piano" came from shortening the original Italian name which means "soft and loud."

1847. The soundboard amplifies the sound of the vibrating strings.

1848. The hammers strike the strings to produce sound.

1849. The hammers are covered with felt.

1850. The soundboard makes the sound louder and richer.

1851. The three pedals are the soft pedal (una corda), sostenuto pedal, and sustain pedal (damper pedal).

1852. Another name for the sustain pedal is the damper pedal.

1853. The sustain pedal lifts all the dampers, allowing the strings to vibrate freely.

1854. Another name for the soft pedal is the una corda pedal.

1855. The soft pedal shifts the action so that the hammers hit fewer strings, making a softer sound.

1856. The una corda pedal changes the sound by making it softer and more delicate.

1857. The sostenuto pedal sustains only selected notes while others remain unaffected.

1858. No, not all pianos have a sostenuto pedal.

1859. In some upright pianos, the middle pedal acts as a practice pedal that softens the sound.

1860. The sustain pedal makes the sound last longer.

1861. The soft pedal makes the sound softer.

1862. The sostenuto pedal only affects certain notes.

1863. The sustain pedal is located on the right.

1864. The piano uses hammers to strike strings, unlike other string instruments that are bowed or plucked.

1865. Pressing a key with more force makes the hammer strike the string harder, creating a louder sound.

1866. Thicker strings are used for lower notes because they vibrate more slowly.

1867. When you release a key, the damper falls back on the string, stopping the sound.

1868. The piano is called a percussion instrument because sound is produced by hammers striking the strings.

1869. The piano is a keyboard instrument with strings and hammers. When a key is pressed, a hammer strikes a string, producing sound. The volume depends on the force of the key press.

1870. Bartolomeo Cristofori invented the piano.

1871. He was Italian.

1872. It was invented around the year 1700.

1873. The harpsichord and clavichord were used before the piano.

1874. It is called pianoforte because it can play both soft (piano) and loud (forte) sounds.

1875. The “action” of the piano refers to the mechanism that connects the keys to the hammers. When a key is pressed, it triggers a series of levers that cause the hammer to strike the string, then fall back, allowing the string to vibrate.

Drum kit

1876. (3) Snare Drum

1877. (2) With a foot pedal

1878. (3) "Chick"

1879. (3) Bass Drum

1880. (1) To create a steady rhythm

1881. (3) Crash Cymbal

1882. (2) To play the drums and cymbals

1883. (2) Two or more

1884. (3) Snare Drum

1885. (2) Ride Cymbal

1886. (2) A foot pedal

1887. (3) Snare Drum

1888. (2) To add different tones and fills

1889. (3) Bass Drum

1890. (2) They make a sharp "chick" sound