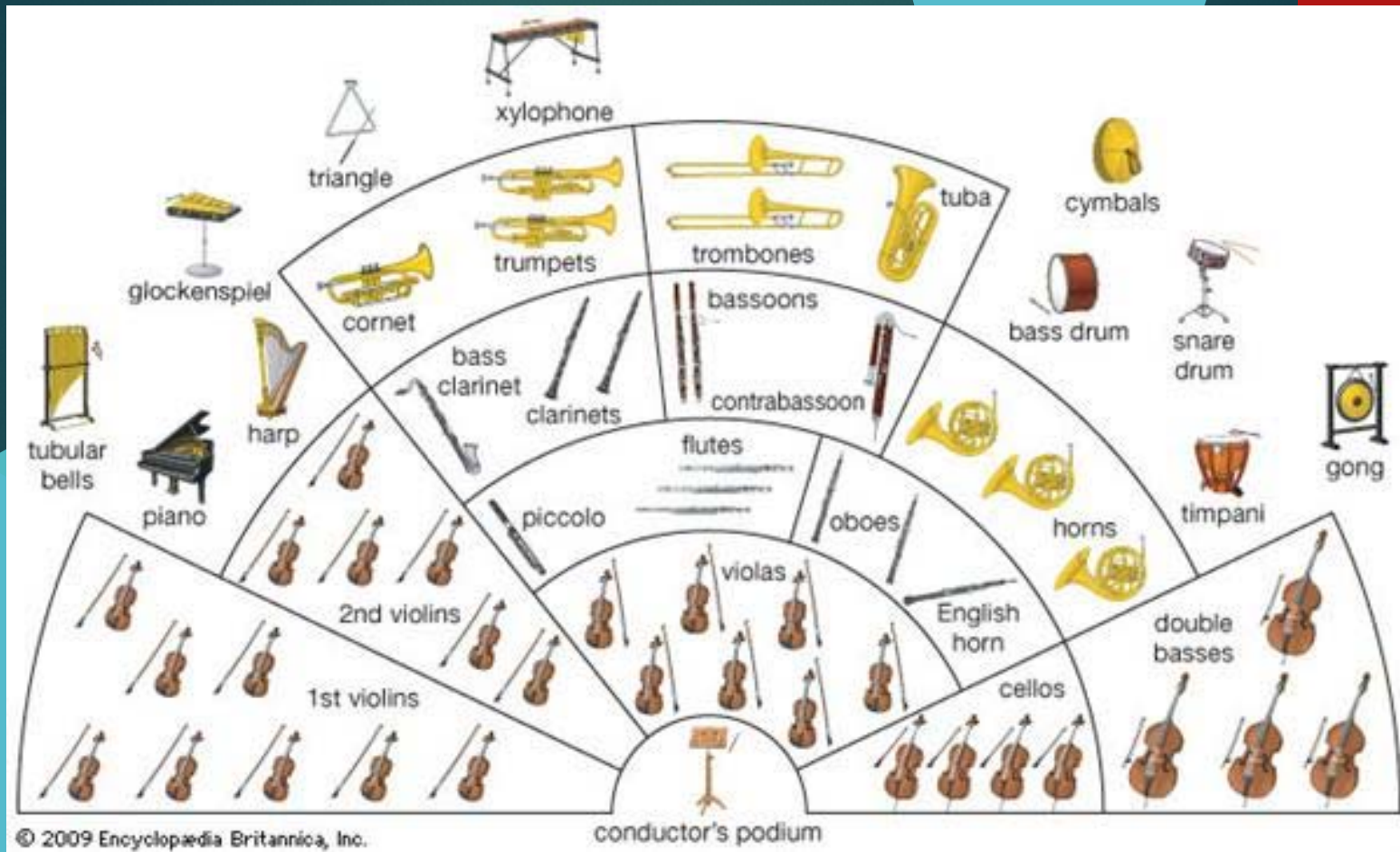


The image features a dark teal background. In the top right corner, there is a small red rectangle. Scattered across the background are several light blue circles of varying sizes. The text 'THE ORCHESTRA' is centered in a white, sans-serif font. The word 'THE' is on the top line, and 'ORCHESTRA' is on the bottom line, with the 'O' in 'ORCHESTRA' partially overlapping a large light blue circle on the left.

# THE ORCHESTRA



- ▶ STRINGS
- ▶ WOODWIND

- BRASS WIND
- PERCUSSION
- KEYBOARD

# Three types of woodwind instrument groups

- ▶ Single Reed
- ▶ Double Reed
- ▶ No Reed



Single Reed



Double Reed



# WOODWINDS

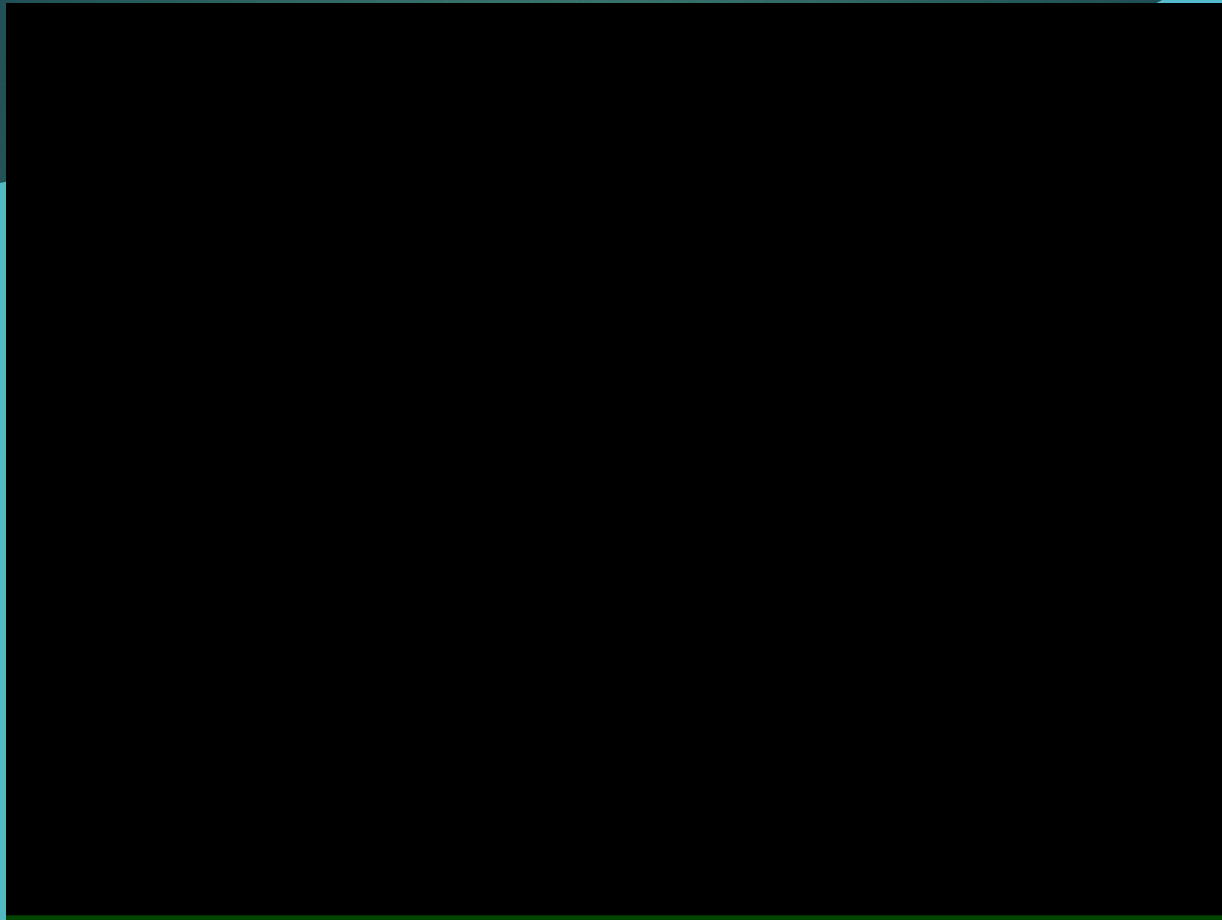


FLUTE

PICCOLO



# C.P.E. Bach – Allegro from Sonata in A minor



# OBOE & COR ANGLAIS (ENGLISH HORN)



Gabriel's Oboe from Ennio Morricone



Dvorak's "New World" Symphony

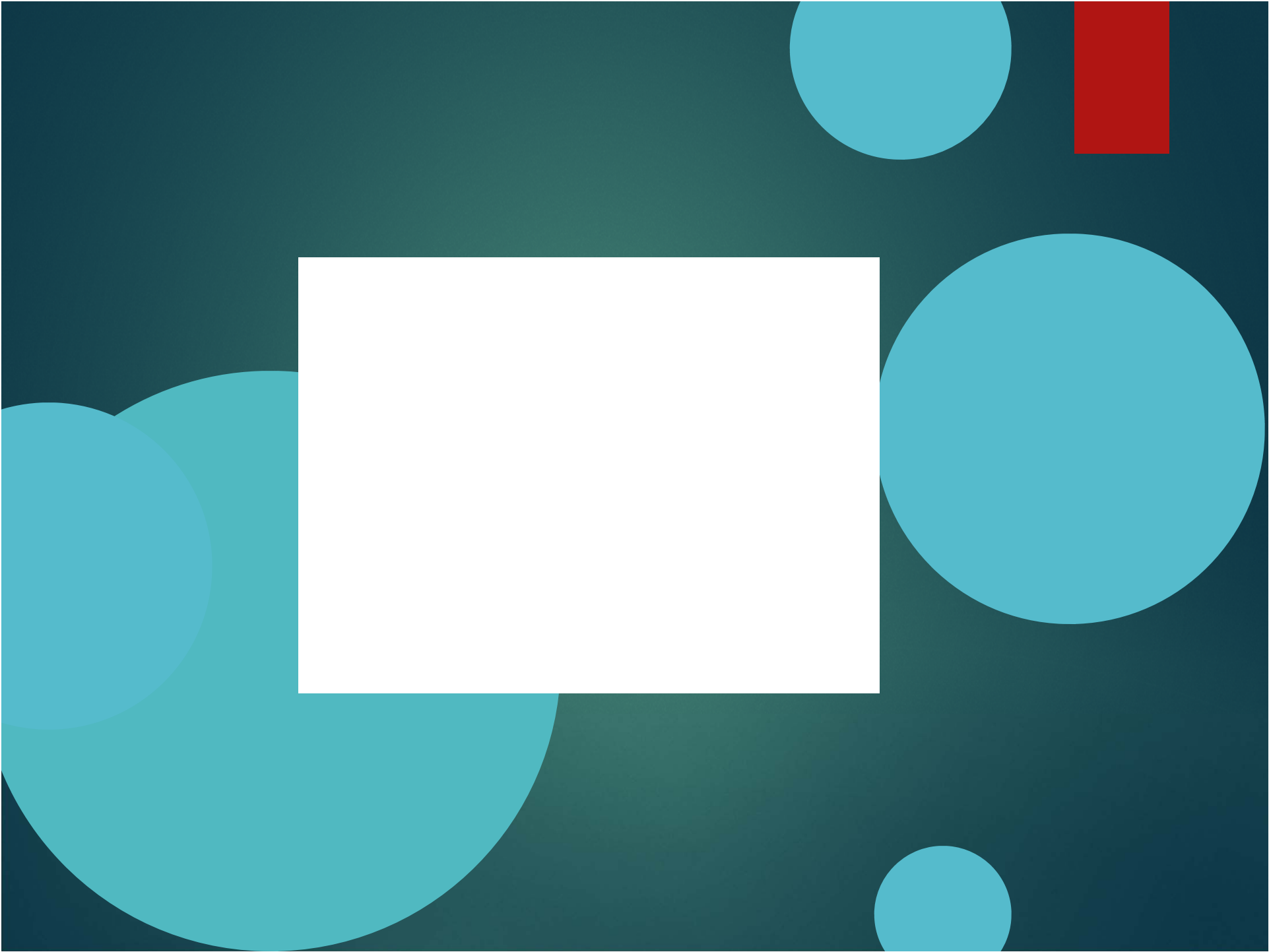


# Bassoon & Contrabassoon



Double Reed







# CLARINET & BASS CLARINET



Single Reed

# Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue



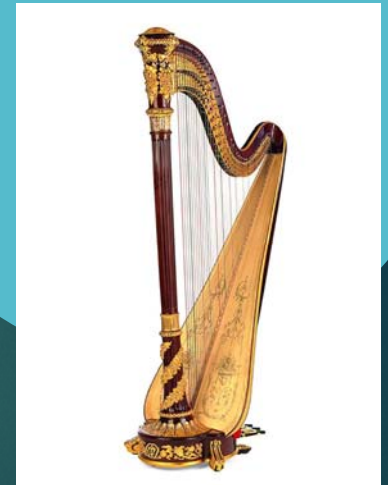
# Saxophone



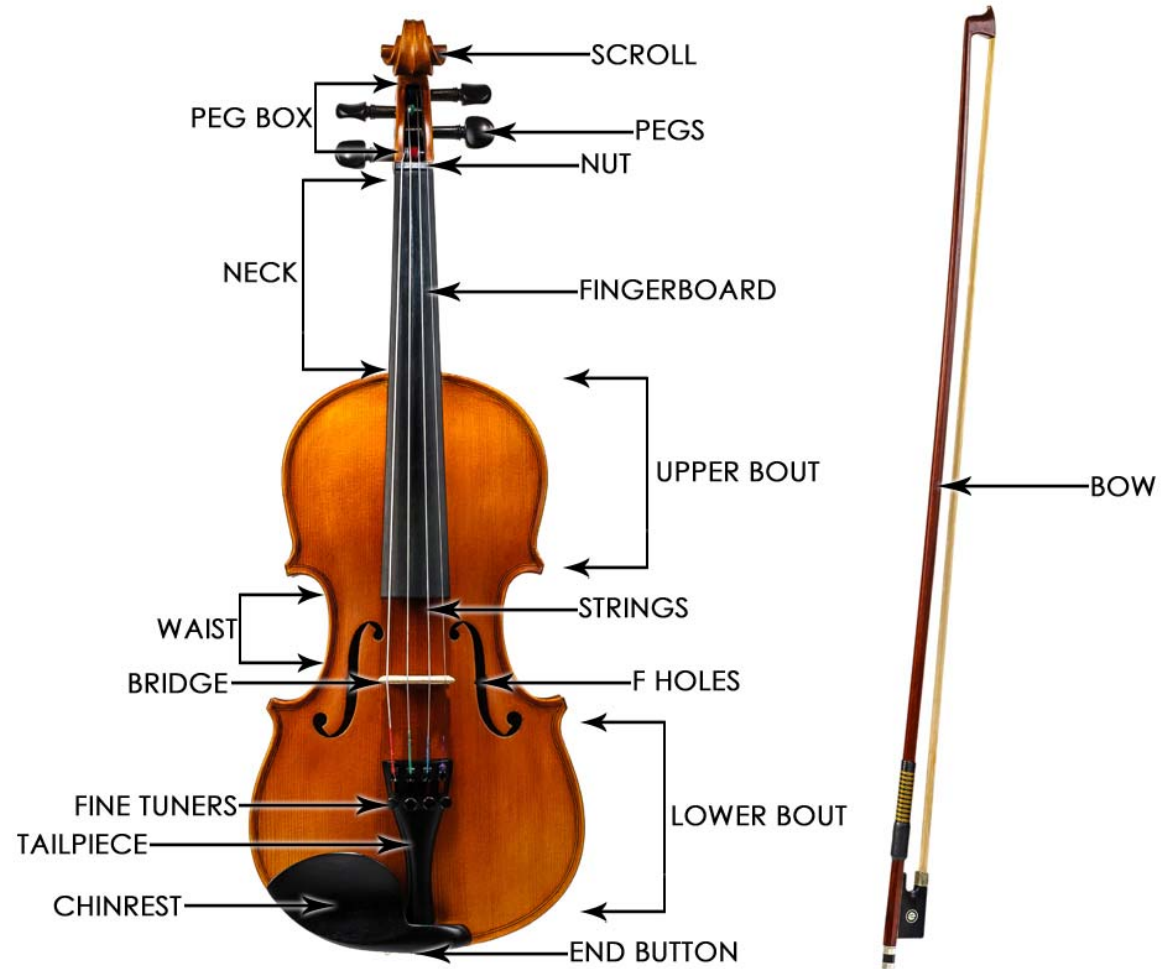
Adolph Sax

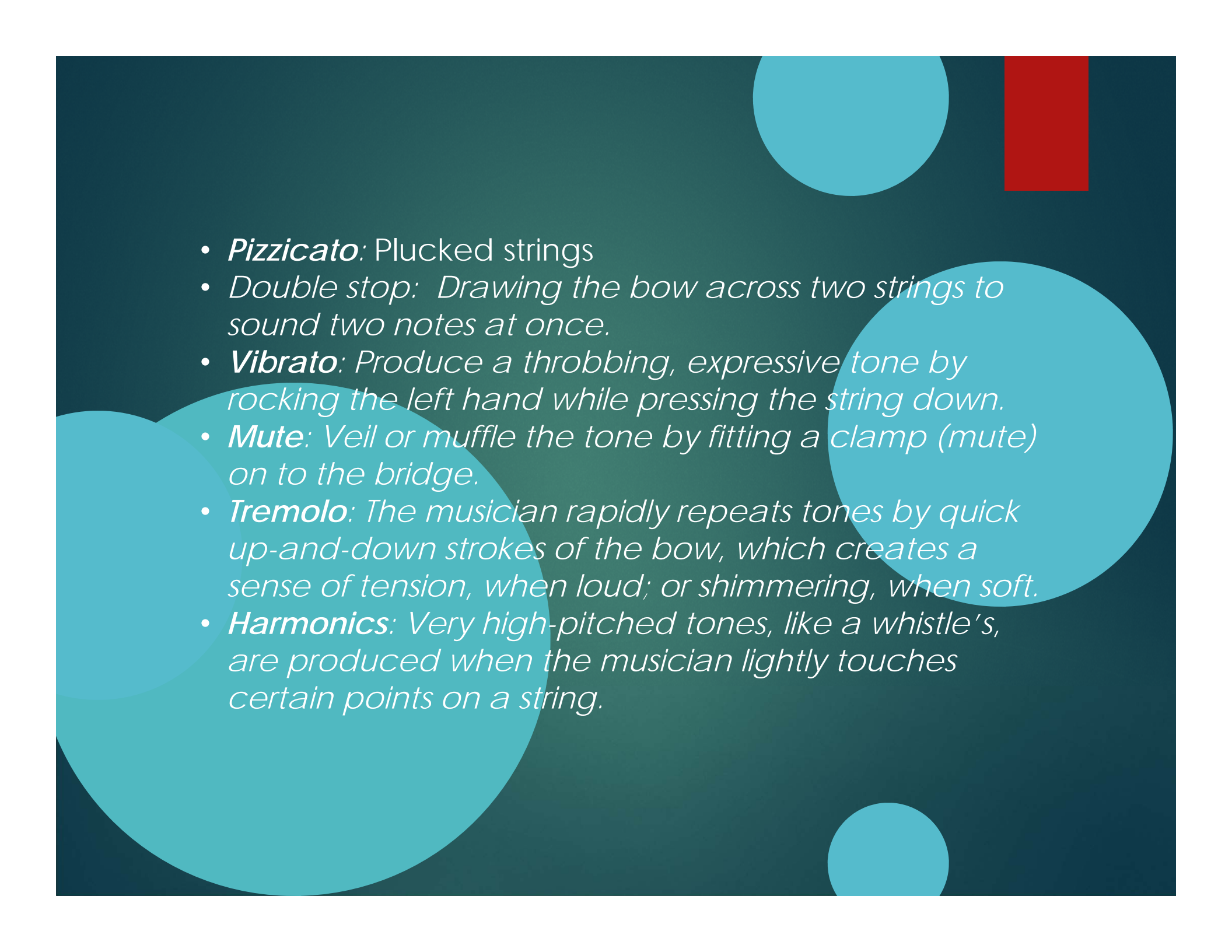


# STRINGS

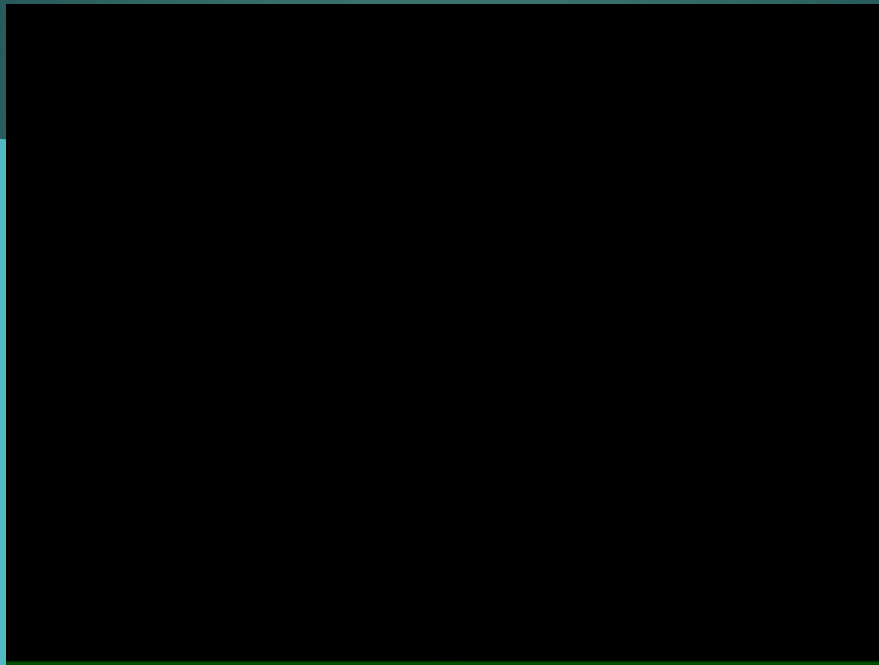






- 
- ***Pizzicato***: Plucked strings
  - *Double stop*: Drawing the bow across two strings to sound two notes at once.
  - ***Vibrato***: Produce a throbbing, expressive tone by rocking the left hand while pressing the string down.
  - ***Mute***: Veil or muffle the tone by fitting a clamp (mute) on to the bridge.
  - ***Tremolo***: The musician rapidly repeats tones by quick up-and-down strokes of the bow, which creates a sense of tension, when loud; or shimmering, when soft.
  - ***Harmonics***: Very high-pitched tones, like a whistle's, are produced when the musician lightly touches certain points on a string.

# Schubert "Trout" Quintet



# BRASS WIND



TRUMPET



TROMBONE



FRENCH HORN



TUBA

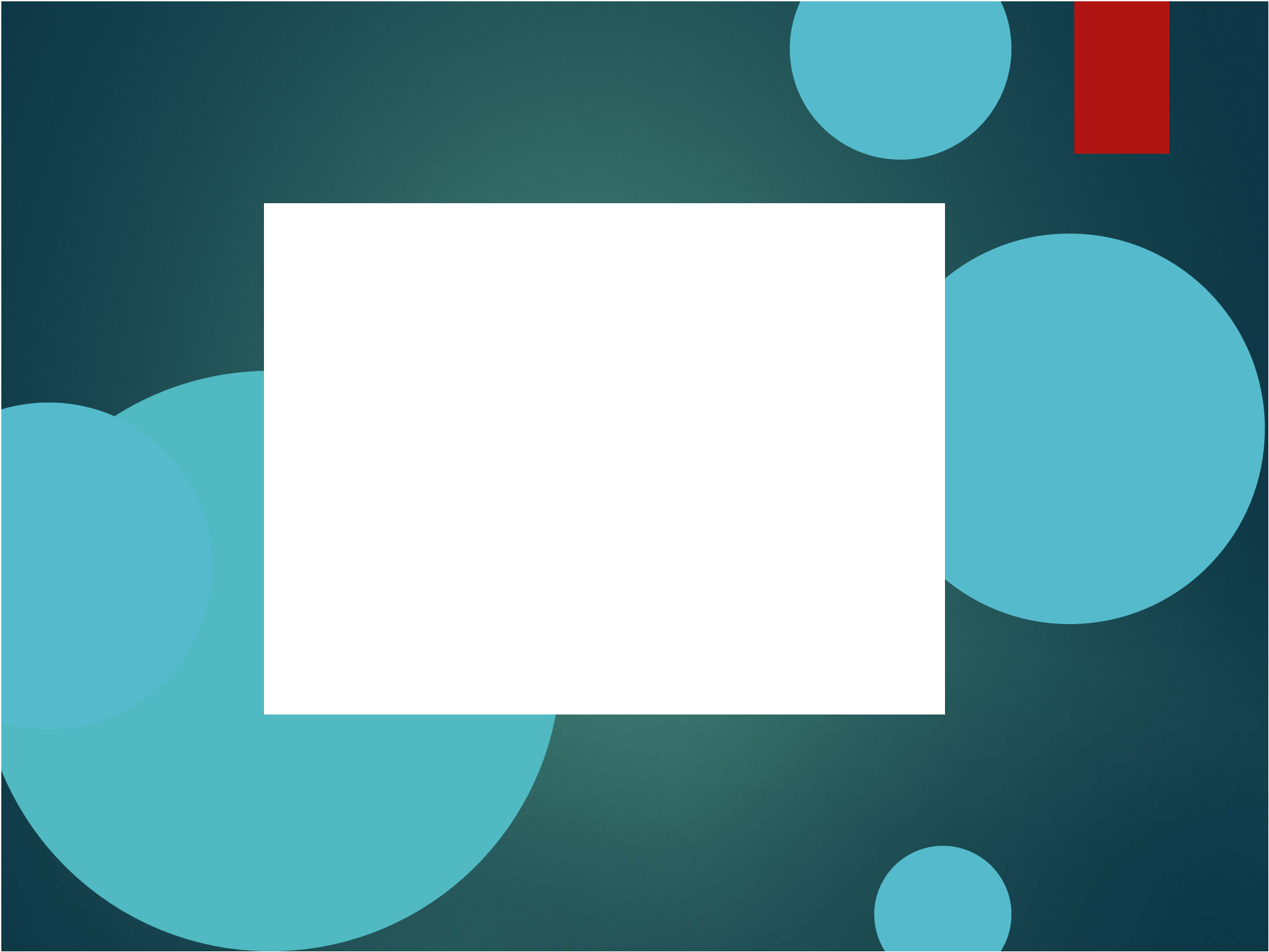


# Penny Lane – Canadian Brass



# PERCUSSION

DEFINITE PITCH	INDEFINITE PITCH
TIMPANI (KETTLEDRUMS)	SNARE DRUM (SIDE DRUM)
GLOCKENSPIEL	BASS DRUM
XYLOPHONE	TAMBOURINE
CELESTA	TRIANGLE
CHIMES	CYMBALS
	GONG (TAM-TAM)



# KEYBOARD



Pipe organ



Piano



Harpsichord



Volgh#!

---

NO4#           Nhqq|#Olp/#432432534<

# Conclusion

- ▶ Sound production for each section:
  - ▶ Strings: The vibration of string produces sound, vibration is produced when the string is rubbed by a bow, plucked or struck.
  - ▶ Woodwind: The vibration through the column of air or reed produces the sound
  - ▶ Brass wind: Vibration is produced by the performer's lips tension that sets the column of air in motion.
  - ▶ Percussion: A vibration produces sounds of definite or indefinite pitch percussion when the instrument is shaken or struck



# Benjamin Britten

The young person's guide to the orchestra

# Music in the Middle Ages (450 – 1450)

- ▶ During the Middle Ages, musicians worked for churches, courts, and towns.
- ▶ Most medieval music was vocal, though musicians also performed on a wide variety of instrument.
- ▶ After about 1000, organs and bells become increasingly common in cathedrals and monastic churches.



# GREGORIAN CHANT

- ▶ Western Plainchant
- ▶ Chant is in **Monophonic Texture**
- ▶ Flexible rhythm, with little sense of beat
- ▶ Passed along by oral tradition



# Church Modes

What to do?



C IONIAN (FROM C MAJOR)

C DORIAN (FROM B FLAT MAJOR)

C PHRYGIAN (FROM A FLAT MAJOR)

C LYDIAN (FROM G MAJOR)

C MIXOLYDIAN (FROM F MAJOR)

C AEOLIAN (FROM E FLAT MAJOR)

C LOKRIAN (FROM D FLAT MAJOR)

# Alleluia: Vidimus stellam

- ▶ Latinized form of the Hebrew *hallelujah* (*praise the lord*)
- ▶ Chant is in A – B – A form