

Instruments of the Orchestra

Name _____

Class 7_Mu_____

The Violin is a member of the S_____ family. It is the highest instrument in this group, the lowest is the D_____ B_____. The two other members of this family are the V_____ and the C_____. You play these instruments with something called a B_____. This is called playing A_____. You can also use your fingers to pluck the strings, which is called P_____.



The P_____ and F_____ are wind instruments which you blow into. Held horizontally to your mouth they are usually made of silver or gold but can also be made of wood. The C_____ is also a wind instrument and has a single reed. It can be in A or Bb and is usually made of African Blackwood. Another reed instrument is the O_____ which looks similar to the clarinet but has a d_____ reed. It has quite a penetrating sound which is sometimes likened to a D_____! The B_____ also has a double reed and sounds at a lower pitch to the oboe. It is a large instrument and is therefore usually played sitting down and with the player wearing a strap attached to the instrument.





A distinctive member of the brass family because of its coiled shape is the F_____ H_____. It is the second highest sounding instrument in the brass family after the T_____. The french horn has 3 keys and the trumpet has 3 valves (sometimes 4) which are pressed down to change note. The player can also change the pitch by altering their mouth position or E_____. Another member of the brass family which does not have keys or valves but uses a telescopic slide to change note is the T_____. The largest and lowest pitched brass instrument is the T_____. It sounds lower because it has a longer tube length and larger tube size than the other brass instruments.



In the percussion section there are tuned instruments such as the X_____ which is made of rosewood and the G_____ which is made of metal. Large drums called T_____ are also known as kettle drums. They are tuned by turning tension rods on the rim of the drum which tighten or loosen the skin to raise or lower the pitch. Untuned percussion instruments include a pair of Crash C_____ which are played by clashing them together to create a loud 'crashing' sound or by rubbing them together for a 'shimmering' effect.



Wordbank:

Oboe string xylophone embouchure pizzicato bassoon 'cello trombone
arco duck tuba bow French horn timpani glockenspiel clarinet
viola trumpet flute double bass piccolo cymbals