

Yaniv Segal

# The Harmony Games

# The Harmony Games

(2021 Revised Version)

Yaniv Segal

## INTRODUCTION

Brisk (♩=144)

Narrator



Good morning everyone! Welcome to The Harmony Games  
with the ORCHESTRA, led by conductor NAME!

Orchestra  
reduction

(S. Dr.)

*fp**sfz*

3

Glock.

*f*

7

Str.

*ff*

My name is NAME  
and I'm thrilled to be  
with you today.

Let me ask you a question:  
Have any of you ever heard a live  
symphony orchestra before?

Wow, that's  
great!

10

Drums

*p*

3

3

3

3

Hearing music performed live by  
so many musicians is an  
exhilarating experience!

I have another  
question:

**15**

*Tutti*

*p* *f*

Perc.

Do you know the story of The Harmony Games - when musicians  
first began to play together?

**17**

**21**

*p*

Winds + Str.

No? Well, today we will tell you about these legendary Games, and how  
the first orchestra came to be.

**25**

*poco a poco cresc.*

**29**

*p poco a poco cresc.* *f*

Tbn.

35

(TIMP)

Our story begins in a faraway  
land, many many years ago.

42

*dim.*

*pp*

Vc. + Db. (pizz.)

*pp*

There were four families, who all  
wanted to rule the land.

45

48

Vlms. (pizz.)

*mp*

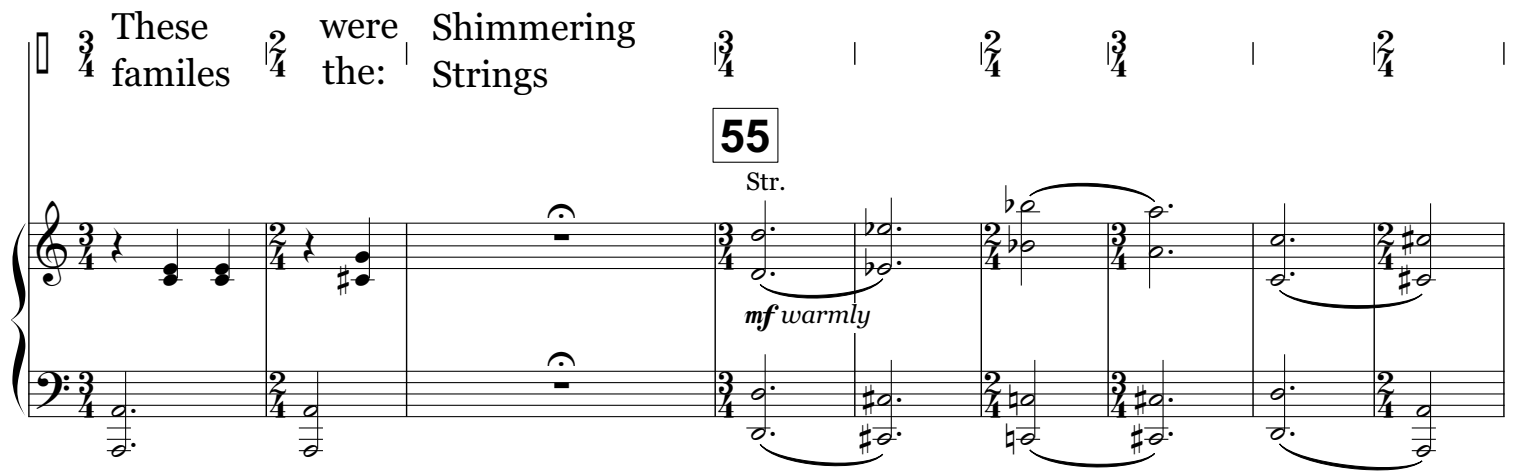
*mp*

These families were the: Shimmering Strings

55

Str.

*mf warmly*



Wondrous Woodwinds

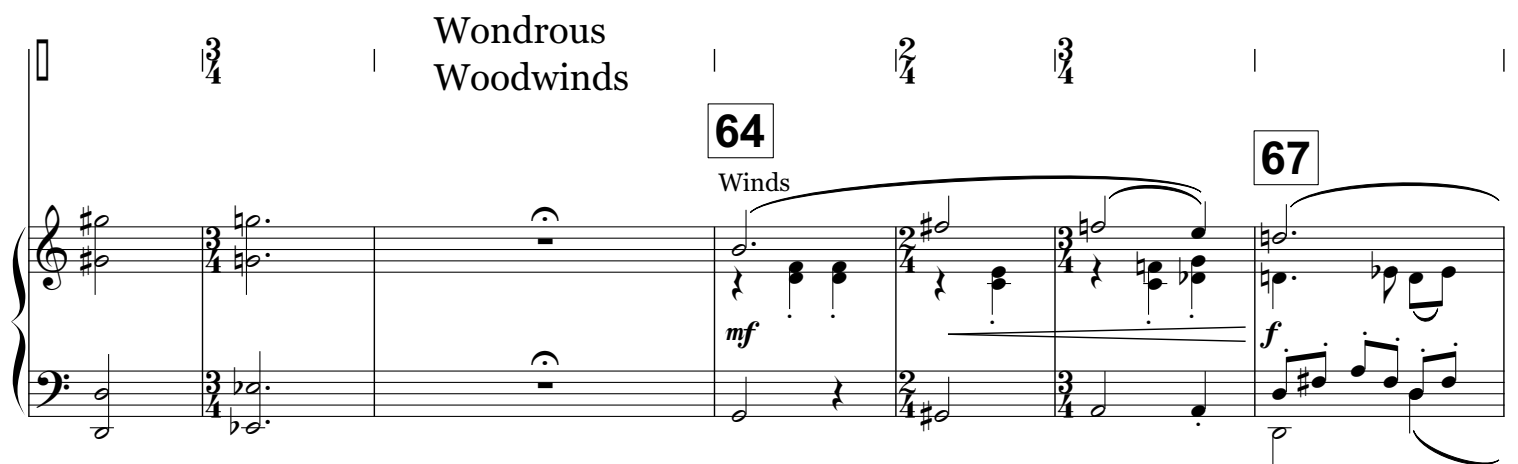
64

Winds

*mf*

67

*f*

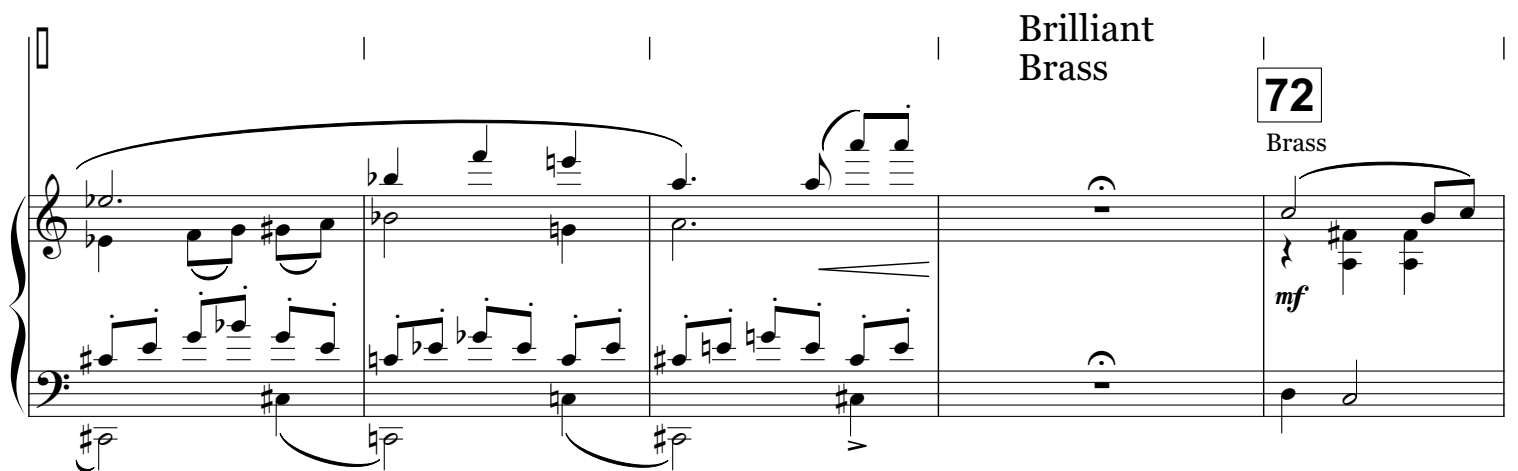


Brilliant Brass

72

Brass

*mf*

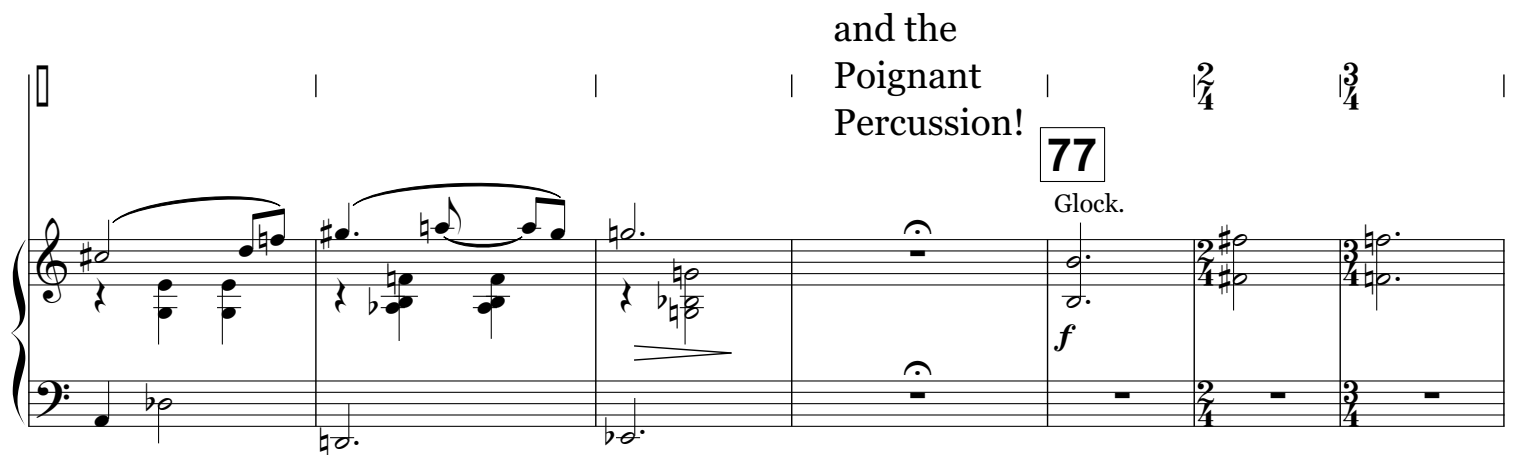


and the Poignant Percussion!

77

Glock.

*f*



Even though each of the families loved music, they just could not get along.

No one from one family was allowed to play with another.

82

Cym.

Perc.

Vc. + Db.

*p*

There were epic battles for control over the land.

84 BATTLE

88

Str.

*f*

92

Winds

Tpt.

*p*

*f*

*p*

*p*

*f*

*p*

Listen to the winds launching shrieking volleys!

96

98

Winds

*f*

*sfz*

Vc.

Db.

*p*

First system of the musical score, measures 1-4. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand features a complex melodic line with many accidentals and slurs. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of the musical score, measures 5-8. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a measure rest in measure 6. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure numbers 104 and 106 are indicated in boxes. The text "Hear the strings taking shots with their bows!" is written above the staff. The instruction "Str." appears above measure 8, and "ff" is written below the staff in measure 8.

Third system of the musical score, measures 9-12. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a measure rest in measure 10. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure number 110 is indicated in a box.

Fourth system of the musical score, measures 13-16. The music is in 3/4 time. The right hand has a melodic line with a measure rest in measure 13. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. Measure number 114 is indicated in a box. Dynamic markings *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, and *sfz* are written below the staff, corresponding to the measures.

Can you hear the percussion  
marching to battle?

118 120 124

Timp. Perc. *f*

*p*

126

And there's the Brass family trying to  
blow all the houses down!

130 133 136 140

Tpt. Winds *f* *pp*

Brass *ff* *p*



2/4 3/4 | 4/4 Everyone was fighting all the time! |

144

Bsn.

Fl.

*p*

Perc. +

*sfz*

*p*

Db.

*f*

147

Str.

Timp.

*f*

Hns.

*f*

Tpt.

Tbn.

Tba.

*f*

152

Str.

*p* *ff*

Until eventually everyone was so tired of constantly fighting that they all fell to the ground, exhausted.

**159** Str. (pizz.) **163**

*f* *dim.* *p*

**168** Vln. Cl.

*dim.* *mp* *p* *pp*

The family Elders declared a truce because all that fighting all the time was no good.

They created a special musical tournament held every four years, called THE HARMONY GAMES.

### The Harmony Games

**174** Meno mosso (♩=108)

Cym. *p* Hp. + Db. Timp. *p*

Each family sent their bravest, brightest,  
youngest, musical talents to compete;

177

Musical score for measures 177-182. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 177 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

and the winner would become the  
next ruler of the land.

183

Musical score for measures 183-187. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 183 starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Every Harmony Games  
had a special theme.

187

Musical score for measures 187-192. The score is in 3/4 time. Measure 187 starts with a piano (p) dynamic. The melody is in the treble clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The bass line is in the bass clef, featuring a triplet of eighth notes. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

One year, the theme was Dance Music.

$\frac{4}{4}$  The String Family won that year with a lilting  $\frac{3}{4}$   
Habanera.

**191** Habanera

Str.  
*mf*

**195**

Vlns.  
*mf* schmaltsy

**201**

When the theme was Party Music,  
the Percussion Family reveled and  
rejoiced in victory!

**208** Dance Party (♩=144)

Agogo Bells + Whistle

*f*

Drums

*f*

**213**

The Brass family  
marched to victory in  
the Parade Music year!

**218** March (♩=120)

Tpt.

*p* *f*

Perc.

**224**

Last Games, the theme was  
Music and Weather.

The Strings came up with a  
beautiful sunshiny melody:

### 229 Pastoral (♩=108)

Str.

The Percussion worked on  
a rainy number,

But the Woodwinds' tornado music  
literally blew everyone away.

### 235 Rain

Rain Stick

### 236 Tornado (♩=144)

Winds

**f**  
Brass  
(air through the instrument)

*sfz* *sfz*

**241**

*p* *sfz*

Things had been the same for so long, but for the 50th Games, the elders announced a special theme:

(announcer:)  
MATHEMUSICA!!

S. Dr.

The rules were announced:

Each family must show how Math relates to Music.  
You have one hour to compose a piece of music.

**245** Stealthy ( $\text{♩}=72$ )

Orch.

Winds

*spoken: huh?*

*p*

The family whose music is the most interesting,  
most impressive, and best able to explain Math will  
be crowned the winner.

On your mark,  
Get set,  
Go!

249

Whistle

The families were in a panic.

"What does music have to do with Math?" they asked each other.

"Math is Math. Music is Music! What should we do? What should we do?"

Everyone started talking at once!

256 Tick-tock (♩=120)

Vamp

Wood Bl.

*mf*

accel.

Tutti (random high notes/rhythms)

But quickly they settled down to work, focusing on their talents

and unique musical skills, knowing they only had one hour to

create the best piece of mathematical music to win!

Faster (♩=144)

Vamp



(Announcer:)

Alright everyone,  
time is UP.Introduce your  
instruments,**260** Brisk (♩=144)

Tgl.

Str. (Pizz.)

Winds

*p*

**263**Explain your  
math concepts,and then perform your Magnificent  
Melodious Mathematical Music!

Winds

Vlns.

Let the Harmony  
Games Begin!First up will be the  
String Family.**269**

(Tam-Tam)

*f*

Lady Viola, the string family  
representative, looked a little  
nervous as she started.**STRINGS****271** Brisk (♩=144)

Str.

*fp*

*f*

(Viola:)

Hello Everyone, we are  
the String Family.

275

Oh goody, I see some hands, that makes me  
feel a lot less nervous.Has anyone here ever  
played on a string  
instrument before?We string players pull our bows back and forth to make the strings vibrate and create  
sound.

The smallest and highest is  
the violin

277 Flowing (♩=144)

281

284

The viola is larger and has a deeper sound

288 291

Vla.

Hp.

*p* *f*

Larger and lower still is the cello.

295 298

Hp.

Vc.

*p* *p* *f*

The biggest and lowest is the double bass.

302 305 308

Db.

+ Str.

*p* *f* *p*

312 318

*f*

□ 4 We battle our opponents,  
high and low.

2/4

3/4

2/4

326

328

333

□ 2/4 3/4 But mostly we like elegant and  
graceful melodies.

2/4

3/4

2/4

339

344

348

Did I introduce everyone in  
the String family?

No? Oh yeah!  
The Harp!

Whom did I forget?

352

(Harpist)

spoken: "ahem"

353

Harp, L'istesso tempo (♩=144)  
Hp.

*f* solo

357

Waitaminute! What did I  
just say string players need  
to use to make the strings  
vibrate?

Right, the bow!

But since harpists don't have  
bows, they have to pluck the  
strings instead!

363

Str.

raise bow up high

The rest of the Strings family can also  
use their fingers to pluck the strings

**364**

**367**

Str. (pizz.)

*mp* (pizz.)

Hp.

**371**

Str.

Hp.

*f*

Now that's everyone in the family. So it is time for our  
Mathemusica presentation: Creating a Melody through  
addition.

**376** Lively (♩=144)

Str.

*f* (pizz.)

Let's start with  
one note

The same  
note can be  
REALLY high,

REALLY  
low,

Or in any register  
in between!

**379**

IT COULD BE  
LOUD!

or soft.

Let's hear that note again,  
played by all the strings.

381

Musical score for measures 381-383. Measure 381 starts with a piano introduction. Measure 382 has a forte (*ff*) dynamic. Measure 383 has a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic.

Did that sound like a melody?

Was that a melody?  
(Yes/no?)

Then let's use addition to ADD  
another note.

Let's add another!

384

386

Musical score for measures 384-386. Measure 384 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 385 is a whole rest. Measure 386 has a piano (*p*) dynamic.

It's starting to sound  
melodious!

Is that a melody?

Let's add another note!

So far we've only used  
4 notes...

389

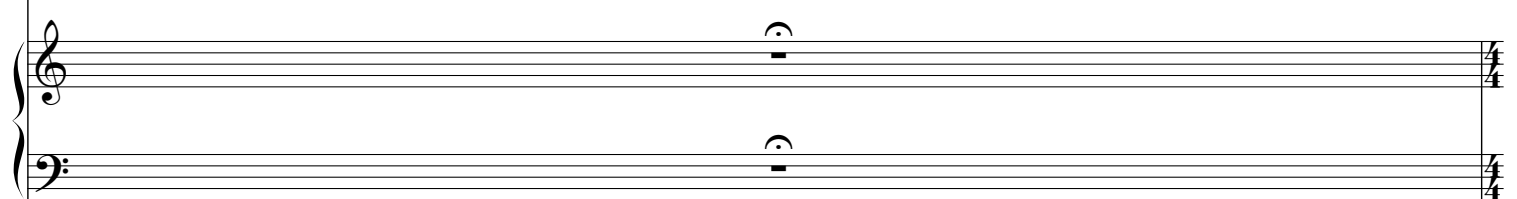
392

Musical score for measures 389-392. Measure 389 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measure 390 has a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 391 is a whole rest. Measure 392 has a piano (*p*) dynamic.

We'd like to keep adding more...

Does anyone know how many notes there are for us to use?

Listen closely and see if you can count how many notes you hear!

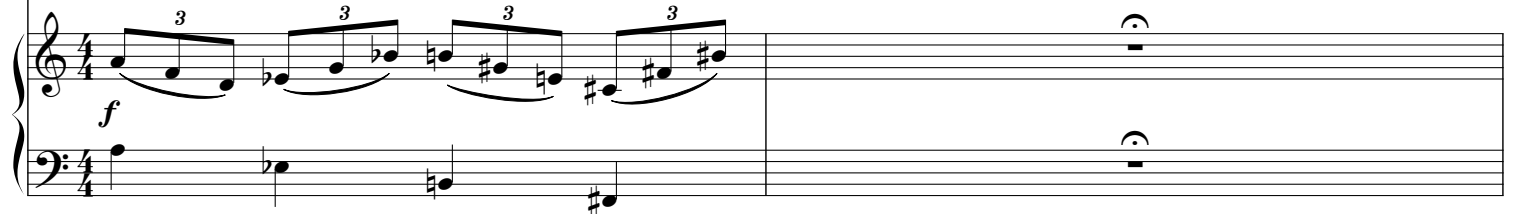


Whoa that flew by!

Did anyone catch that?

Let's try again, but we'll put the notes in chromatic order this time.

395



Any guesses?

Let's try again, a little slower please.

Remember to count the notes you hear!

397





still  
slower?

("mouth" counting with the kids)

399 401

(If necessary: "How many notes did you hear?")

12! EXCELLENT!

These 12 notes can appear in all registers from  
low to high!

404

Now let's write a melody  
using all 12 notes!

Here's the first four:

Let's add four more!

**408** **411**

mf

This musical score is for measures 408 to 411. It is written for piano in 3/4 time. The melody in the right hand consists of half notes: G4 (flat), A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line in the left hand consists of half notes: E3, F3, G3, A3, G3, F3, E3. The dynamic marking *mf* is present at the beginning of measure 408.

And four more makes twelve!

**416**

This musical score is for measures 416 to 423. The melody in the right hand consists of half notes: G4 (flat), A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3. The bass line in the left hand consists of half notes: E3, F3, G3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. The final measure (423) contains a whole note G2 in the right hand and a whole note G2 in the left hand, both marked with a breath mark (h).

But I have a secret to tell you! One of my favorite things about playing a string instrument is that we can slide between those 12 notes, and play an infinite number of in-between notes!

This is called GLISSANDO!

**424**

*f*

This musical score is for measure 424. It shows a glissando in the right hand, indicated by a line connecting a half note G4 (flat) to a half note A4. The left hand has a whole rest. The dynamic marking *f* is present.

It's fun to play  
AND fun to say!

Glis - san - do!

Now you try  
it with me:

Glis - san - do!

429

*p* pizz.

433

Tbn.

*f* solo

Hey! Who was that?  
The Trombone?

Why, I didn't know you could glissando!

435

Cl. ("Rhapsody in Blue")

*p* cresc.

And the clarinet too?

What's going on?

And percussion?

All this time we thought only  
strings could glissando...

437

Timp.

*f*

Maybe some of the others  
instruments can join in quietly with  
their glissandos for the strings  
family's final demonstration?

$\frac{3}{4}$

**439** Strings Finale (♩=144)

Vln. *f*

Tbn. *mf*

Orch.

**445**

Vln.

Exquisite!

How about a round of  
applause for the String  
Lullaby?

$\frac{4}{4}$

gliss.  
Slide Whistle

(Narrator:) The Elders were not pleased  
that other instruments joined in with the  
Strings, but at least no lasting harm  
seemed to be done...

(Announcer:) Next up in the  
Harmony Games Mathematica  
Edition is the Woodwind Family!

## WINDS

**454** Whimsical (♩=104)

Str.

*p* pizz.

(Narrator) Lord Reed got up to  
introduce the family:

(Lord Reed:) Hello  
Everyone, we are the

**459**

(Drums)

*p*

Won-der-ful,

whim-si-cal,

wa-cky,

**463**

Winds

*mf*

Does anyone know why we are called  
woodwinds?

Wood- winds!

RIGHT our instruments come from  
wood, and we blow air through them to  
make them sound.

467

Can anyone here whistle?

Great! When the conductor  
shows you, whistle loudly!

Now a soft  
whistle.

Now a really  
short one!

469

I think you are ready to join the Woodwind  
family...

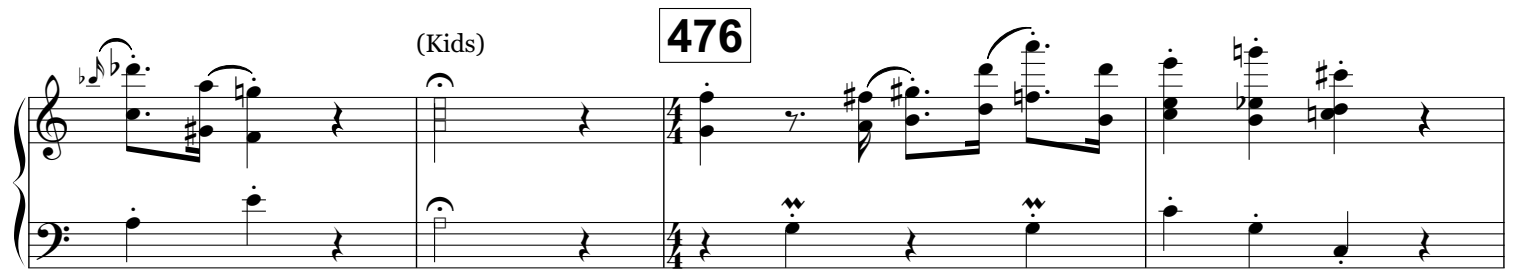
We're gonna play a piece, and when the  
conductor gives you a cue, you whistle!

Everyone ready?

472

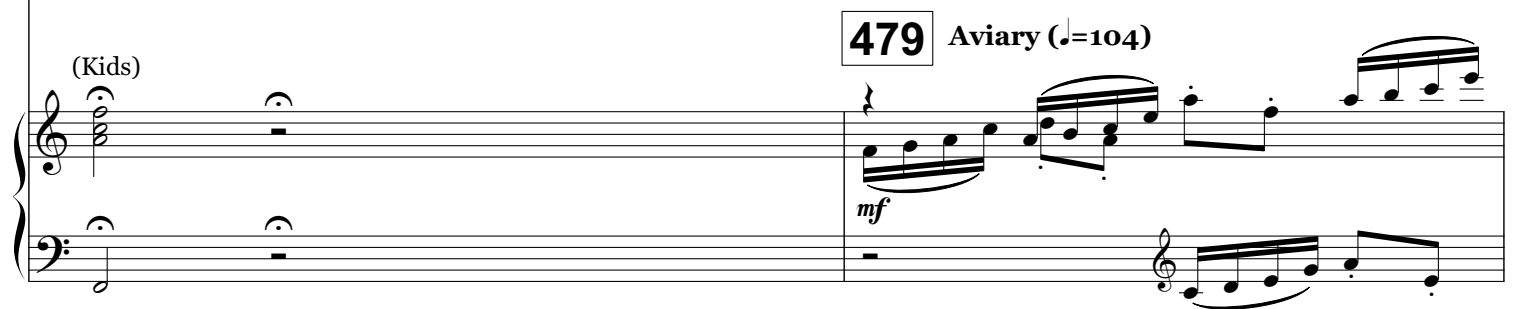
(Kids)

(Kids) **476**

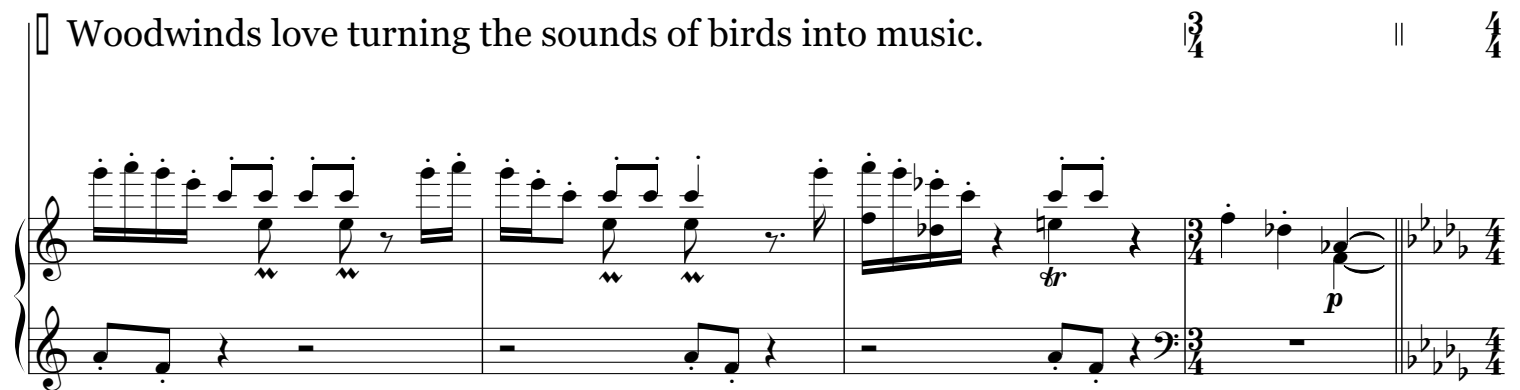


WOOHOO! Congratulations, you  
have all become honorary  
woodwind family members!

(Kids) **479** Aviary (♩=104)



Woodwinds love turning the sounds of birds into music.  $\frac{3}{4}$   $\parallel$   $\frac{4}{4}$



**484**



We fly circles  
around our  
opponents.

**491** Sprightly (♩=160)

The Clarinet can  
disappear

And then sneak  
up on people!

**497** Clarinet



The Bassoon is the  
lowest instrument in  
the Woodwinds.

The oboe has the purest  
tone, and their leadership  
centers the whole troupe.

**498 Bassoon** **499 Oboe**

Bsn. *mf* Ob. "tuning"

Did I forget to  
introduce anyone?

Oh yeah, the FLUTE!  
They play high and fast,  
and everyone else has to catch up!

**500 Flute**

(Flutist) (hold up flute)

**501 Sprightly (♩=160)**

Winds + Cym.

*cresc.*

Well, that's  
everyone!

oops, I mean  
THRILLING,  
Mathemusical  
presentation!

So now it is  
time for our  
trilling...

508

*f*

*tr*

*cheeky*

*f*

We all heard how the strings created a melody  
by adding 12 notes in sequence.

Let's listen to that melody again, performed by  
our lowest instrument... which one was that  
again? YES, our very own BASSOON!

**510** Regal (♩=80)

Bsn.  
*mf*

In the spirit of addition, let's add  
another layer...

Clarinet, Join in!

When they play together, this is called  
HARMONY.

**517**

Cl.

Now, how about some multiplication?  
Let's have the oboe add another layer  
that moves twice as fast!

These elements combine to create  
something called POLYPHONY!

**524**

Ob.

Let's have the flute  
play another layer,  
even faster than the  
oboe!

Musical score for the first system, measures 526-530. The score is written for piano (p) and features a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with longer note values and rests.

**531**

Musical score for the second system, measures 531-535. Measure 531 is marked with a box containing the number 531. A flute (Fl.) entry is indicated in measure 531. The flute part is written in the treble staff and consists of rapid sixteenth-note passages. The piano accompaniment continues in the bass staff.

I love adding all these layers and speeds  
but, wait...

Musical score for the third system, measures 536-538. The score continues the piano accompaniment from the previous system. The treble staff shows the continuation of the melodic line, while the bass staff provides the harmonic support.

Oh No! We cannot add more layers, we  
don't have any more instruments in our  
family with us here today!

(narrator)

Lady Viola felt bad for the  
Wind family. $\frac{2}{2}$ **538**

Tpt. (plunger mute)

wah wah wah wah

She said "If you want, we can join in and  
play our melody. After all, WE wrote it."**540**

(♩=80)

Str.

*p* (pizz.)

One of the percussionists said "The rhythm layer is  
really important, you'll definitely need us"**545**Tambourine  
(hit)

Timp.

*pp*

And the Brass didn't want to  
miss the chance to impress  
everyone either.

549

Tpt. (harmon mute)

*pp* Hn.

*mf* #8

#8+

The Elders looked confused at all  
this cooperation between rival  
families.

553

Str. (pizz.)

*p*

But before they could say anything, Lord Reed had accepted the  
help and everyone started playing the Woodwinds' music!

Cl.

*f*

562

**Winds Finale**  
**poco agitato (♩=88)**

Ob.

*f*

Fl.

Bsn. 3

568 572

ff

578 582

Tpt. Str. Winds

f

That sounded AMAZING!  
Yeah Woodwinds!

We are COOL composers!

While the Woodwinds were  
congratulating themselves, the  
Elders were getting more and  
more flustered.

**587** Ominous (♩=104)

Winds

*p*

Vc. + Db. (pizz.)

What was the big idea? Mixing  
all these instruments and  
families together? This would  
simply lead to no good.

As they muttered to  
themselves, the next  
competitor stood up:

Bsn.

Good day everyone! I am Kween  
Kornet, and I'd like to begin with  
a Fabulous Fanfare!

## BRASS

**593** Fanfare (♩=120)

Brass.

*f*

Timp.



Our Brass Family  
is AMAZING!

A-STOUN- DING!

A-STON-ISH- ING!

**596**

(Brass)

(Drums)

And with our Magnificent  
Marches, we will win,

WIN,

WIN!

**599**

**603** March

Brass

*p*

*f*

Drums

The tuba, deep and powerful, makes the  
ground rumble and our enemies quake!

**611** Tuba

Drums

*p*

**614** (Tutti)

(Tuba) *sfz*

*f solo*

Our heroic horns  
hunger for hunting.

**620** Horns

Hns. *f*

Timp.

Do you remember  
which instrument in  
the brass family can  
play a glissando?

Right!  
The Trombone!

Sometimes the trombone plays  
serious music, and other times,  
they just slide and clown  
around.

**625**

(Trombonist)

(lift trombone)

Tbn. *f*

**627** Trombone, Silly (♩=144)

Winds

Bsn. *(b)*

Last but not least, the trumpet, brilliant  
and bold, leads the charge!

### 638 Trumpet (♩=120)

How do we make our instruments sound  
beautiful?

Like the Woodwinds, we use air, but we don't  
blow it through the instruments, we have to  
buzz our lips on our mouthpieces.

Can we all buzz our lips  
together?

(mouthpiece only)

Awesome, clearly you are all  
meant to be brass players  
when you grow up.

### 642

(mouthpiece only)

So far today we have heard about  
adding notes to make melodies, and  
adding melodies to make harmony.  
We can also add beats to our music.  $\frac{2}{4}$

But what is a beat?

A musical score for a 2/4 meter. The treble clef staff has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a slur over it. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 2/4.

A beat is a rhythmic pulse, just like your heartbeat.  
When there are beats in music, they are grouped  
together in something called a Meter.

Here is some music  
that has a meter of  
2 beats.

**645** Comfortably (♩=108)

A musical score for a 2/4 meter. The treble clef staff has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a slur over it. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 2/4. The percussion part is marked (Perc) and pp. The bass clef staff has a series of eighth notes grouped in threes, with a final whole note chord (F3, A3, C4).

**652**

A musical score for a 2/4 meter. The treble clef staff has a whole note chord (F4, A4, C5) with a slur over it. The bass clef staff has a whole note chord (F3, A3, C4). The key signature has one flat (Bb). The time signature is 2/4. The brass part is marked Brass and f solo. The trumpet part is marked Tpt. and f solo. The bass clef staff has a series of eighth notes grouped in threes, with a final whole note chord (F3, A3, C4).

Did you feel the beats?

Down! Up! Down Up!  
One! Two! One Two!

Let's conduct along with the  
music and we'll feel the beats  
even stronger.

Excellent!

Now let's try it with music.  
Can I have some beats please?

Here's how we conduct in Two:

**660**

One two rea - dy go! (continue "one-two" or  
"down-up")

**662**

**666**

**668**

Excellent! Let's try  
once more, a little  
faster this time.

One two rea - dy go!

**676** Faster (♩=120)

Perc. (Stick clicks)

(continue "one-two" or "down-up")

**680** **682**

Hn.

Fantastic!

Now it is time to transform our  
meter from TWO beats into  
THREE beats!

Listen closely, we will keep the  
melody and harmonies the  
same, but the character of the  $\frac{3}{4}$   
music will sound very  
different!

**688**

**690** **693** **699**

Lilting (♩.=54)

Hn.

Let's try to conduct this one too. Three isn't so bad, I'm sure you can do it!

Down-right-up, etc:  
One, two, three!  
One, two, three!

Excellent, now  
with the music!

Watch my hands, and we'll  
make a triangle:

Let's practice together!  
One, two, three!  
One, two three!

(NOTE: NARRATOR MUST DEMONSTRATE IN MIRROR IMAGE IN ORDER FOR KIDS TO FOLLOW)

**701** Perc. (stick clicks)

One, two, three, rea - dy set, go!

(continue "one-two-three" or "tri-an-gle")

**705** **708** Tpt.

That was super, shall we try one  
more time, a little faster?

Here we go again!

716 **Faster** (♩.=58)

Perc. (Stick clicks)

One, two, three, rea - dy, set, go!

(continue "one-two-three" or "tri-an-gle")

720

723

Ob. + Tbn.

729

Suddenly, someone from the stands yelled in  
a not-so-nice voice: yeah but 2 and 3 are easy  
meters! Can you play in five?

731

Str.

(nyah - nyah - nyah-nyah - nyah)



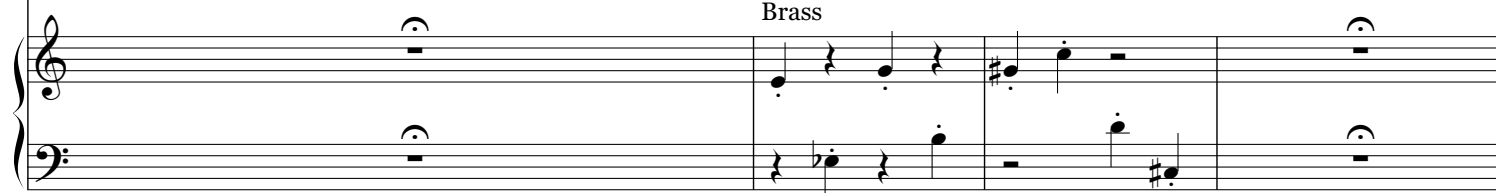
Immediately, the Brass Family got very nervous! Five is tricky! How do you play in five?

We can repeat each note twice:

Kween Kornet said: We can figure this out. Let's take some notes:

**733**

Brass



And three times:

**736**

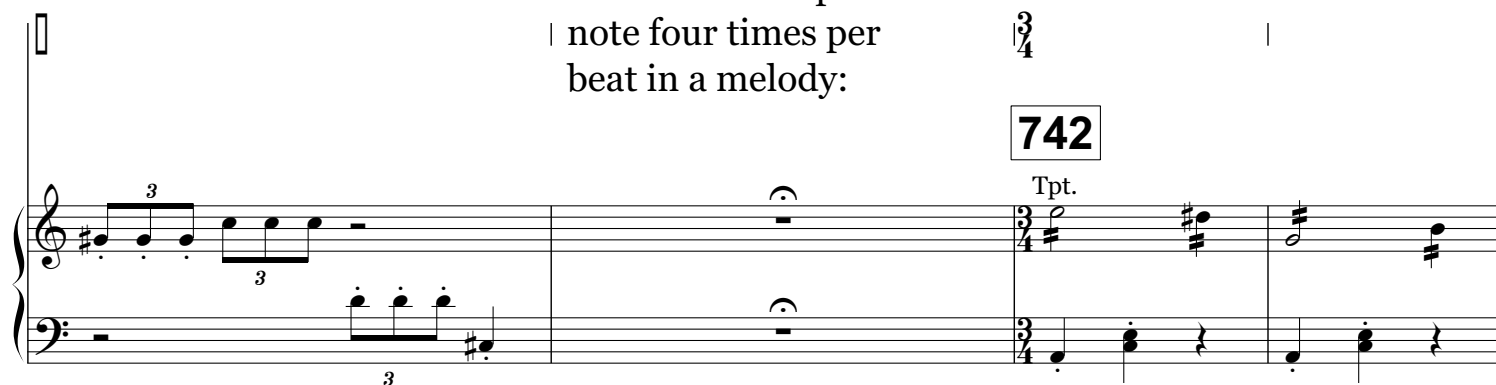
**739**



We can even repeat a note four times per beat in a melody:

**742**

Tpt.



But how do we play in Five?

(Narrator:)

Some of the Brass looked like they were about to cry.



Suddenly, the other  
families started feeling  
bad for the Brass.

It was a competition after all, and in good  
spirit, the other families wanted everyone  
to compete at their best.

**750** Somber (♩=80)

Str. (solo)

*p*  
(pizz.)

Lady Viola spoke up:

"Well, what if you try some music with 3  
beats and some with 2 beats? 3+2 = 5, right?"

"Like this:"

**755** Hopeful (♩=160)

Vln.

*mf*  
Str.

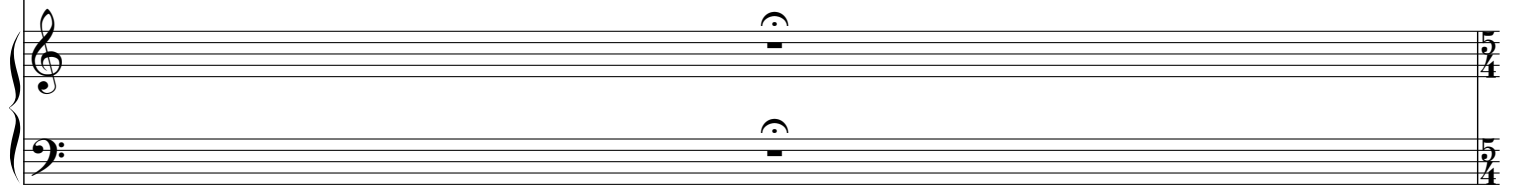
Wow, that's neat... but seems complicated!

Maybe it would help if everyone conducted with us? First we need three beats, which is a triangle, right? And then we need two beats, which is down up.

Let's try together slowly:

One, Two, Three, Down, Up! One, Two, Three, Down, Up!  
Tri-an-gle-down-up, Tri-an-gle-down-up!

Excellent, let's lead the Brass in their final presentation: music in FIVE!  
Ready, Set, GO!



5/4 (Help the kids: conduct and say: tri-an-gle-Down-Up, or 1-2-3-4-5)

**762 Brass Finale** (♩=160)

**764**

**766**

Dr-set

*mf*

Brass

*f*

Tpt.

Winds

**770**

Tpt.

Str.

*f*

Dr-set

Fl.

Kween Kornet breathed a sigh of relief. Wow, music "in five" is spectacular, and we couldn't have done it without your help! ||

(Narrator:)

The Elders were getting annoyed.

||: They couldn't understand this WACKY music and :||  
couldn't understand why families were helping each  
other in a competition.

**778** Freely

Str. (random notes)

Vamp

Thankfully, they knew there was only one  
family demonstration left, and what else  
could go wrong?

King Malletz got up and said:

(King Malletz:)

We are the Percussion Family.

## PERCUSSION

781

Str. (random notes) Vamp

In tempo (♩=144)

Guiro + Hi-hat

f

Timp.

And we can SHAKE, SCRAPE, or STRIKE lots of  
instruments to make super sounds.

We can shake the tambourine,

787 A little slower (♩=108)

Tambourine

(shake) (hit)

Or scrape the guiro when it's  
time for a victory dance.

790

Guiro

Or make tremors when we strike our  
big drums, such as the timpani.

**793**

Timpani part starting at measure 793, marked *p*, *mp*, *mf*, and *f*.

Our incredible precision and  
spellbinding rhythms make all our  
opponents march to our beat.

**797** In tempo (♩=144)

Measures 797-800, marked *ff* and *p*.

**801**

Dr-set

Measures 801-804, marked *f*.

I bet this room is full of secret  
percussionists...

What about something a  
little softer?

Yes, snapping! ||

Can you think of something you could  
strike with your hands?  
That's right, clapping!

Ok, now listen to this  
musical phrase:

Measures 805-808.

It has four beats to the bar.

We invite you all to join the percussion family and snap on the odd beats only. That means beats 1 and 3.

**810** Chillin' (♩=108)

Glock.

Castanets

snap

one, two, three, four. one, two, three, four. (keep counting/snapping etc.)

**813** **815**

snapping

Now let's snap on the even beats instead, these are called the "off-beats." Are you ready?

ah -

one, ah-two, ah-one, two, three, four. (etc.)

**820** **822**

The beat was so hypnotic that other families started jamming along.

**826**

Vla. (pizz.)

Vc. + Db.

**829**

Tpt.

*mf*

**833**

Cl.

Bsn.



**837**

Vlms.  
*laid back*  
Vc. + Db.

**841**

Cl.  
*f*  
Tbn.  
*mf*  
*sfz*

(interrupting)

WAITAMINUTE, the Elders interrupted!

"This is a Percussion Family demo, why are you all playing music together?"

**845** Dramatic

Str.  
*f*

"We've kept the peace for so many years because we have kept everything separate!"

"I think we have had quite enough of this dangerous fraternizing between families today."

sul pont.  
*pp*

"Percussion, please continue, you only have two minutes left and we expect more from you."

Quickly, the percussion family glanced at their notes, and decided they had time for one last Mathemusica demonstration.

King Malletz said:

Let's start with six repeated notes.

What are some of the ways we can group these six notes?

(Call on kids, or help out with suggestions: 1+5, 2+4, 3+3, 4+2, 5+1. The goal is to get someone to suggest 3+3)

What does grouping six notes as 3+3 sound like?

(spoken/whispered, with stress on accented notes)

1 - 2 - 3 4 - 5 - 6 (etc.)

**853** (3+3)

mf

Timp.

How about 2+2+2?  
Let's listen to 2+2+2!

**859** (2+2+2)

mf

1 - 2 3 - 4 5 - 6 (etc.)

For our final demonstration, we are going to take six beats and alternate groups of 3+3 and 2+2+2.

(can help show the beat groupings by "conducting" a few bars)

**865** Percussion Finale (3+3, 2+2+2)

mf

This new groove was so mesmerizing, that  
before anyone knew it, the harp joined in.

Musical notation for the first system, measures 867-870. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The right hand (treble clef) features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with beamed pairs, each marked with a '+' and an 'x'. The left hand (bass clef) plays a simple bass line of quarter notes.

And then the horns started playing:

Musical notation for the second system, measures 871-874. Measure 871 is marked with a box containing the number 871. The right hand continues the rhythmic pattern. The left hand has a label 'Hp.' in measure 872, indicating the harp's entry. The bass line continues with quarter notes.

Musical notation for the third system, measures 875-878. Measure 875 is marked with a box containing the number 875. The right hand continues the rhythmic pattern. The left hand has a label 'Hns.' in measure 876, indicating the horns' entry. The bass line features a descending eighth-note scale in measure 875, marked with a '7' and a forte 'f' dynamic.

The rest of the brass followed!

Musical notation for the fourth system, measures 879-881. Measure 879 is marked with a box containing the number 879. The right hand continues the rhythmic pattern. The left hand has a label 'Hp.' in measure 879 and a label 'Brass' in measure 881. The bass line continues with quarter notes and a descending eighth-note scale in measure 880, marked with a '7'.

Soon everyone was  
jamming together again!

885

Hp.

Timp.

7

887

Tutti

*f*

893

*f*

The Elders tried to  
put a stop to them but  
it was too late.

896

*f*

*p*

899

And with that, the  
competition was  
over.

Now you can all vote,  
who do you think  
won the Harmony  
Games?

903

Lady Viola and  
the Strings?

Lord Reed and the  
Woodwinds?

Kween Kornet  
and the Brass?

King Malletz and the  
Percussion?

905

NAME and FAMILY!!!!

Congratulations! You are now the undisputed  
rulers of the land.

And the winner is...

(that family cheers)

The winning family got up to make a speech.

906

$\frac{3}{4}$  Thank you all for  
voting for us!

During these unusual Harmony  
Games, we learned how important  
teamwork and cooperation are to  
success.

## FINALE

**908** Moderato assai (♩=60)

Vc.  
(pizz.)

We discovered that there is more  
that our families have in  
common than separates us.

It is more fun to live in harmony  
and to play music together than  $\frac{2}{4}$   
to fight.

**914**

$\frac{2}{4}$  Together with all the other  
families, let's create a big  
new family

$\frac{3}{4}$  where we can make friends  
and play music together.

It will be called a  
Symphony Orchestra.

To celebrate our new invention - the orchestra -  
let's create a piece together, using elements from  
the Harmony Games.

$\frac{4}{8}$

What was that  
tricky beat again? | Oh yeah, five!

$\frac{4}{8}$

920

Let's kick things off with a Wind Family solo in five beats.

927

929 Spirited ( $\text{♩} = 180$ )



**933**

Winds

Measures 933-938. The score is for Winds and Piano. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents and slurs. The wind part has a melodic line with slurs and ties. A dynamic marking *f* is present at measure 935.

**939**

Measures 939-944. The score continues with the same instruments. A dynamic marking *rf* is present at measure 940.

Measures 945-948. The score continues with the same instruments. The piano part has a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Measures 946-948. The score continues with the same instruments. A dynamic marking *fp* is present at measure 947. The piano part has a consistent rhythmic pattern.

Awesome, now strings in six!

**952**

Str.

Musical score for measures 952-957. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and a melody in the right hand. Measure 952 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 953 has a piano (*p*) dynamic. Measures 954-957 continue the melodic and harmonic progression.

**958**

Musical score for measures 958-961. The score continues in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piano accompaniment remains consistent with the previous measures. Measures 958-961 show the continuation of the melody and harmony.

|| $\frac{2}{4}$  Brass, how about a famous celebratory fanfare!

**965** March ( $\text{♩} = 120$ )

Musical score for measures 965-968. The score is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line. Measure 965 has a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measures 966-968 continue the melodic and harmonic progression.

**969**

Tpt.

Brass

Musical score for measures 969-973. The score is in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line. Measures 969-973 show the continuation of the melody and harmony, with triplets indicated in measures 969-971.

2/4 | | | 6/8 Now everyone play! |

**977** Fast (♩=180)  
(3+3, 2+2+2)

♩. = ♩.

Timp.

**982** Str. **986** Winds

Brass

*f*

**990**

Brass

Str.

Brass

**994** Str. **998**

Brass

Musical score for Narrator, measures 1000-1004. The score is in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Thank you all for coming today!  
we hope you enjoyed the story!

**1005** (3+3, 2+2+2)

Vc. + Db.

Musical score for Violoncello and Double Bass, measures 1005-1009. The score is in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

And remember, if you ever want to fight another family,

**1009**

(Strings)

Musical score for Strings, measures 1009-1013. The score is in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

maybe you should just play music together instead!

**1013**

Musical score for Strings, measures 1013-1017. The score is in 6/8 time, key of B-flat major. It features a piano accompaniment with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

**1017**

(arco)

*f*

**1023**

*ff*

*cresc.*

**1027** Grand**1032**

Timp.

*f*

*fp*

*f*

rit.

*fp*

*f*

**1039** A tempo (♩=180)

*ff*

## Guided Q & A

(Narrator:)

What did you think of the performance by your ORCHESTRA, did you like it?  
Now let's see if you were listening carefully...

Who won the Harmony Games?

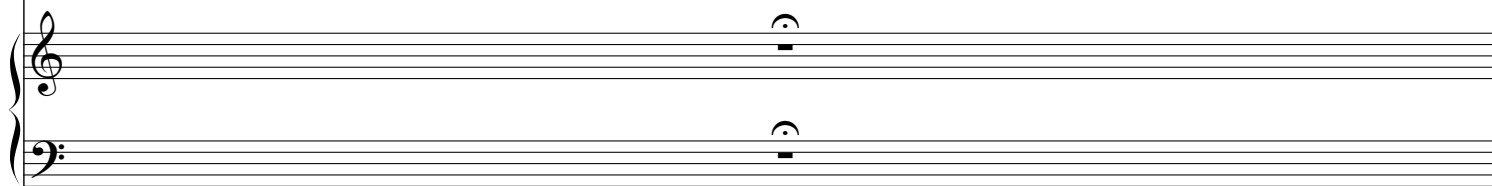
And what was a big lesson they learned about cooperating with other families?

We heard a lot about how math and music can be related today.  
What are some ways you can use addition in music?

Excellent!

Now here to tell us more about our ORCHESTRA is our conductor, NAME.

### I. INTRO

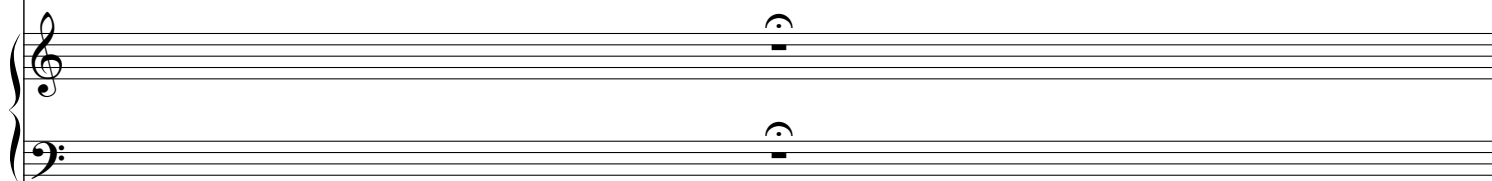


(Conductor:)

Thanks, NARRATOR!

Hi Everyone! I'm so glad we got to share the legend of the first Symphony Orchestra with you today.

Family was a very important part of our story, so let's see if we can remember all the families that make up an orchestra.

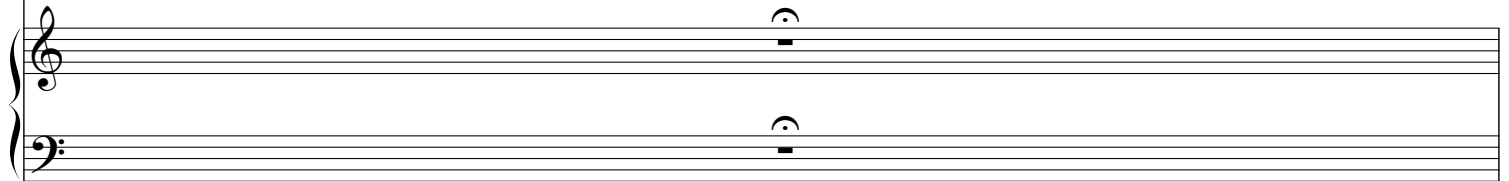


Which family is sitting up here in front, closest to you?

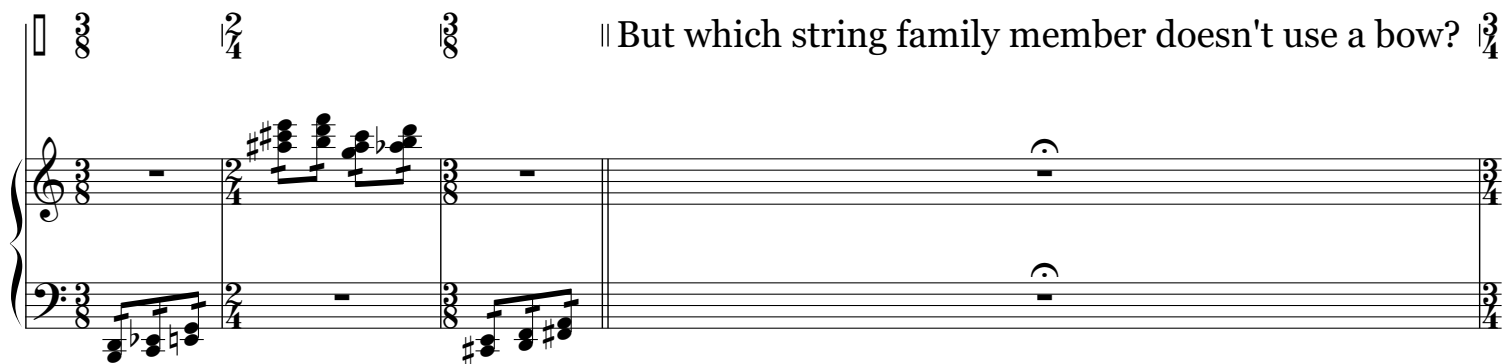
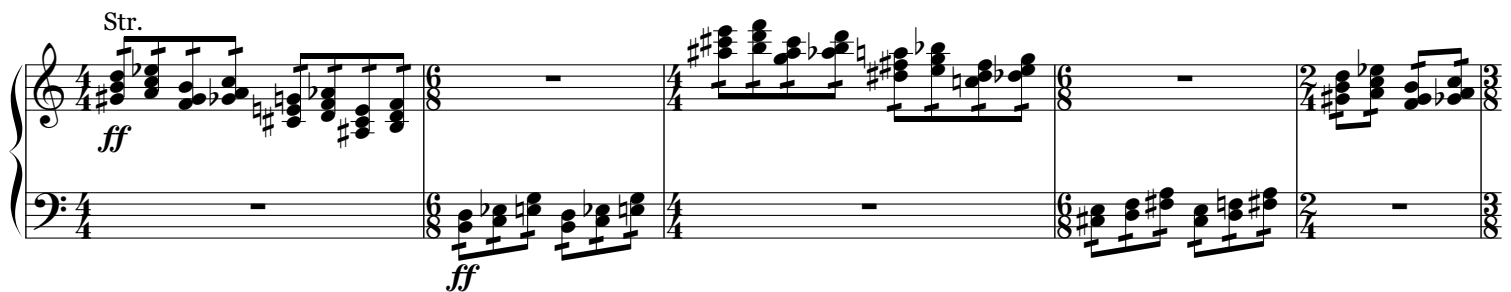
□ Strings, right! Made up of violins, violas, cellos and basses.

Does anyone remember what string players need to pull back and forth to make the strings vibrate? The bow!

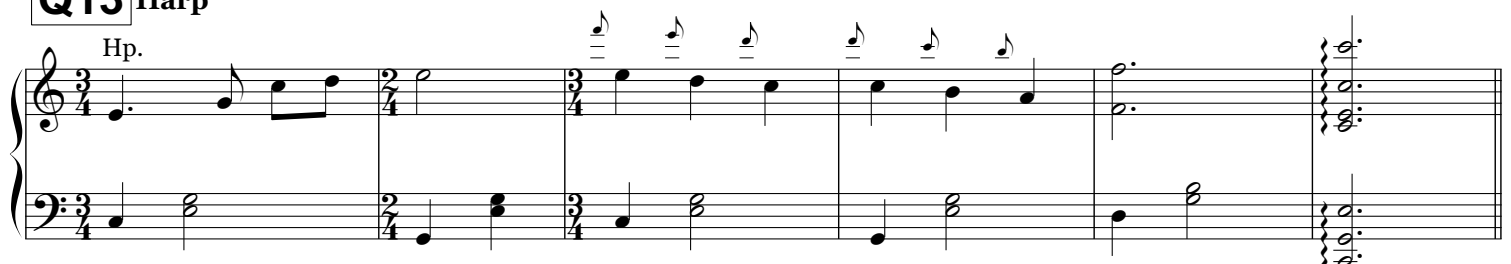
## II. STRINGS



### Q4 Aggressive (♩=144)



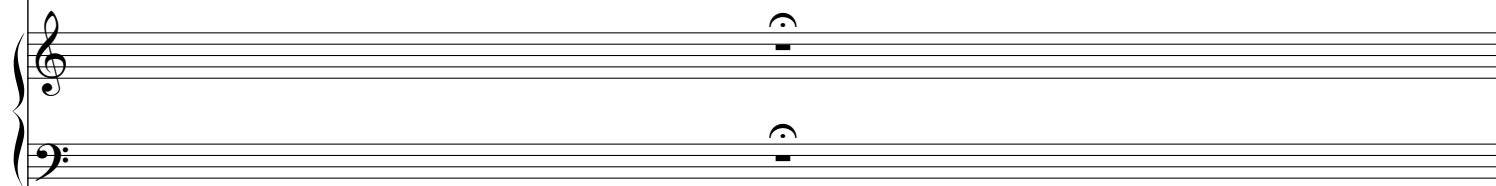
### Q13 Harp



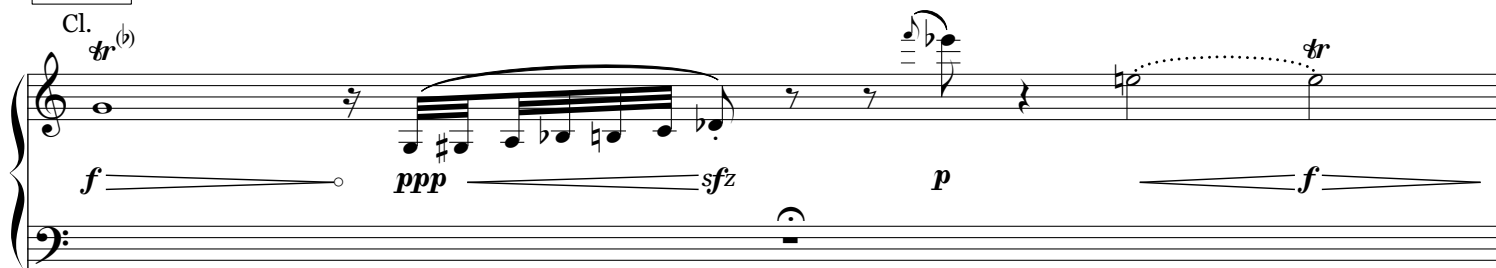
Thank you Strings!  
How about the Wind family next?

Can anyone tell me which wind instrument can disappear and then  
sneak up on people?

### III. WINDS



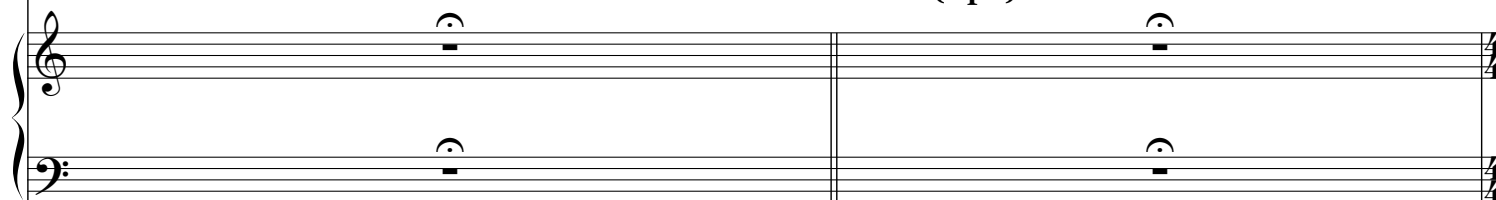
#### Q20 Clarinet (cadenza)



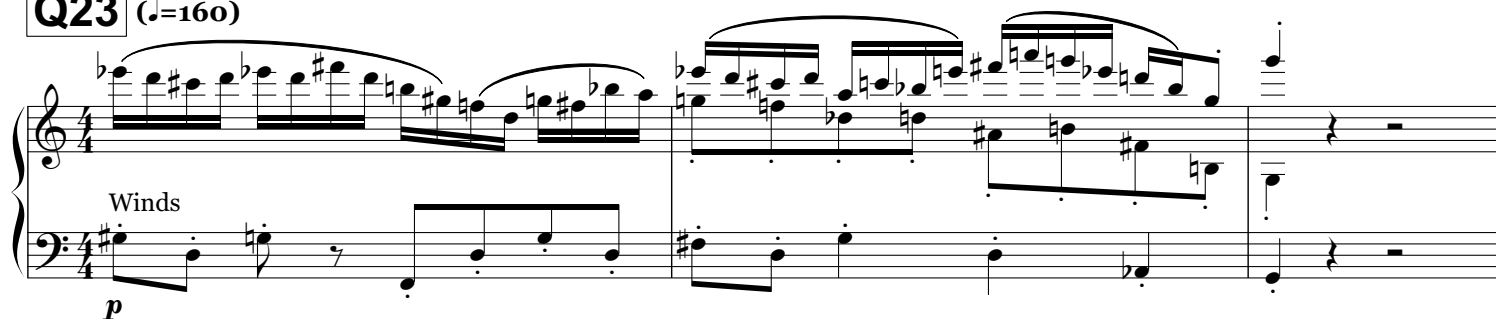
Can anyone name another wind instrument?  
(skip to Flute/Oboe/Bassoon as needed)

Do flutes like to play  
high and fast or low  
and slow?

Flute (Opt.)



#### Q23 (♩=160)





Ah yes the oboe, who has  
the purest tone!

**Oboe (Opt.)**

**Q27**

Ob.

*f*

"tuning"

Does the bassoon like to  
play high or low?

**Bassoon (Opt.)**

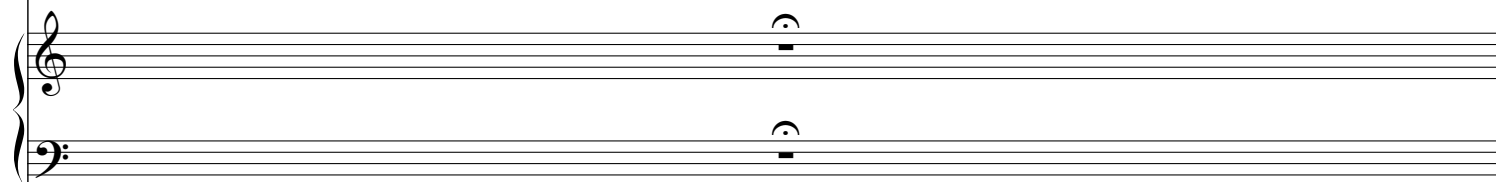
**Q30** (♩=96)

Bsn.

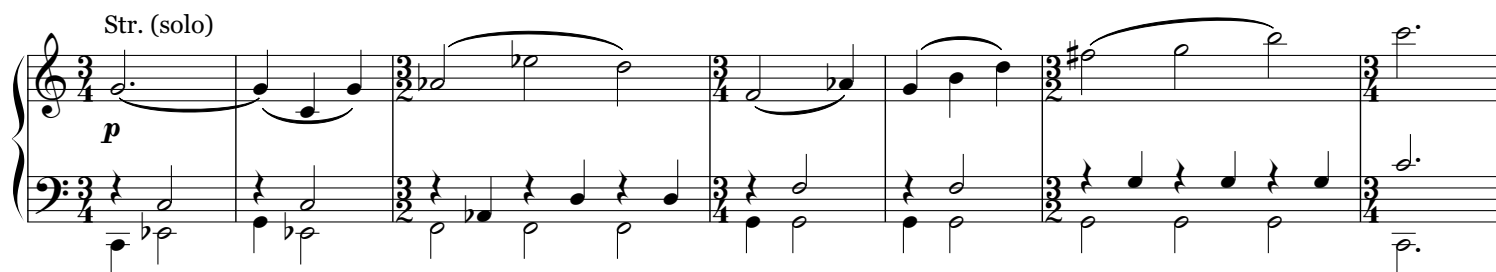
Our wind family today demonstrated that adding layers created harmony and polyphony. The music also got louder as we added more musicians.

In music, volume is called dynamics. Let's take a passage played by just a few players and hear what it sounds like.

#### IV. DYNAMICS



#### Q38 Soft Music (♩=150)

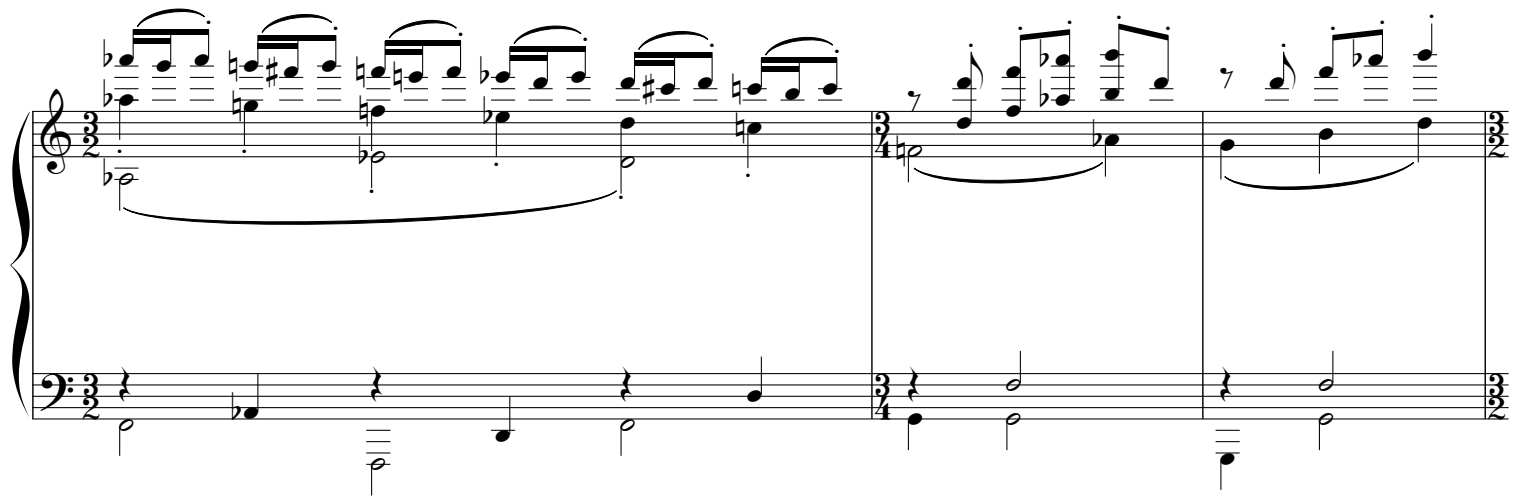


How did that music make you feel?

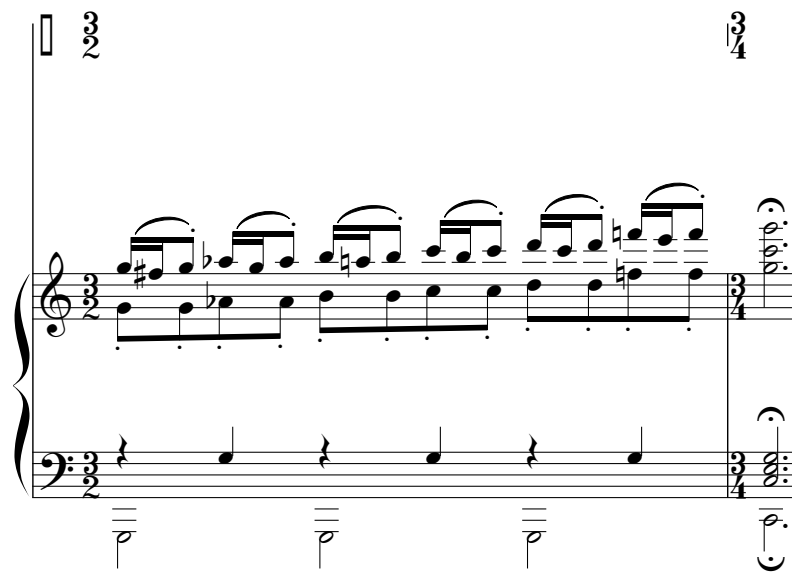
Now let's play the same music but with the whole orchestra playing!

#### Q46 Loud Music





Wow, how did the sound change?

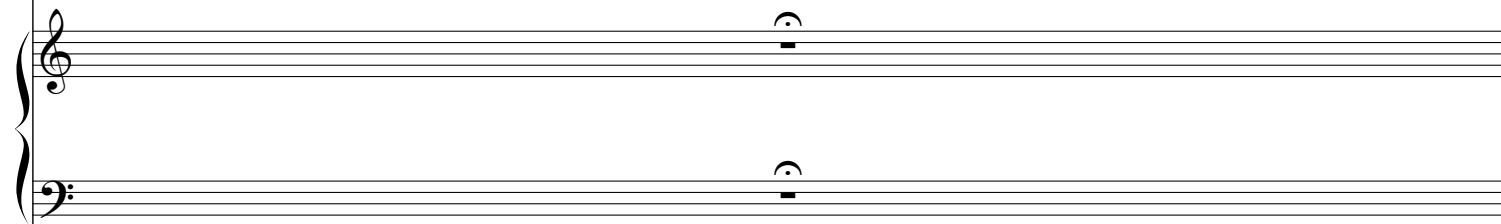


Adding layers and volume made that totally different!

Speaking of volume, let's talk about our Brass family. Does anyone have a favorite brass instrument?

(skip to horns/trumpet/trombone/tuba as needed)

## V. BRASS



Oh yes, our heroic  
hunting horns!

4/4

Horns (Opt.)

**Q56** (♩=120)

Hns.



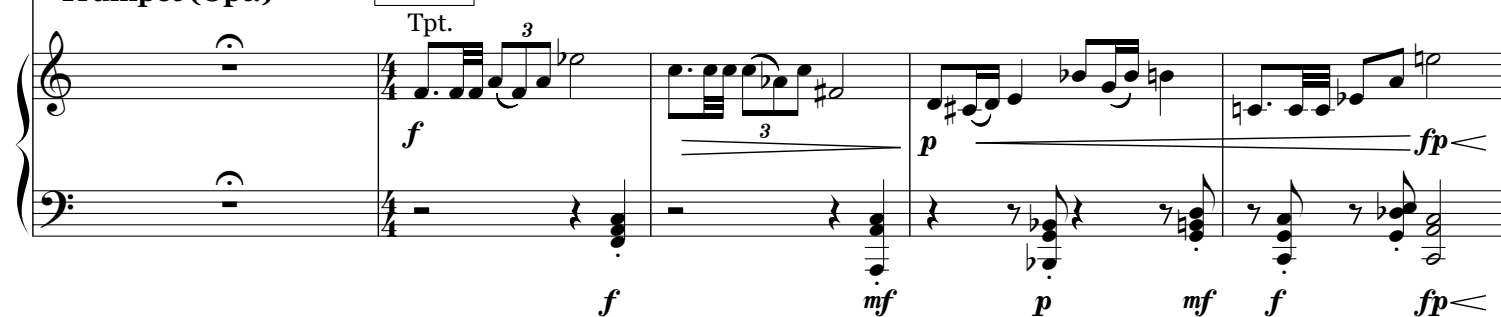
The trumpet that  
leads the charge!

4/4

Trumpet (Opt.)

**Q60** (♩=120)

Tpt.



What do we call that special  
sliding technique that the  
Trombone does so well?

$\frac{4}{4}$

**Trombone (Opt.)** **Tbn.** **Q65** ( $\text{♩}=144$ )

*f* *mf* *f*

*p* *f*

Does the Tuba play  
High or Low?

$\frac{4}{4}$

**Tuba (Opt.)** **Q73** ( $\text{♩}=120$ )

*sfz* *sfz* *sfz* *sfz*

**Tba.** *f*

Our last remaining family is the  
percussion!

Remember, percussion is anything  
you can shake,

**Q79**

Tambourine

Guero

## VI. PERCUSSION

| or strike! |

Do you remember that percussion groove that  
brought down the house?

(It was in six beats.)

Does anyone remember how those beats were  
grouped?

**Q87** (♩.=80)

Q93

We've heard a lot about math and music, but there is one more important thing we should mention: speed.

Speed in music is called tempo, and the tempo is determined by the number of beats played in one minute.

Do you remember the exciting battle music at the beginning of our story? It went like this:

## VII. TEMPO

**Q99** Brisk (♩=144)

Str.

Timp.

*f*

*p*

*ff*

The musical score for Q99 is in 4/4 time with a tempo of Brisk (♩=144). It consists of two systems. The first system has five measures. The first measure is a whole rest for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The second measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The third measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The fourth measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The fifth measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The second system has three measures. The first measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The second measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The third measure has a half note for the strings and a half note for the timpani. The dynamics are marked as *f* for the first system and *p* and *ff* for the second system.

What happens if we play that same music very slowly?  
Do you think it will be as exciting?

Two empty musical staves, one for the treble clef and one for the bass clef, provided for a response to the question.



**Q108** Lugubrious (♩=72)

Musical score for 'Lugubrious' (♩=72). The score is written for piano and strings. The tempo is marked as ♩=72. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures. The piano part is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The strings are marked with a piano (p) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

□ What did that sound like?

||

Two empty musical staves, one for the treble clef and one for the bass clef, with a grand staff bracket on the left. Each staff has a single whole note on the middle line.

Now you yourselves have heard what big differences dynamics and tempo make to the music, maybe someone wants to show us how to change the tempo by conducting the orchestra? (Choose volunteer)

Hi. What's your name?

Welcome NAME, now take a bow. (help them)

Have you ever bounced a basketball? OK great! In order to control the tempo, pretend you are bouncing a ball.

If you want the ball to bounce slower, how will you move your arm? (bounce larger, demo using your entire arm)

And faster? (bounce smaller, demo only using the wrist)

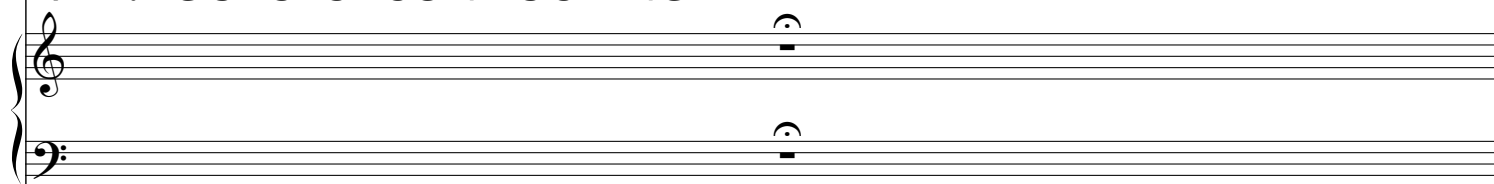
Excellent, so now you can get in front of the orchestra and we will start in a basic tempo, and you can make the music speed up or slow down by bouncing the imaginary ball faster or slower. Are you ready?

I'll start the orchestra for you: "One, One"

(After the excerpt, have the participant bow again, and then repeat the process with another 1-3 kids, time allowing. I suggest scanning the audience to not just pick from the front, although easy access to the aisle and stage should be considered.

Furthermore, I recommend being inclusive with as large a variety of ages, genders and ethnicities as possible. Between 2-4 guests yields a very rewarding experience in a limited amount of time.)

## VIII. "GUESTS" CONDUCTING



### Q118

Flexible tempo, rubato, etc.

Follow the "guests"

start ca. ♩.=50



Wow! Great job to [both/all of] our guest conductors! So many things can change in music by adding beats, notes, harmonies, and altering the tempos and dynamics.

(Narrator:)

Thank you CONDUCTOR and ORCHESTRA! And thank YOU ALL for coming and becoming a part of our big symphonic family.

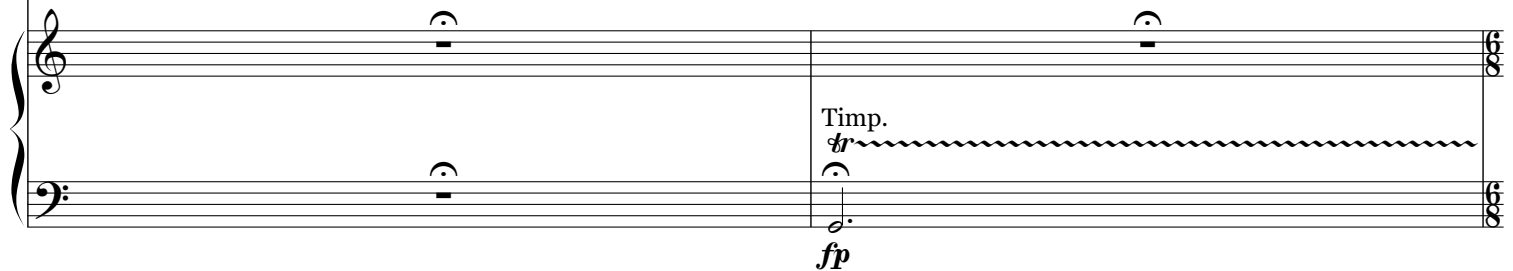
Thank you all for being such a fantastic and attentive audience!

We hope you come back and visit us again soon! You never know what you will discover at the Symphony!

Back to you, NARRATOR!

## IX. OUTRO

**Q134**



**Q135** Fast (♩=180)

**Q140**

