

GUIDE TO PREPARE NEXT EXAM (3rd TERM)

Here you are some ideas to prepare the next exam. Do not leave it for the last minute, study a little each day and review the exercises we have done in class.

DATE:

UNIT 4: THE INSTRUMENTS OF THE ORCHESTRA AND THE VOICES

ORGANOLOGY: Science that studies musical instruments and their classification.

LUTHIER: Person who builds, adjusts or repairs stringed and plucked string instruments.

MUTE: Piece that serves to decrease the intensity of the sound or to change the timbre of some musical instruments, generally those of wind metal.

BATON: Wand used by the conductor of an orchestra or a band to mark the rhythm and expression of a musical work.

1. String instruments or chordophones:

- A. Bowed string: violin (soul), viola, cello and double bass. (4 strings, bow, pizzicato)
- B. Plucked string: harp (47 strings and 7 pedals), guitar (6 strings, frets, plectrum, capo)
- C. Struck string: piano (88 keys, hammers, dampers, pedals); grand piano and upright piano

2. Wind instruments or aerophones:

- A. Woodwind Instruments:
 - Edge: flute and piccolo
 - Single-reed: clarinet and saxophone (invented by Adolf Sax)
 - Double reed: oboe, English horn, bassoon and contrabassoon
- B. Brass Wind Instruments:
 - Trumpet, French horn, trombone, tuba and cornet
- C. Inflated air:
 - Organ (pedals, registers), accordion, harmonica

3. Percussion instruments:

- A. Tuned percussion instruments:
 - Membranophones: timpani/kettledrums, rototom
 - Idiophones: xylophone, marimba, vibraphone, glockenspiel, temple block, tubular bells, celesta and glass harmonica
- B. Untuned percussion instruments:
 - Membranophones: snare drum, bass drum, bongos, congas and tambourine

- Idiophones: woodblock, triangle, gong, cymbals, castanets, claves, rattle, guiro, cowbell, maracas, whip, sleigh bells...

4. Electronic instruments:

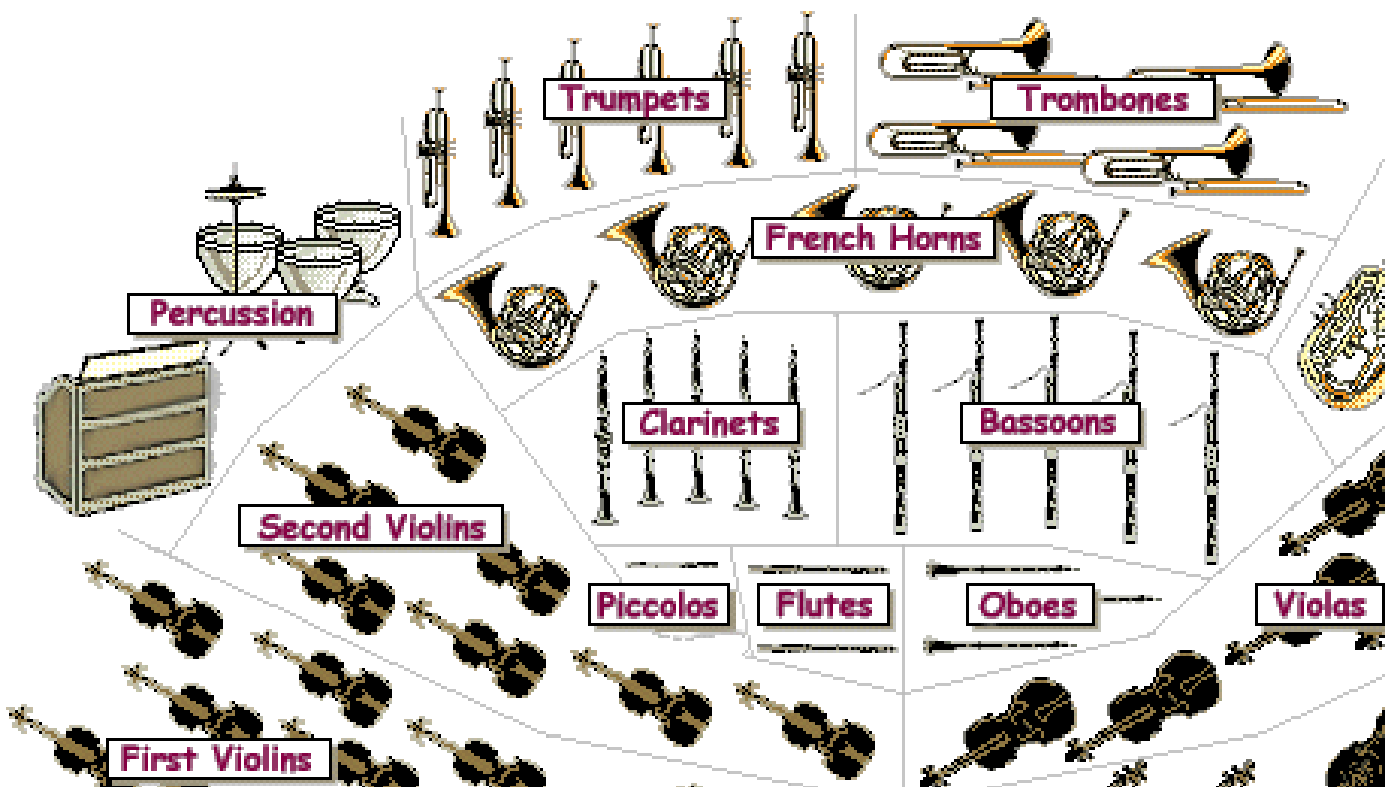
- Electric guitar, electric bass, electric violin
- Electronic drum kit, theremin, synthesizer, sampler, drum machine, Tenori-on

5. Instrumental ensembles:

- Chamber groups: duo, trio, quartet (string quartet = 2 violins, viola, cello), quintet, sextet, septet, octet, nonet; chamber orchestra (small).
- Symphonic orchestra (big): string, wind and percussion
- Wind Band: wind and percussion
- Pop-rock band: electric guitar, electric bass, keyboard, drum kit, voice
- Jazz band: clarinet, trumpet, saxophone, piano, double bass

6. Placing the instruments in the orchestra

- Instruments, conductor, concertino, soloists and choir



7. The production of the voice:

- Breathing: nose, trachea, lungs and diaphragm
- Phonation: Vocal chords / folds and larynx
- Resonators: nose, mouth
- Articulators: tongue, teeth, jaw, palate and lips

8. Different ways of breathing: upper and abdominal

9. Vocal range:

- a. Women: soprano or treble - mezzo-soprano or mezzo - contralto or alto
- b. Men: tenor - baritone – bass
- c. Special Voices: child's voice - countertenor – castrato (falsetto)

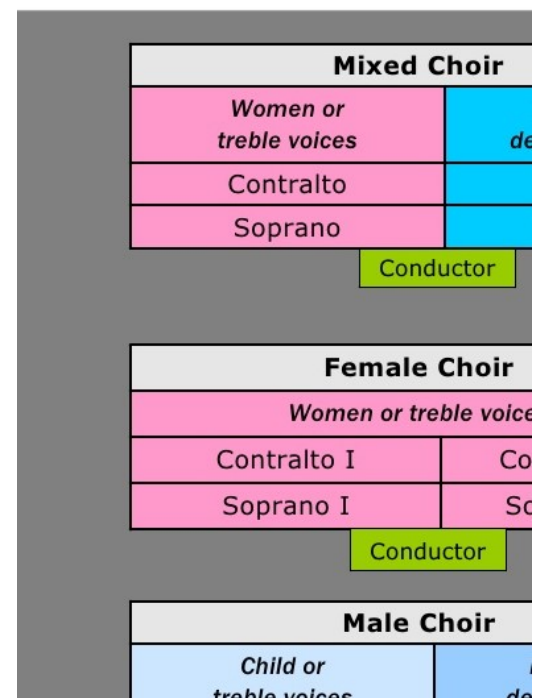
10. Style of voices: Folk – lyric (classical music) – popular (pop-rock)

11. Vocal Groups:

- a. Depending on the type of voices: Mixed Choir - Children's Chorus - Male Choir - Female Choir
- b. Depending on the number of singers: duet, trio ... - chamber choir - symphonic choir or chorus of Opera

12. Vocal Genres: opera - zarzuela - musical

VOICE CLASSIFICATION		
Human Voices Rating		Voice
Women, or child, or treble voices	soprano	C4 – C6
	mezzosoprano	A3 – A5
	contralto	F3 – F5
Male or	tenor	C3 – C5
	baritone	F2 – F4



- In the exam, there will be a vocabulary exercise (1 point), an audition exercise (1 point) and instrument images (2 points).