



Under the Home

Third Grade Music Lesson Guide Printout

Whimsical Woodwinds and Boisterous Brass

Learn from the Masters

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Lesson 1 Guide: Flute Sonata in A Minor, H. 562

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

Lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass. While Under the Home's second grade music lessons focused on strings, keyboards, and percussion, third grade features woodwinds and brass. Lessons first cover woodwind instruments, which musicians play by blowing to vibrate air within tubes. The next four weeks highlight a woodwind instrument called a flute. Flutists play by blowing across an opening to cause the air inside the flute to vibrate. Unlike other types of woodwinds, such as clarinets, flutes have no reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Flute Sonata in A Minor, H. 562,' by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, features a solo flute. As you enjoy the music, absorb the sounds of the flute.

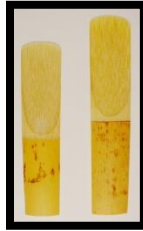
Vocabulary

- **Vibrate:** Move or cause to move continuously and rapidly to and fro.
- **Flutist:** A flute player.
- **Reed:** A piece of thin cane or metal, sometimes doubled, that vibrates in a current of air to produce the sound of various musical instruments, as in the mouthpiece of a clarinet or oboe.
- **Embouchure:** The way in which a player applies the mouth to the mouthpiece of a brass or wind instrument.
- **Pitch:** The degree of highness or lowness of a tone.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.

4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two reeds.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



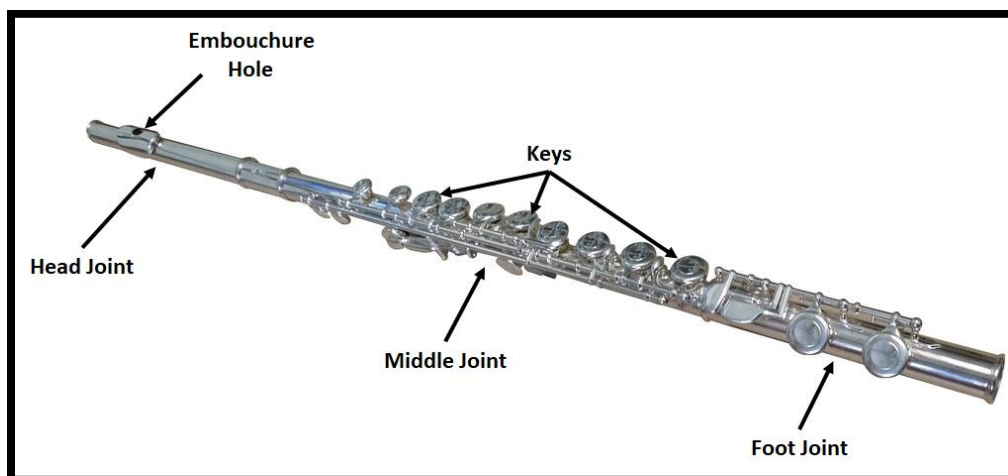
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys on the flute and both keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Flute

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the flute.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Flute

Examine the picture of the flutist and answer the following questions:

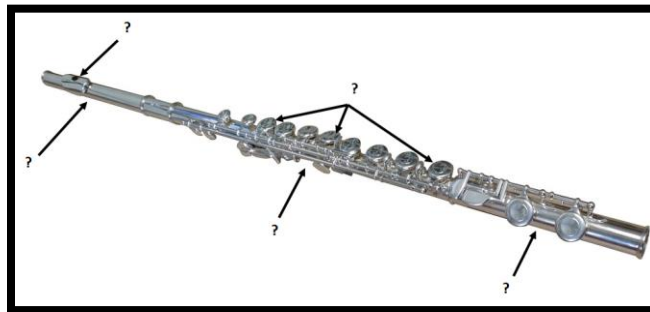
1. How does the flutist use her right hand?
2. How does the flutist use her left hand?
3. What do the flutist's fingers press down?
4. How does the flutist use her mouth and lips?
5. How does the flutist change which sounds the flute plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Flute Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the flute diagram:

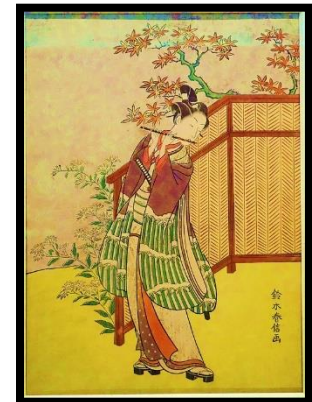
- Embouchure Hole
- Head Joint
- Middle Joint
- Foot Joint
- Keys



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson print, 'Young Man Playing Flute,' by Japanese woodblock print artist, Suzuki Harunobu, and find the following:

- Young Man
- Flute
- Sword Hilt
- Geta (Japanese clog/flip-flop)
- Screen
- Japanese Characters



Activity 5: Make Your Own Pan Flute

Materials: Bottles of Different Sizes, Water, Dyes (optional)

Instructions:

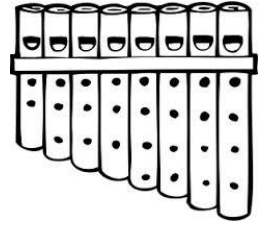
- Placing your bottom lip against the rounded lip of the bottle, practice blowing across the top of a bottle to make a sound.
- Add water to the bottle. Does the pitch become higher or lower?
- Add more water to the bottle. Does the pitch become higher or lower?
- Remove water from the bottle. Does the pitch become higher or lower?

- Try with additional bottles, if desired. How does the size and shape of the bottle affect the pitch?
- Line up multiple bottles together to make your own pan flute, and play a tune for your family.
- If you wish, add dyes or colorings to color the water. Be careful - some dyes stain clothes permanently.



Examine the pan flute image:

- How are the bottles similar to a real pan flute?
- How are the bottles different from a real pan flute?
- Based on your bottle experiment, which tube in the picture will produce the highest pitch?
- Based on your bottle experiment, which tube in the picture will produce the lowest pitch?



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the flute.
4. **What are the major parts of the flute?** Major parts of the flute include the embouchure hole, the head joint, the middle joint, the foot joint, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 2 Guide: Fantaisie Originale, Op. 43

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

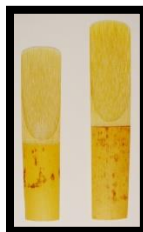
This lesson continues the study of the flute, a woodwind instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Fantaisie Originale, Op. 43,' by Jules Demersseman, features the flute. As you enjoy the music, identify the sounds of the flute. If desired, review the sound of the lone solo flute playing in Lesson 1.

Vocabulary

- **Solo:** For or done by one person alone; unaccompanied.
- **Lotus:** Any of a number of large water lilies.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two reeds.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



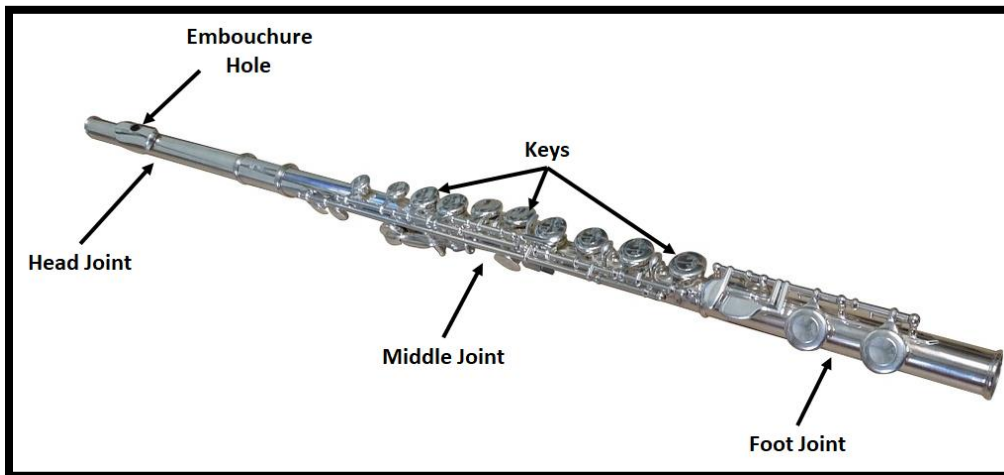
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys on the flute and both keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Flute

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the flute.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Flute

Review the picture of the flutist and answer the following questions:

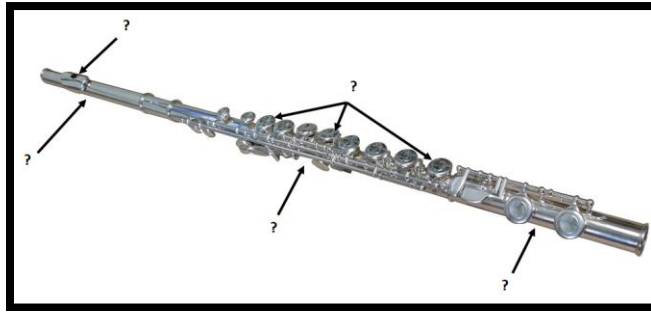
- How does the flutist use her right hand?
- How does the flutist use her left hand?
- What do the flutist's fingers press down?
- How does the flutist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the flutist change which sounds the flute plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Flute Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the flute diagram:

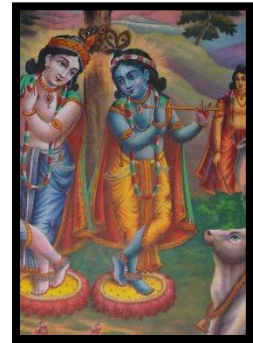
- Embouchure Hole
- Head Joint
- Middle Joint
- Foot Joint
- Keys



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Krishna Playing a Flute,' by an unknown artist, and find the following:

- Krishna
- Flute
- 2 Lotus Petal Stools
- Cow
- Cow Bell
- 2 Pendants
- 2 Headdresses



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the flute.
4. **What are the major parts of the flute?** Major parts of the flute include the embouchure hole, the head joint, the middle joint, the foot joint, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 3 Guide: Flute Sonata in B Flat Major, H. 552

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

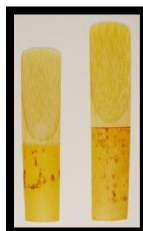
This lesson continues the study of the flute, a woodwind instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Flute Sonata in B Flat Major, H. 552,' by Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, features the flute. As you enjoy the music, identify the sounds of the flute. If desired, review the sound of the lone solo flute playing in Lesson 1. The Japanese woodblock print featured in the lesson, 'Young Man Playing Flute,' by Japanese artist, Suzuki Harunobu, features a Japanese man in traditional garb playing the flute.

Vocabulary

- **Sonata:** A composition for an instrumental soloist, often with a piano accompaniment.
- **Flat** (of a note): A semitone lower than a specified note.
- **Major** (of a key): Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two reeds.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



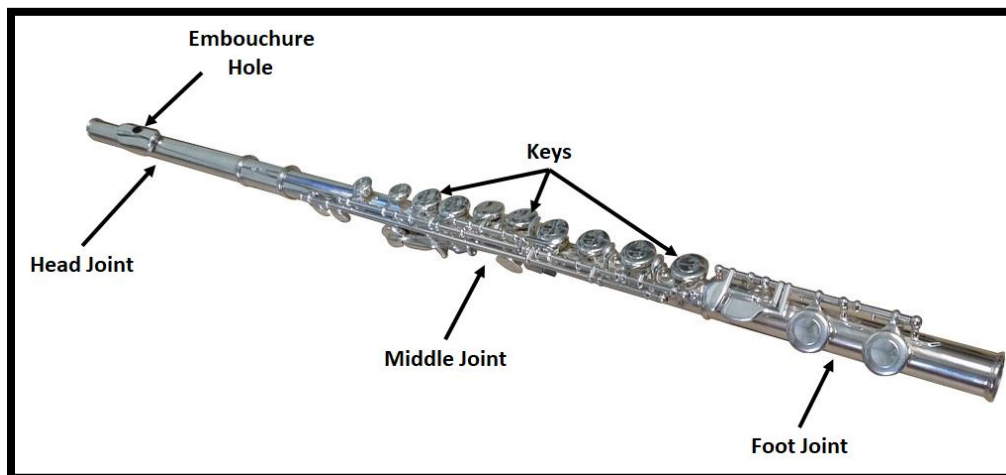
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys on the flute and both keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Flute

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the flute.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Flute

Review the picture of the flutist and answer the following questions:

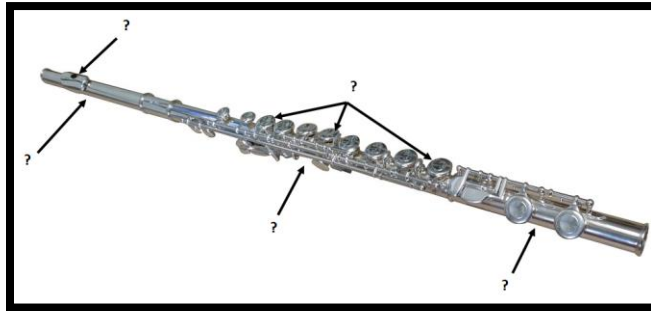
- How does the flutist use her right hand?
- How does the flutist use her left hand?
- What do the flutist's fingers press down?
- How does the flutist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the flutist change which sounds the flute plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Flute Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the flute diagram:

- Embouchure Hole
- Head Joint
- Middle Joint
- Foot Joint
- Keys



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson painting, 'Boy Playing the Flute,' by Judith Leyster, and find the following:

- Flute Being Played
- Flute on the Wall
- Violin
- Bow
- Fingers Pressing Holes or Keys
- Mouth Blowing Air



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the flute.
4. **What are the major parts of the flute?** Major parts of the flute include the embouchure hole, the head joint, the middle joint, the foot joint, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 4 Guide: The Magic Flute, K. 620 - Overture

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

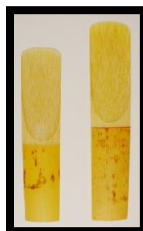
This lesson completes the study of the flute, a woodwind instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'The Magic Flute, K. 620 - Overture,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the flute. As you enjoy the music, identify the sounds of the flute. 'The Magic Flute' is an opera in which three ladies rescue a prince from a dangerous serpent. If desired, review the sound of the lone solo flute playing in Lesson 1.

Vocabulary

- **Overture:** An orchestral piece at the beginning of an opera, suite, play, oratorio, or other extended composition.
- **Opera:** A dramatic work in one or more acts, set to music for singers and instrumentalists.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two reeds.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



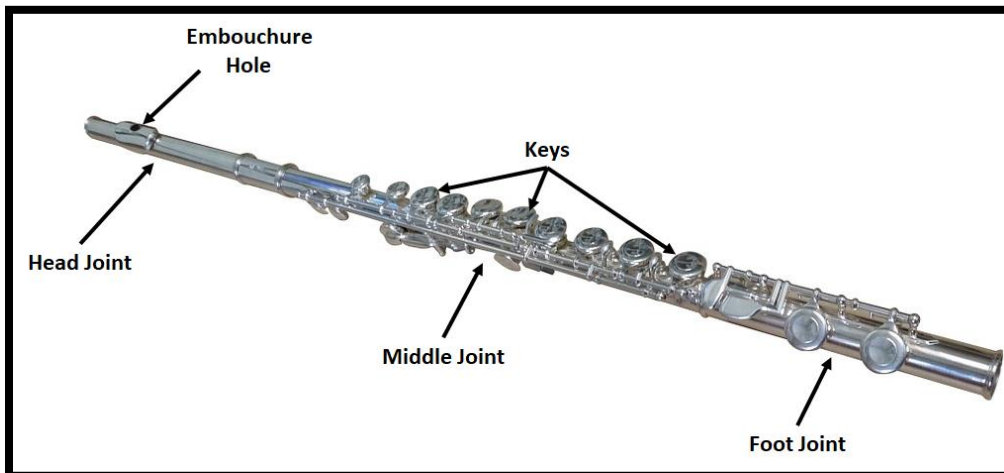
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys on the flute and both keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Flute

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the flute.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Flute

Review the picture of the flutist and answer the following questions:

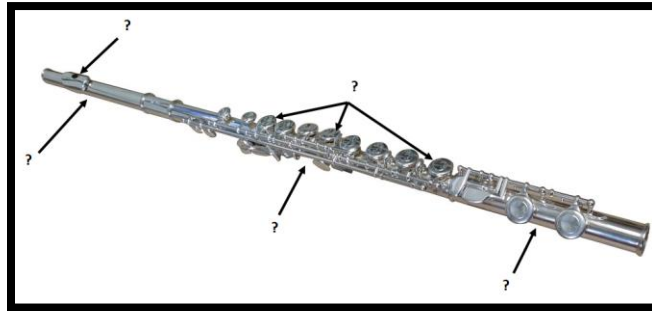
- How does the flutist use her right hand?
- How does the flutist use her left hand?
- What do the flutist's fingers press down?
- How does the flutist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the flutist change which sounds the flute plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Flute Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the flute diagram:

- Embouchure Hole
- Head Joint
- Middle Joint
- Foot Joint
- Keys



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Mozart Directing Imaginary Actors from the Operas Don Giovanni and The Magic Flute,' by Austrian painter Carl Joseph Geiger, and find the following:

- Mozart
- Woman Playing Flute
- Floating Actors and Actresses
- Books
- Piano
- Piano Bench
- Sheet Music
- Quill
- Clouds or Mist



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the flute.
4. **What are the major parts of the flute?** Major parts of the flute include the embouchure hole, the head joint, the middle joint, the foot joint, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.
6. **Is an overture at the beginning or end of an opera?** An overture is at the beginning of an opera.

Lesson 5 Guide: Bassoon Sonata, Op.168

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

The next four weeks introduce a new woodwind instrument called a bassoon. As with flutes, musicians produce sounds by blowing to vibrate the air inside the instrument. However, bassoonists play their bassoons with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Bassoon Sonata, Op.168,' by Camille Saint-Saëns, features the bassoon. As you enjoy the music, distinguish the sounds of the bassoon from the accompanying piano. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Bassoon Player,' by painter Hermann Kern, shows a man posing with a bassoon while two other men compare his pose to a picture.

Vocabulary

- **Sonata:** A composition for an instrumental soloist, often with a piano accompaniment.
- **Op (Opus):** Musical work, typically followed by a number.
- **Bassoonist:** A musician who plays the bassoon.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the three bassoon reeds. Note how they fan out at the end.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



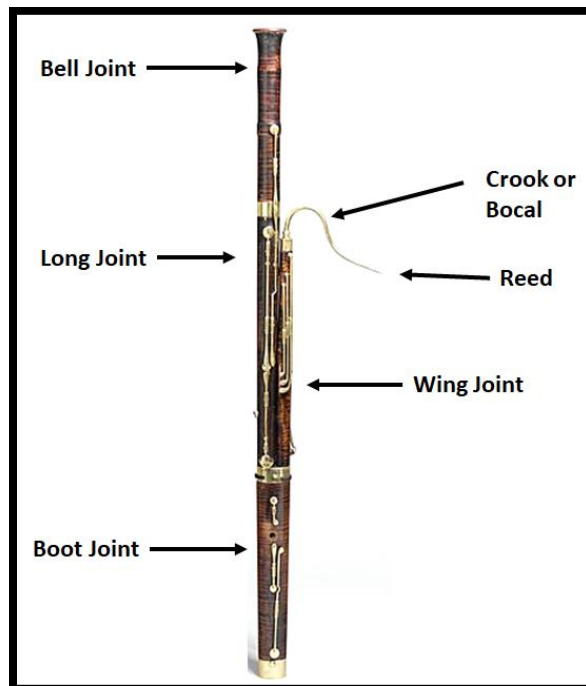
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the bassoon.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Bassoon

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the bassoon.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Bassoon

Study the picture of the bassoonist and answer the following questions:

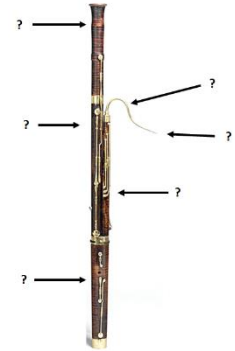
- How does the bassoonist use his right hand?
- How does the bassoonist use his left hand?
- What do the bassoonist's fingers press down?
- How does the bassoonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the bassoonist change which sounds the bassoon plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Bassoon Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the bassoon diagram:

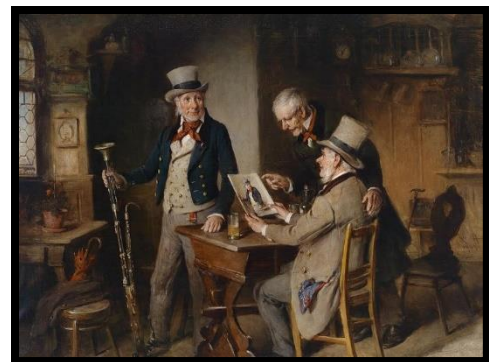
- Bocal (or Crook)
- Bell Joint
- Boot Joint
- Bass Joint
- Wing Joint
- Reed



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Bassoon Player,' by painter Hermann Kern, and find the following:

- Bassoon
- Bassoonist
- Photograph
- 2 Top Hats
- Clock
- Umbrella
- Handkerchief
- Overcoat
- Potted Plant
- Drinking Glass



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the bassoon.
4. **What are the major parts of the bassoon?** Major parts of the bassoon include the bocal (or crook), the bell joint, the boot joint, the bass joint, the wing joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 6 Guide: Bassoon Concerto in C Major

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson continues the study of the bassoon, a woodwind instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Bassoon Concerto in C Major,' by Antonín Reichenauer, features the bassoon. As you enjoy the music, identify the sounds of the bassoon. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Orchestra at the Opera,' by Edgar Degas, shows a bassoonist playing with an orchestra while ballerinas dance in the background.

Vocabulary

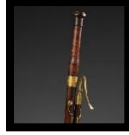
- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major** (of a key): Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the three bassoon reeds. Note how they fan out at the end.



1. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



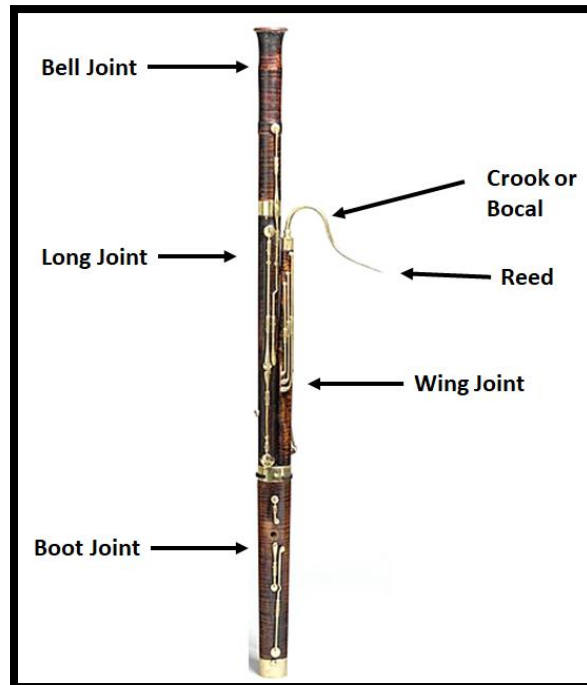
2. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the bassoon.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Bassoon

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the bassoon.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Bassoon

Review the picture of the bassoonist and answer the following questions:

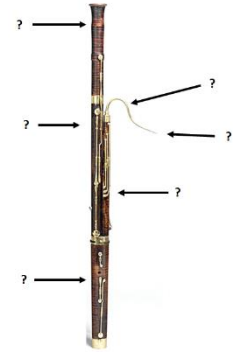
- How does the bassoonist use his right hand?
- How does the bassoonist use his left hand?
- What do the bassoonist's fingers press down?
- How does the bassoonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the bassoonist change which sounds the bassoon plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Bassoon Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the bassoon diagram:

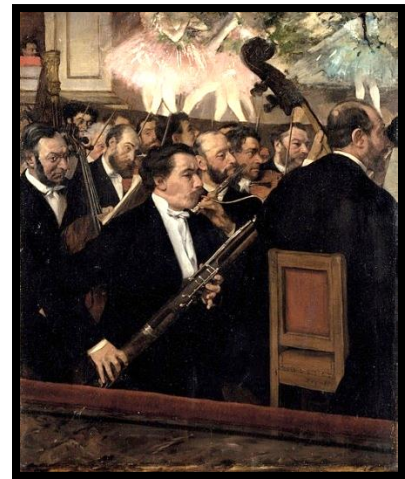
- Bocal (or Crook)
- Bell Joint
- Boot Joint
- Bass Joint
- Wing Joint
- Reed



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Orchestra at the Opera,' by Edgar Degas, and find the following:

- Bassoonist
- Bassoon Bocal (or Crook)
- Bassoon Reed
- Bassoon Keys
- Bassoon Boot Joint
- Ballerinas
- Bows
- Flute
- Bass
- Cello
- Harp
- Violins
- Audience Member



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the bassoon.
4. **What are the major parts of the bassoon?** Major parts of the bassoon include the bocal (or crook), the bell joint, the boot joint, the bass joint, the wing joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 7 Guide: Bassoon Concerto in F Major

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

The next four weeks introduce a new woodwind instrument called a bassoon. As with flutes, musicians produce sounds by blowing to vibrate the air inside the instrument. However, bassoonists play their bassoons with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Bassoon Sonata, Op.168,' by Camille Saint-Saëns, features the bassoon. As you enjoy the music, distinguish the sounds of the bassoon from the accompanying piano. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Bassoon Player,' by painter Hermann Kern, shows a man posing with a bassoon while two other men compare his pose to a picture.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major** (of a key): Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the three bassoon reeds. Note how they fan out at the end.



1. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



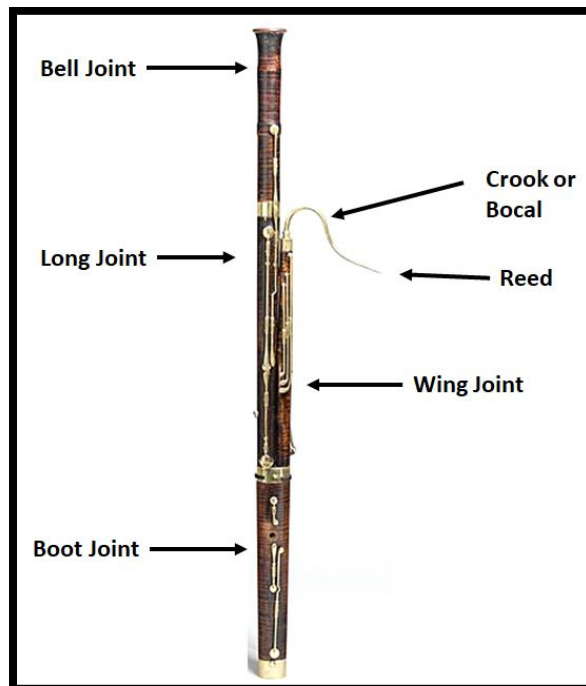
2. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the bassoon.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Bassoon

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the bassoon.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Bassoon

Examine the picture of the bassoonist and answer the following questions:

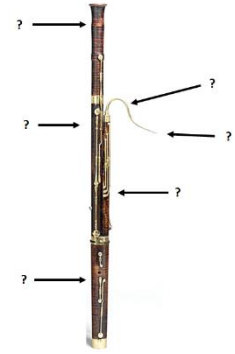
- How does the bassoonist use his right hand?
- How does the bassoonist use his left hand?
- What do the bassoonist's fingers press down?
- How does the bassoonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the bassoonist change which sounds the bassoon plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Bassoon Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the bassoon diagram:

- Bocal (or Crook)
- Bell Joint
- Boot Joint
- Bass Joint
- Wing Joint
- Reed



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Bassoon Player,' by painter Hermann Kern, and find the following:

- Bassoonist
- Bassoon Bocal (or Crook)
- Bassoon Reed
- Bassoon Keys
- Bassoon Boot Joint
- Knife
- Red Bowtie
- Metal Cup with Lid
- Stack of Papers and Books



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the bassoon.
4. **What are the major parts of the bassoon?** Major parts of the bassoon include the bocal (or crook), the bell joint, the boot joint, the bass joint, the wing joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 8 Guide: Adagio

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson completes the study of the bassoon, a woodwind instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Adagio,' by Alberto Orefici, features the bassoon. As you enjoy the music, identify the sounds of the bassoon. The painting included in the lesson, 'Baroque Instruments' by Elias van Nijmegen, shows a jungle of instruments including a bassoon.

Vocabulary

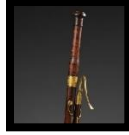
- **Adagio:** A movement or composition marked to be played in slow tempo.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the three bassoon reeds. Note how they fan out at the end.



1. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.



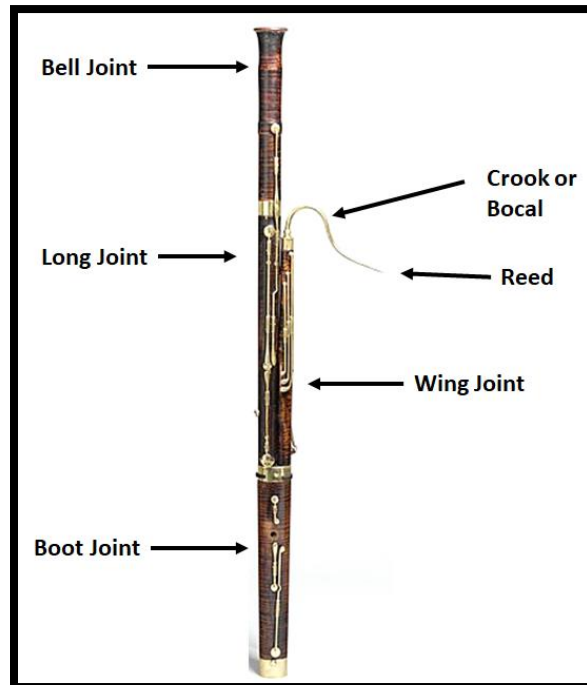
2. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the bassoon.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Bassoon

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the bassoon.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Bassoon

Review the picture of the bassoonist and answer the following questions:

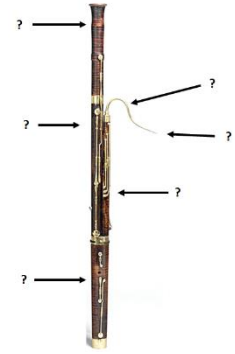
- How does the bassoonist use his right hand?
- How does the bassoonist use his left hand?
- What do the bassoonist's fingers press down?
- How does the bassoonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the bassoonist change which sounds the bassoon plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Bassoon Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the bassoon diagram:

- Bocal (or Crook)
- Bell Joint
- Boot Joint
- Bass Joint
- Wing Joint
- Reed



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Baroque Instruments' by Elias van Nijmegen, and find the following:

- Bassoon
- Violin
- Cello
- Book of Sheet Music
- Bagpipes
- Harp
- Tassel
- Fringe
- Globe
- Triangle



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the bassoon.
4. **What are the major parts of the bassoon?** Major parts of the bassoon include the bocal (or crook), the bell joint, the boot joint, the bass joint, the wing joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 9 Guide: Grand Duo Concertant, Op. 48

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

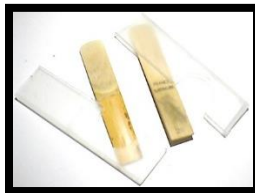
The next four weeks introduce a new woodwind instrument called a clarinet. As with flutes and bassoons, musicians produce sounds by blowing to vibrate the air inside the instrument. Like bassoons, clarinetists play their clarinets with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Grand Duo Concertant, Op. 48,' by Carl Maria von Weber, features the clarinet. As you enjoy the music, listen for the clarinet. The painting included in the lesson, 'A Clarinet Serenade for the Kitchen Maid,' by painter Carl Heyden, shows a man playing the clarinet for a kitchen maid.

Vocabulary

- **Duo:** A pair of people or things, especially in music or entertainment.
- **Concertant:** Orchestral composition for solo instruments.
- **Clarinetist:** A musician who plays the clarinet.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two clarinet reeds and their clear cases.



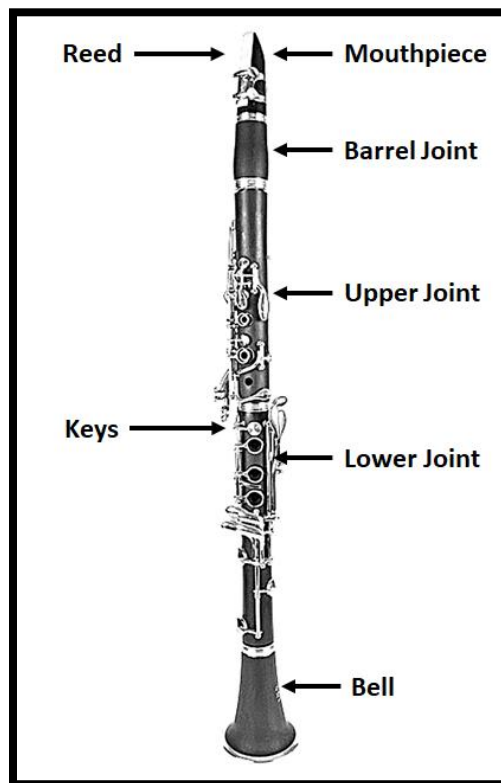
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of a Clarinet

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the clarinet.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Clarinet

Examine the picture of the clarinetists in a parade and answer the following questions:

- How do the clarinetists use their right hands?
- How do the clarinetists use their left hands?
- What do the clarinetists' fingers press down?
- How do the clarinetists use their mouths and lips?
- How do the clarinetists change which sounds the clarinet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Clarinet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the clarinet diagram:

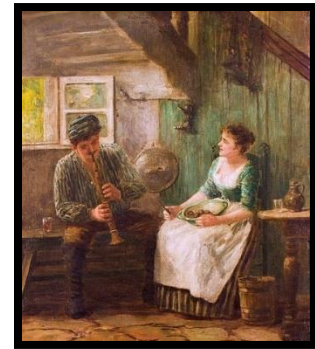
- Bell
- Mouthpiece
- Lower Joint
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Reed
- Barrel Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'A Clarinet Serenade for the Kitchen Maid,' by painter Carl Heyden, and find the following:

- Kitchen Maid
- Clarinet
- Bucket
- 2 Glasses
- Pitcher
- Knife



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the clarinet.
4. **What are the major parts of the clarinet?** Major parts of the clarinet include the bell, the mouthpiece, the lower joint, the upper joint, the barrel joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 10 Guide: Clarinet Quintet, Op. 115

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This week continues the study of the clarinet. Like flutes and bassoons, clarinets are woodwinds in which the musician makes sound by blowing to cause the air inside the instrument to vibrate. Like bassoons, clarinets are played with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Clarinet Quintet, Op. 115,' by Johannes Brahms, features the clarinet. As you enjoy the music, listen for the clarinet. The painting included in the lesson, 'Clarinet, Guitar and Compotier' by Georges Braque, shows a man playing the clarinet for a kitchen maid.

Vocabulary

- **Quintet:** A group of five people playing music or singing together.
- **Compotier:** Dish for compote, fruit preserved or cooked in syrup.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two clarinet reeds and their clear cases.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.

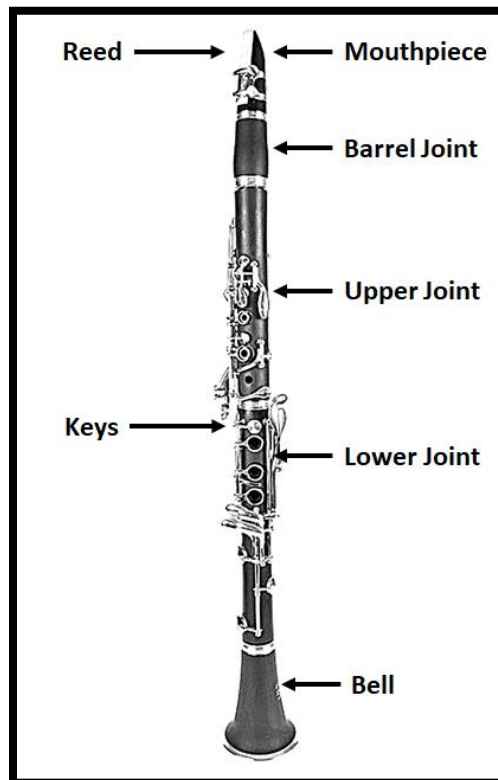
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of a Clarinet

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the clarinet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Clarinet

Review the picture of the clarinetists in a parade and answer the following questions:

- How do the clarinetists use their right hands?
- How do the clarinetists use their left hands?
- What do the clarinetists' fingers press down?
- How do the clarinetists use their mouths and lips?
- How do the clarinetists change which sounds the clarinet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Clarinet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the clarinet diagram:

- Bell
- Mouthpiece
- Lower Joint
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Reed
- Barrel Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson still life painting, 'Clarinet, Guitar and Compotier' by Georges Braque, and find the following:

- Clarinet
- Mouthpiece
- Holes
- Clarinet Bell
- Letters



Activity 5: Make Your Own Clarinet

Materials: Several Straws, Scissors

Directions:

- Cut the top of a straw into a V-shape.
- Practice blowing through the clarinet to make sounds.
- Make a second clarinet, but cut off the bottom end to make it shorter. How does the pitch change?
- Make a third clarinet, but put two straws together to make it longer. How does the pitch change?
- Make a fourth clarinet, but cut a few holes in the side of the straw. Cover the holes with your fingers? How can you make the pitch higher? How can you make the pitch lower?

Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the clarinet.
4. **What are the major parts of the clarinet?** Major parts of the clarinet include the bell, the mouthpiece, the lower joint, the upper joint, the barrel joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 11 Guide: Clarinet Concerto in A Major, K. 622

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

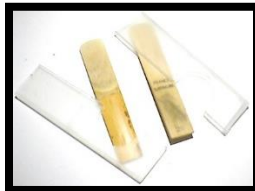
This week continues the study of the clarinet. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Clarinet Concerto in A Major, K. 622,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the clarinet. As you enjoy the music, listen for the clarinet. The painting included in the lesson, 'Guitar and Clarinet,' by Spanish painter Juan Gris, shows a guitar, a clarinet, a goblet, a bottle, and some sheet music arrayed on a table.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major (of a key):** Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two clarinet reeds and their clear cases.



5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.

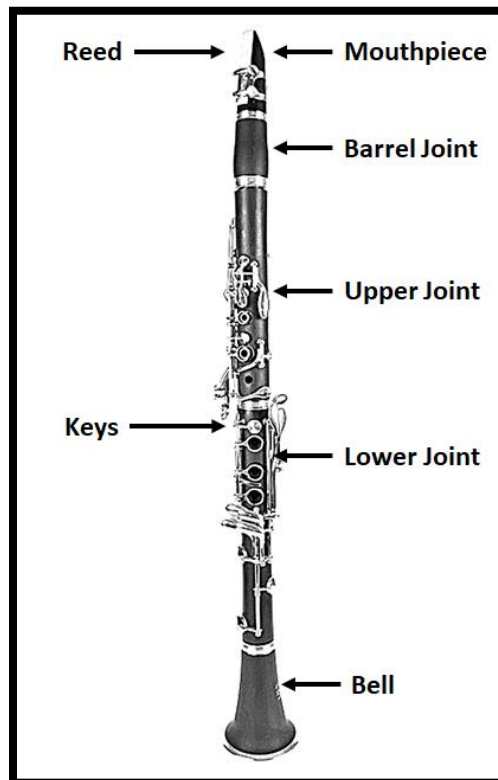
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of a Clarinet

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the clarinet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Clarinet

Review the picture of the clarinetists in a parade and answer the following questions:

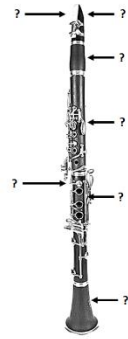
- How do the clarinetists use their right hands?
- How do the clarinetists use their left hands?
- What do the clarinetists' fingers press down?
- How do the clarinetists use their mouths and lips?
- How do the clarinetists change which sounds the clarinet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Clarinet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the clarinet diagram:

- Bell
- Mouthpiece
- Lower Joint
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Reed
- Barrel Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Guitar and Clarinet,' by Spanish painter Juan Gris, and find the following:

- Clarinet
- Holes
- Bell
- Guitar
- Bottle
- Table
- Goblet



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the clarinet.
4. **What are the major parts of the clarinet?** Major parts of the clarinet include the bell, the mouthpiece, the lower joint, the upper joint, the barrel joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 12 Guide: Clarinet Concertino in E Flat Maj, Op. 26

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

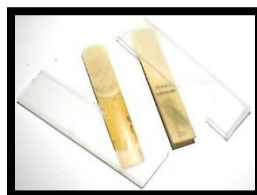
This week completes the study of the clarinet. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Clarinet Concertino in E Flat Major, Op. 26,' by Carl Maria von Weber, features the clarinet. As you enjoy the music, listen for the clarinet. The painting included in the lesson, 'Laughing Clarinetist,' by German painter Peter Kraemer, shows a clarinetist playing for a kitchen maid.

Vocabulary

- **Concertino:** A simple or short concerto. A solo instrument or solo instruments playing with an orchestra.
- **Major** (of a key): Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.
- **Flat:** A note lowered by a semitone.
- **Stein:** A large earthenware beer mug.
- **Satchel:** A bag carried on the shoulder by a long strap and typically closed by a flap.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Study the two clarinet reeds and their clear cases.



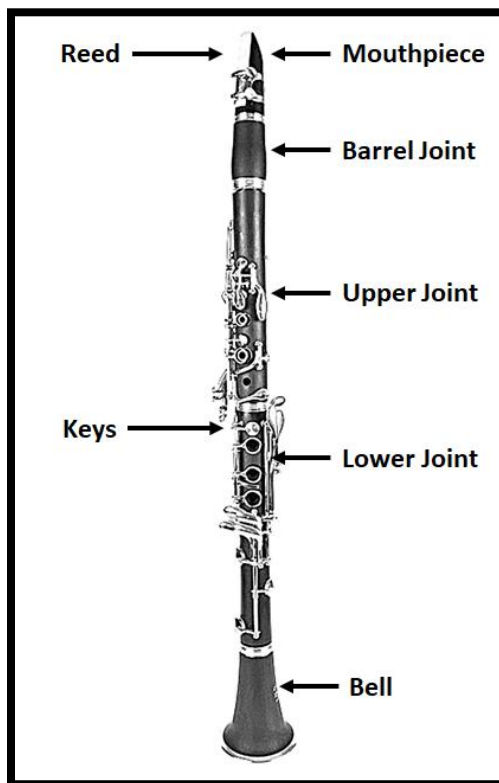
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument.
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See keys and holes on the clarinet.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of a Clarinet

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the clarinet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Clarinet

Review the picture of the clarinetists in a parade and answer the following questions:

- How do the clarinetists use their right hands?
- How do the clarinetists use their left hands?
- What do the clarinetists' fingers press down?
- How do the clarinetists use their mouths and lips?
- How do the clarinetists change which sounds the clarinet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Clarinet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the clarinet diagram:

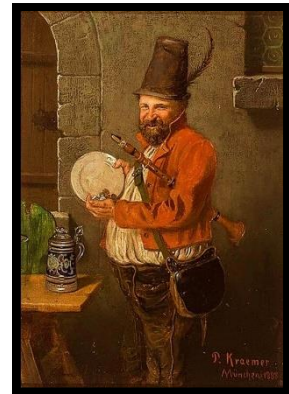
- Bell
- Mouthpiece
- Lower Joint
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Reed
- Barrel Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Laughing Clarinetist,' by German painter Peter Kraemer, and find the following:

- Clarinet
- Mouthpiece
- Reed
- Holes
- Bell
- Lower Joint
- Upper Joint
- Barrel Joint
- Stein
- Satchel



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the clarinet.
4. **What are the major parts of the clarinet?** Major parts of the clarinet include the bell, the mouthpiece, the lower joint, the upper joint, the barrel joint, the reed, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 13 Guide: Chansonette

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

The next four weeks introduce a new woodwind instrument called an oboe. As with flutes, bassoons, and clarinets, musicians produce sounds by blowing to vibrate the air inside the instrument. Like bassoonists and clarinetists, oboists play their oboes with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Chansonette,' by Hamilton Harty, features the oboe. As you enjoy the music, distinguish the sounds of the oboe from the accompanying piano. The fresco featured in the lesson, 'The Tomb of the Leopards - Etruscan Painting,' by an unknown artist, shows a man with abnormally large hands playing two bassoons at once. Note the laurel wreath on his hand, which symbolizes victory and honor.

Vocabulary

- **Oboist:** A musician who plays the oboe.
- **Chansonette:** A little song.
- **Fresco:** A painting done rapidly in watercolor on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling, so that the colors penetrate the plaster and become fixed as it dries.
- **Tomb:** A large vault, typically an underground one, for burying the dead.
- **Etruscan:** Relating to ancient Etruria (today's central Italy), its people, or their language.
- **Laurel:** Any of a number of shrubs and other plants with dark green glossy leaves.
- **Wreath:** An arrangement of flowers, leaves, or stems fastened in a ring and used for decoration.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.

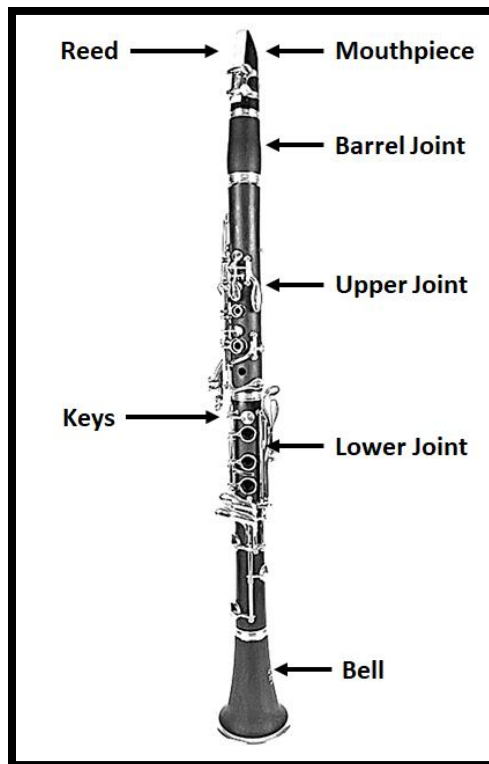
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Examine the oboe reed. Note how it fans out at the end, similar to a bassoon reed.
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument. For the oboe, the reed is attached to the staple.
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the oboe.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of an Oboe

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the oboe.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play an Oboe

Examine the picture of the oboist and answer the following questions:

- How does the oboist use her right hand?
- How does the oboist use her left hand?
- What do the oboist's fingers press down?
- How does the oboist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the oboist change which sounds the oboe plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Oboe Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the oboe diagram:

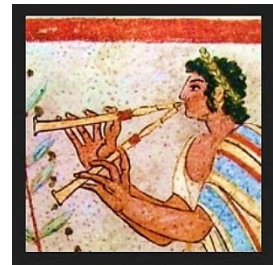
- Bell
- Reed
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Staple
- Lower Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Tomb of the Leopards - Etruscan Painting,' by an unknown artist, and find the following:

- 2 Reeds
- 2 Upper Joints
- 2 Lower Joints
- 2 Bells
- Abnormally Large Hands
- Laurel Wreath



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the oboe.
4. **What are the major parts of the oboe?** Major parts of the oboe include the reed, the staple, the upper joint, the lower joint, the bell, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 14 Guide: Oboe Concerto in D minor, Op. 9, no. 2

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson continues the study of the oboe. Like flutes, bassoons, and clarinets, oboes are woodwinds in which the musician makes sound by blowing to cause the air inside the instrument to vibrate. Like bassoons and clarinets, oboes are played with a reed. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Oboe Concerto in D minor, Op. 9, no. 2,' by Tomaso Albinoni, features the oboe. As you enjoy the music, listen for the sounds of the oboe. The painting included in the lesson, 'Unknown Oboist' by an unknown artist, shows a white-wigged musician holding his oboe and resting his arm on sheet music.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Minor** (of a key or mode): Based on a minor scale, tending to produce a sad or pensive effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Examine the oboe reed. Note how it fans out at the end, similar to a bassoon reed.
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument. For the oboe, the reed is attached to the staple.

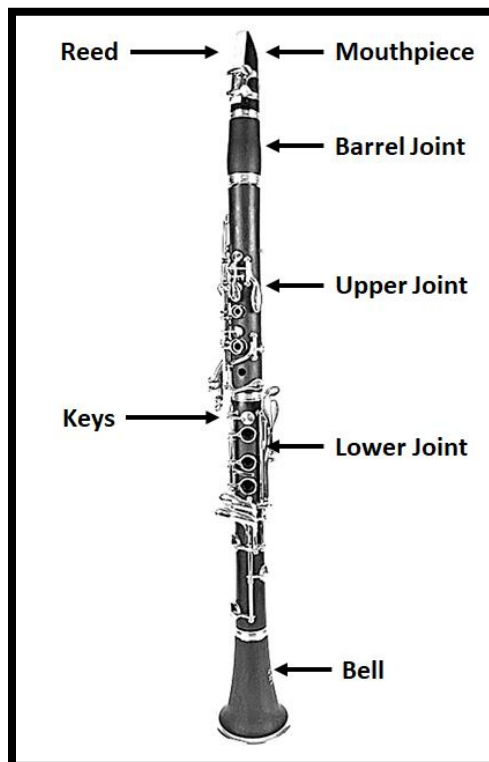
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the oboe.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of an Oboe

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the oboe.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play an Oboe

Review the picture of the oboist and answer the following questions:

- How does the oboist use her right hand?
- How does the oboist use her left hand?
- What do the oboist's fingers press down?
- How does the oboist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the oboist change which sounds the oboe plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Oboe Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the oboe diagram:

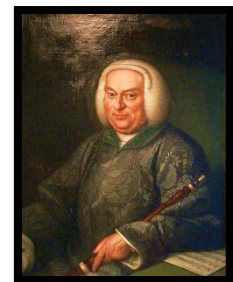
- Bell
- Reed
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Staple
- Lower Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Unknown Oboist' by an unknown artist, and find the following:

- Staple
- Sheet Music
- Reed
- Holes
- Upper Joint
- Lower Joint
- Wig



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the oboe.
4. **What are the major parts of the oboe?** Major parts of the oboe include the reed, the staple, the upper joint, the lower joint, the bell, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 15 Guide: Oboe Quartet in F, K. 370

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

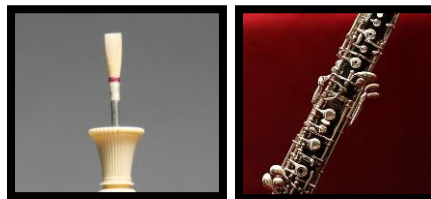
This lesson continues the study of the oboe. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Oboe Quartet in F, K. 370,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the oboe. As you enjoy the music, listen for the sounds of the oboe. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Oboe Player,' by painter Johann Zoffany, shows a white-wigged man posing with an oboe.

Vocabulary

- **Quartet:** A group of four people playing music or singing together.

Category

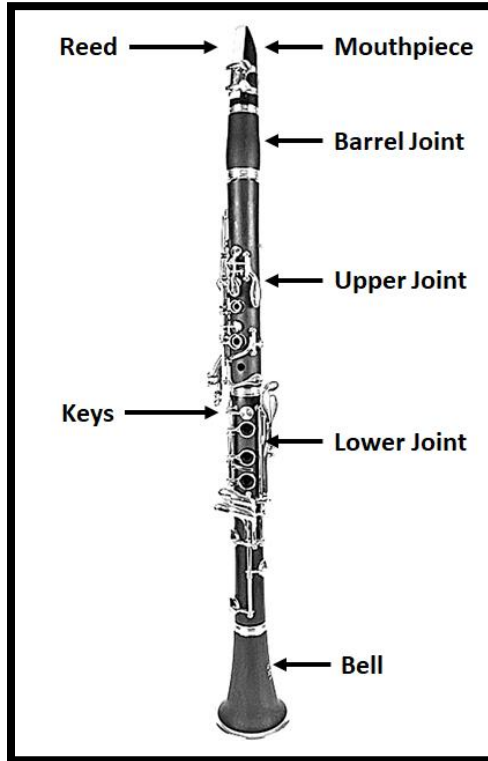
1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Examine the oboe reed. Note how it fans out at the end, similar to a bassoon reed.
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument. For the oboe, the reed is attached to the staple.
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the oboe.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of an Oboe

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the oboe.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play an Oboe

Review the picture of the oboist and answer the following questions:

- How does the oboist use her right hand?
- How does the oboist use her left hand?
- What do the oboist's fingers press down?
- How does the oboist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the oboist change which sounds the oboe plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Oboe Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the oboe diagram:

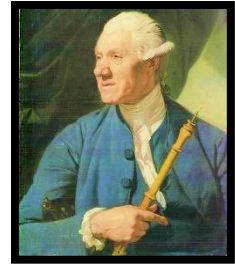
- Bell
- Reed
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Staple
- Lower Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Unknown Oboist' by an unknown artist, and find the following:

- Staple
- Reed
- Upper Joint
- Lower Joint
- Wig



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the oboe.
4. **What are the major parts of the oboe?** Major parts of the oboe include the reed, the staple, the upper joint, the lower joint, the bell, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 16 Guide: Oboe Concerto in D minor, Op. 9, no. 2

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson completes the study of the oboe. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Oboe Concerto in C, K.314,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the oboe. As you enjoy the music, listen for the sounds of the oboe. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Orchestra Beer Garden,' by painter Wilhelm Zimmer, shows a man posing with a bassoon while two other men compare his pose to a picture.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Conductor:** A person who directs the performance of an orchestra or choir.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Woodwind instruments in an orchestra typically include flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons.
3. Woodwind instruments produce sound when the musician blows across an opening or through a tube to vibrate air inside the instrument.
4. Most woodwind instruments incorporate a reed to produce their distinctive sounds. Examine the oboe reed. Note how it fans out at the end, similar to a bassoon reed.
5. Reeds are attached to the mouthpiece of instruments, where musicians blow to vibrate the reed and the air inside the instrument. For the oboe, the reed is attached to the staple.

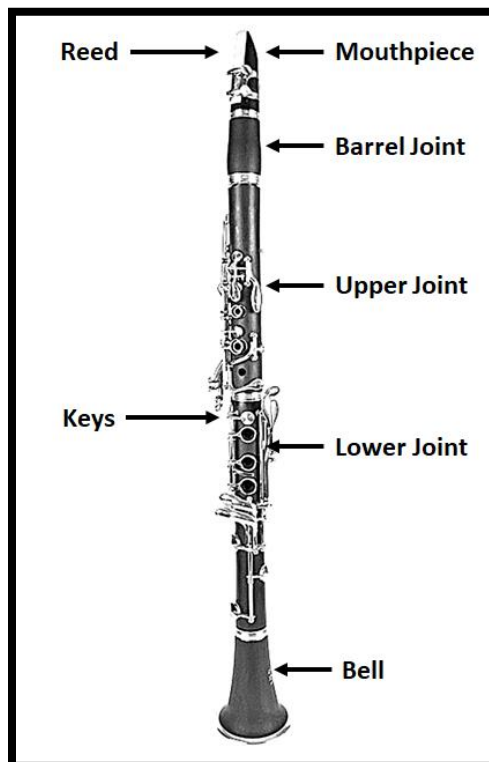
6. Woodwind instruments also have keys or open holes that musicians press to alter the sound. See the keys on the oboe.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Parts of an Oboe

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the oboe.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play an Oboe

Review the picture of the oboist and answer the following questions:

- How does the oboist use her right hand?
- How does the oboist use her left hand?
- What do the oboist's fingers press down?
- How does the oboist use her mouth and lips?
- How does the oboist change which sounds the oboe plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Oboe Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the oboe diagram:

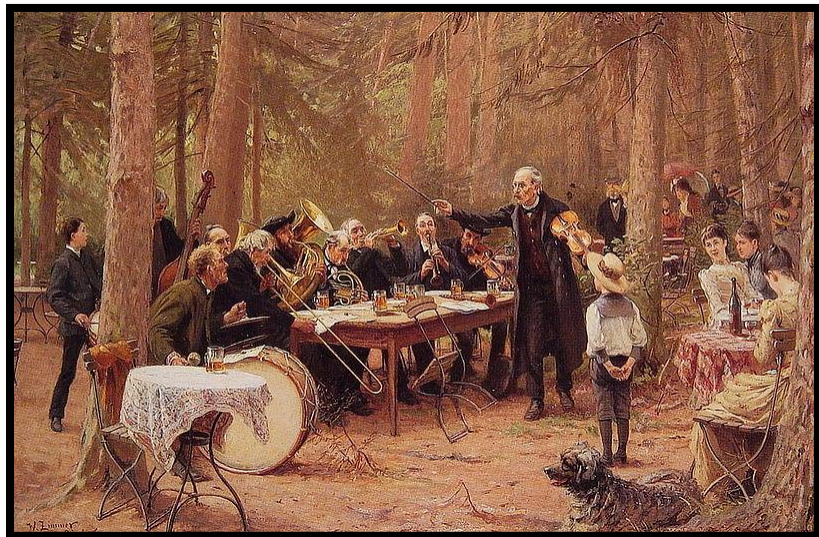
- Bell
- Reed
- Keys
- Upper Joint
- Staple
- Lower Joint



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Orchestra Beer Garden,' by painter Wilhelm Zimmer, and find the following:

- Oboe
- Bass
- Bass Drum
- Snare Drum
- Mugs
- Bottle
- Dog
- Young Boy in Hat
- Conductor
- Violin
- 2 Bows
- Viola
- Parasol
- Triangle



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the oboe.
4. **What are the major parts of the oboe?** Major parts of the oboe include the reed, the staple, the upper joint, the lower joint, the bell, and the keys.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with woodwinds?** Musicians press woodwind keys or open holes to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow to manipulate the volume.

Lesson 17 Guide: Wind Quintet No. 2 in D Minor

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson introduces the wind ensemble, a group of woodwind musicians who perform together. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Wind Quintet No. 2 in D Minor,' by Giuseppe Maria Cambini, features a quintet, or five musicians playing together. The picture included in the lesson shows a quintet of musicians.

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Quintet:** A group of five people playing music or singing together.
- **Minor** (of a key or mode): Based on a minor scale, tending to produce a sad or pensive effect.

Category

1. There exist terms that quantify the number of musicians playing together.
2. Study the following terms quantifying numbers of musicians:

Solo (1)



Duet (2)



Trio (3)



Quartet (4)



Quintet (5)



Sextet (6)



Septet (7)



Octet (8)



Nonet (9)



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Lesson Picture

Study the lesson image of woodwind musicians and answer the following questions:

- How many musicians are in the picture?
- Is the group a duo, a trio, a quartet, a quintet, or a sextet? How do you know?
- Identify the five instruments in the picture.



Activity 2: Quantify Groups of Musicians

Use the special terms you learned to quantify the following groups of musicians (e.g. duo, trio, quartet, etc.):



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which grouping of woodwind instruments does this lesson feature (e.g. duet, trio, quartet, etc.)?** This lesson features the quintet, or five musicians.
4. **How many musicians play together for a solo?** No musicians play together for a solo. Only one musician plays during a solo.
5. **How many musicians play together for a quintet?** Five musicians play together for a quintet.

Lesson 18 Guide: Wind Sextet, Op.271

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson continues study of the wind ensemble, a group of woodwind musicians who perform together. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Wind Sextet, Op.271,' by Carl Reinecke, features a sextet, or six musicians playing together.

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Sextet:** A group of six people playing music or singing together.

Category

1. There exist terms that quantify the number of musicians playing together.
2. Study the following terms quantifying numbers of musicians:

Solo (1)



Duet (2)



Trio (3)



Quartet (4)



Quintet (5)



Sextet (6)



Septet (7)



Octet (8)



Nonet (9)



Enrichment Activities

Activity: Quantify Groups of Musicians

Use the special terms you learned to quantify the following groups of musicians (e.g. duo, trio, quartet, etc.):



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which grouping of woodwind instruments does this lesson feature (e.g. duet, trio, quartet, etc.)?** This lesson features the quintet, or five musicians.
4. **How many musicians play together for a trio?** Three musicians play together for a trio.
5. **How many musicians play together for a sextet?** Six musicians play together for a sextet.

Lesson 19 Guide: Wind Octet in E Flat Major, Op. 103

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson introduces the wind ensemble, a group of woodwind musicians who perform together. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Wind Octet in E Flat Major, Op. 103,' by Ludwig van Beethoven, features an octet, or eight musicians playing together.

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Octet:** A group of eight people playing music or singing together.

Category

1. There exist terms that quantify the number of musicians playing together.
2. Study the following terms quantifying numbers of musicians:

Solo (1)



Duet (2)



Trio (3)



Quartet (4)



Quintet (5)



Sextet (6)



Septet (7)



Octet (8)



Nonet (9)



Enrichment Activities

Activity: Quantify Groups of Musicians

Use the special terms you learned to quantify the following groups of musicians (e.g. duo, trio, quartet, etc.):



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which grouping of woodwind instruments does this lesson feature (e.g. duet, trio, quartet, etc.)?** This lesson features the quintet, or five musicians.
4. **How many musicians play together for a duet?** Two musicians play together for a duet.
5. **How many musicians play together for an octet?** Eight musicians play together for an octet.

Lesson 20 Guide: Petite Symphonie, Op. 216

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson completes the study of the wind ensemble, a group of woodwind musicians who perform together. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Petite Symphonie, Op. 216,' by Charles Gounod, features a nonet, or nine musicians playing together.

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Petite:** French word for small.
- **Symphonie:** French word for symphony, an elaborate musical composition for full orchestra, typically in four movements, at least one of which is often in sonata form.
- **Octet:** A group of eight people playing music or singing together.

Category

1. There exist terms that quantify the number of musicians playing together.
2. Study the following terms quantifying numbers of musicians:

Solo (1)



Duet (2)



Trio (3)



Quartet (4)



Quintet (5)



Sextet (6)



Septet (7)



Octet (8)



Nonet (9)



Enrichment Activities

Activity: Quantify Groups of Musicians

Use the special terms you learned to quantify the following groups of musicians (e.g. duo, trio, quartet, etc.):



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the woodwind category.
3. **Which grouping of woodwind instruments does this lesson feature (e.g. duet, trio, quartet, etc.)?** This lesson features the quintet, or five musicians.
4. **How many musicians play together for a quartet?** Four musicians play together for a quartet.
5. **How many musicians play together for a nonet?** Nine musicians play together for a nonet.

Lesson 21 Guide: Concerto for 2 Trumpets in C Maj, RV 537

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson shifts from the woodwinds to the brass family of instruments. Musicians play brass instruments by buzzing their lips against mouthpieces to vibrate air inside the instruments. Musicians change the sounds of brass instruments by altering their lip tension and pushing valves or slides to change the tube length in which the air vibrates. Many brass instruments, like trumpets and tubas, are made of brass, but others, like the didgeridoo, are made of wood. Confusing matters more, some woodwind instruments may be made of brass. This lesson introduces the trumpet, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Concerto for 2 Trumpets in C Major, RV 537,' by Antonio Vivaldi, features two trumpets. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Fifth and Sixth Trumpets, Revelation 9:1-12,' by Matthias Gerung, depicts a scene from the Bible in which angels blow their trumpets a fifth and sixth time to cue events of the apocalypse.

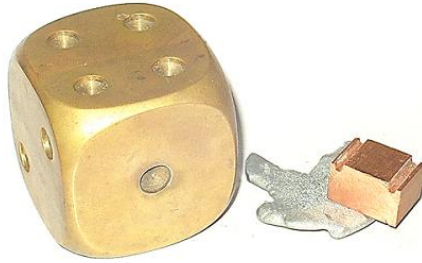
Vocabulary

- **Brass:** A yellow alloy made of copper and zinc.
- **Alloy:** A metal made by combining two or more metallic elements, especially to give greater strength or resistance to corrosion.
- **Brass Instrument:** A wind instrument, such as a trumpet or trombone, typically made of brass.
- **Valve:** A cylindrical mechanism in a brass instrument that, when depressed or turned, admits air into different sections of tubing and so extends the range of available notes.
- **Water Key:** Also known as spit valve, used to drain liquids from the trumpet.
- **Trumpeter:** A musician who plays the trumpet.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.

3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper
(Gold Toned) (Silver Toned) (Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



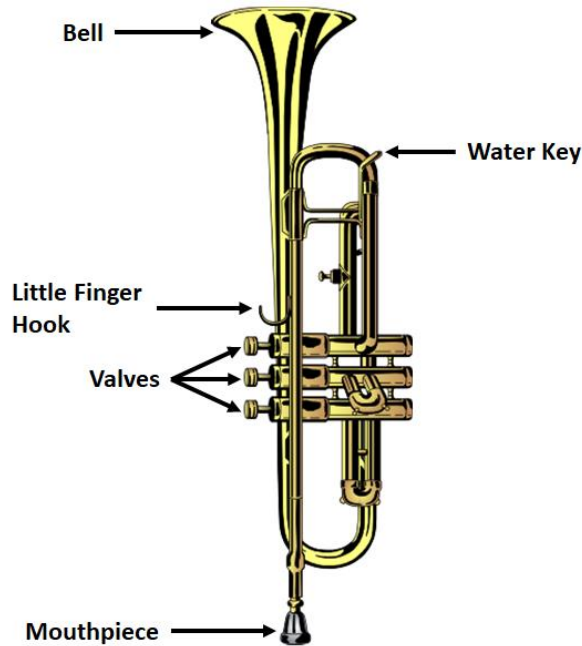
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Trumpet

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the trumpet.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Trumpet

Examine the picture of the trumpeter and answer the following questions:

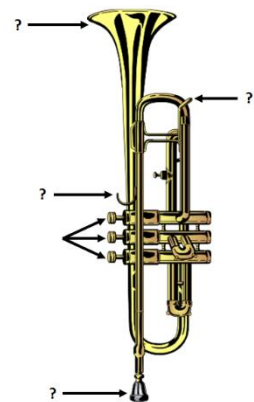
- How does the trumpeter use his right hand?
- How does the trumpeter use his left hand?
- What do the trumpeter's fingers press down?
- How does the trumpeter use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trumpeter change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trumpet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trumpet diagram:

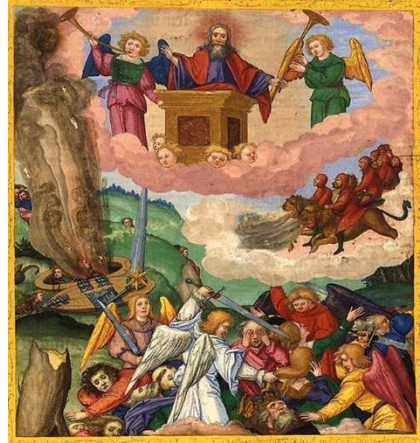
- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Little Finger Hook



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Fifth and Sixth Trumpets, Revelation 9:1-12,' by Matthias Gerung, and find the following:

- Haloed God Watching Above
- Blue and Gold Winged Angels with Trumpets
- Star Falling from Heaven
- Opened Bottomless Pit Spewing Smoke
- Angels Smiting Mortals with Swords
- Face in the Smoke of the Bottomless Pit
- Imps Gathered Around the Bottomless Pit
- Flying Horses with Lion's Heads and Serpent's Tails Spewing Disease
- Soldiers of the Angels Riding Flying Horses
- Mortals Hiding in the Hills



Activity 5: Make Your Own Trumpets and Mutes

Materials: 2 Plastic Bottles of Different Sizes and Scissors

Instructions:

- Cut off the bottom third of the first bottle. Keep the bottom third to serve as a 'mute,' as shown in the picture.
- Practice buzzing your lips through the bottle mouth to make a trumpet sound.
- Some musicians use mutes to change the sound of their trumpets.
- Cover the bottom opening of your trumpet with your mute. What happens to the sound?
- Vary the tightness of your lips. What happens to the sound?
- Vary how hard you blow through the opening. What happens to the sound?
- Make a second trumpet with a larger or smaller plastic bottle. Does your second trumpet produce a higher pitch sound or a lower pitch sound than your first?



See in the picture a metal trumpet and a variety of mutes. Note the paper mute placed inside the bell of the trumpet.



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trumpet.
4. **What are the major parts of the trumpet?** Major parts of the trumpet include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trumpets?** Musicians press the trumpet's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 22 Guide: Concerto for 2 Trumpets in D Major

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

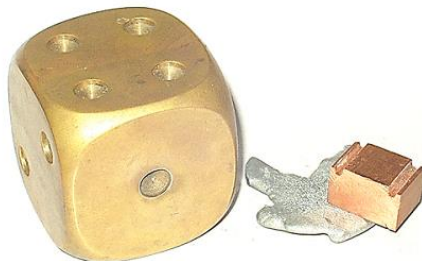
This lesson continues the study of the trumpet, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Concerto for 2 Trumpets in D Major, BWV 6.30,' by Johann Melchior Molter, features two trumpets. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Last Judgment (portion),' by Michelangelo, depicts a scene from the Bible in which a group of angels blow trumpets or hold out books.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major (of a key):** Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



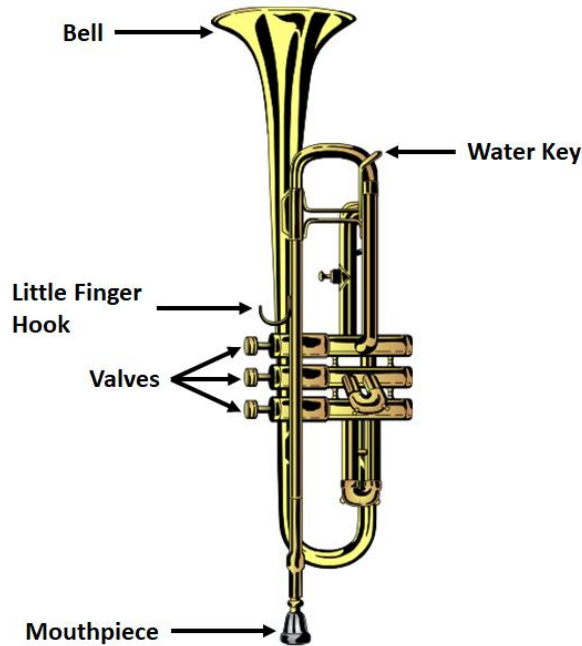
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trumpet

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trumpet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trumpet

Review the picture of the trumpeter and answer the following questions:

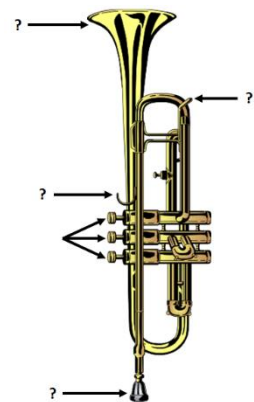
- How does the trumpeter use his right hand?
- How does the trumpeter use his left hand?
- What do the trumpeter's fingers press down?
- How does the trumpeter use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trumpeter change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trumpet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trumpet diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Little Finger Hook



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Last Judgment (portion),' by Michelangelo, and find the following:

- Angels Blowing Trumpets
- Puffed Cheeks
- Angel Listening to Trumpet
- Angel Holding Trumpet Over Shoulder
- Two Books
- Clouds



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trumpet.
4. **What are the major parts of the trumpet?** Major parts of the trumpet include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trumpets?** Musicians press the trumpet's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 23 Guide: Trumpet Concerto in E Flat Major

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

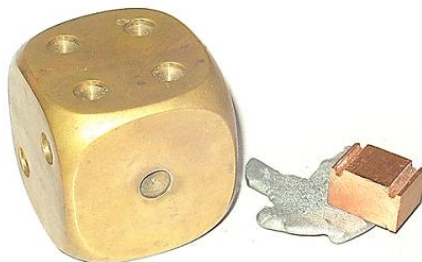
This lesson continues the study of the trumpet, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Trumpet Concerto in E Flat Major,' by Franz Joseph Haydn, features the trumpet. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Picnic,' by George Goodwin Kilburne, shows a group of well-dressed ladies and gentleman enjoying a trumpet serenade and a picnic on a lovely day.

Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major (of a key):** Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



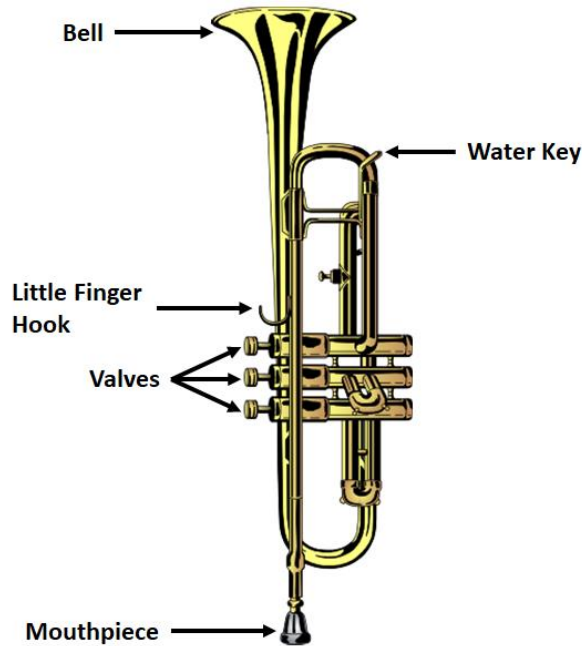
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trumpet

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trumpet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trumpet

Review the picture of the trumpeter and answer the following questions:

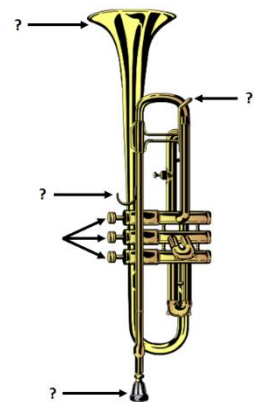
- How does the trumpeter use his right hand?
- How does the trumpeter use his left hand?
- What do the trumpeter's fingers press down?
- How does the trumpeter use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trumpeter change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trumpet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trumpet diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Little Finger Hook



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Picnic,' by George Goodwin Kilburne, and find the following:

- Man Playing a Trumpet
- Placid River
- Picnic Basket
- Bottles
- Pie
- Picnic Blanket
- Plates
- Utensils
- Puppy
- Couple off by Themselves
- Little Boy
- Little Girl



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trumpet.
4. **What are the major parts of the trumpet?** Major parts of the trumpet include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trumpets?** Musicians press the trumpet's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 24 Guide: Voluntary, Op. 7 No. 5

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

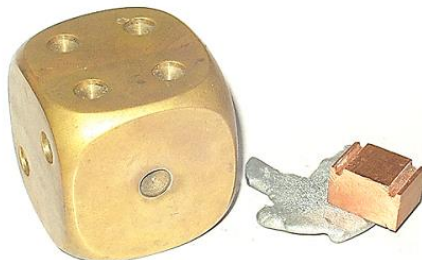
This lesson completes the study of the trumpet, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Trumpet - Voluntary, Op. 7 No. 5,' by John Stanley, features the trumpet. The painting included in the lesson, 'Anthony Van Corlaer,' by Charles Loring Elliott, depicts the Dutch trumpeter, Anthony Van Corlaer, famous for his bulbous, shiny red nose, playing his trumpet, while the townsfolk look on with admiration.

Vocabulary

- Op (Opus): Musical work, typically followed by a number.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



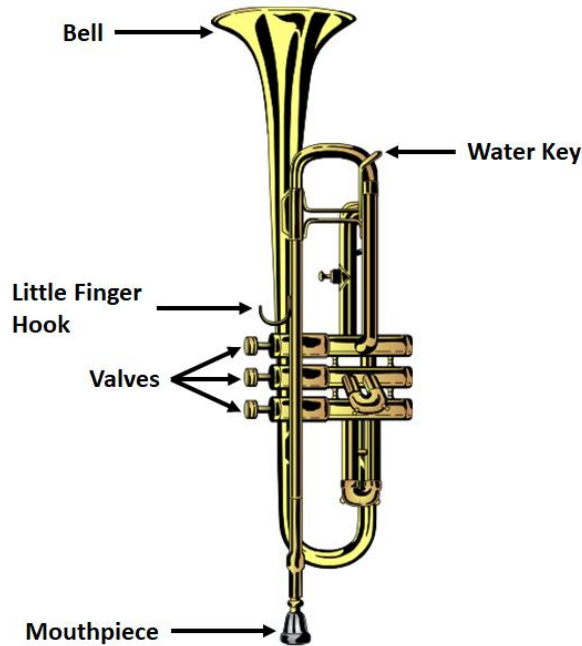
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trumpet

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trumpet.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trumpet

Review the picture of the trumpeter and answer the following questions:

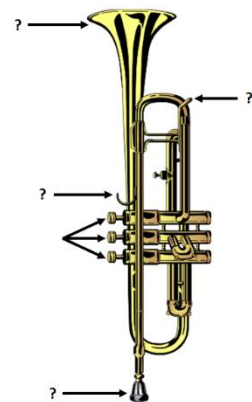
- How does the trumpeter use his right hand?
- How does the trumpeter use his left hand?
- What do the trumpeter's fingers press down?
- How does the trumpeter use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trumpeter change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trumpet Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trumpet diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Little Finger Hook



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Anthony Van Corlaer,' by Charles Loring Elliott, and find the following:

- Anthony Van Corlaer
- Trumpet
- Woman Waving from a Window
- Kite in the Sky
- Bows on the Trumpet
- Belt
- Flask
- Something Bulbous



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trumpet.
4. **What are the major parts of the trumpet?** Major parts of the trumpet include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trumpets?** Musicians press the trumpet's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 25 Guide: Lassus Trombone

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

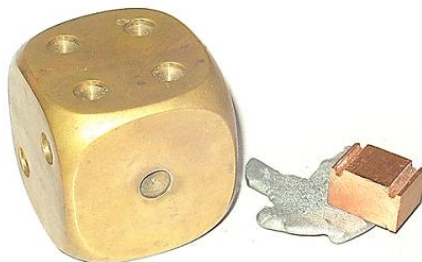
This lesson introduces the trombone, a brass instrument. Like the trumpet, the trombone is made from yellow brass. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Lassus Trombone,' by Henry Fillmore, features the trombone. The fresco included in the lesson, 'Detail of Trombone-Playing Angel,' by Filippino Lippi, depicts an angelic trombonist.

Vocabulary

- **Fresco:** A painting done rapidly in watercolor on wet plaster on a wall or ceiling, so that the colors penetrate the plaster and become fixed as it dries.
- **Trombonist:** A musician who plays the trombone.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



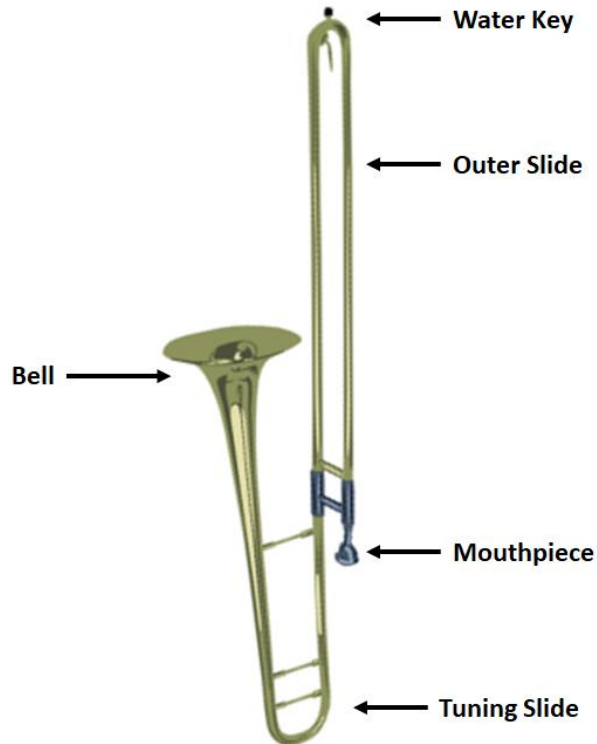
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Trombone

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the trombone.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Trombone

Examine the picture of the trombonist and answer the following questions:

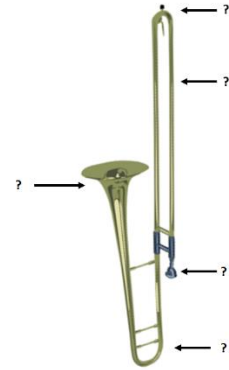
- How does the trombonist use his right hand?
- How does the trombonist use his left hand?
- What do the trombonist's fingers press down?
- How does the trombonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trombonist change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trombone Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trombone diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Outer Slide
- Water Key
- Tuning Slide



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Detail of Trombone-Playing Angel,' by Filippino Lippi, and find the following:

- Angel
- Trumpet
- Angel Wings
- Angel Halo
- Trumpet Bell
- Trumpet Outer Slide
- Tassels



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trombone.
4. **What are the major parts of the trombone?** Major parts of the trombone include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trombone?** Musicians move the trombone's outer and tuning slides to change the noises made by the trombone. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 26 Guide: Sonata in C Major, WP 4.75

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

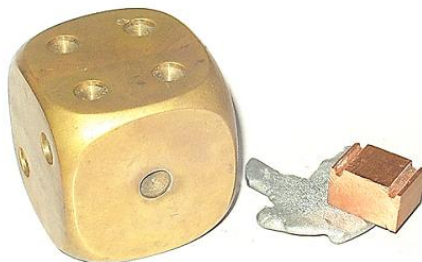
This lesson continues the study of the trombone, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Sonata in C Major, WP 4.75,' by Johann Christoph Pezel, features the trombone. The painting included in the lesson, 'New Concerto,' by Leonello Spada, shows a trombonist removing his outer slide, a man handing out music, a lutenist and violinist holding their instruments, and a recorder player pointing to music held by a young boy.

Vocabulary

- **Sonata:** A composition for an instrumental soloist, often with a piano accompaniment.
- **Major (of a key):** Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



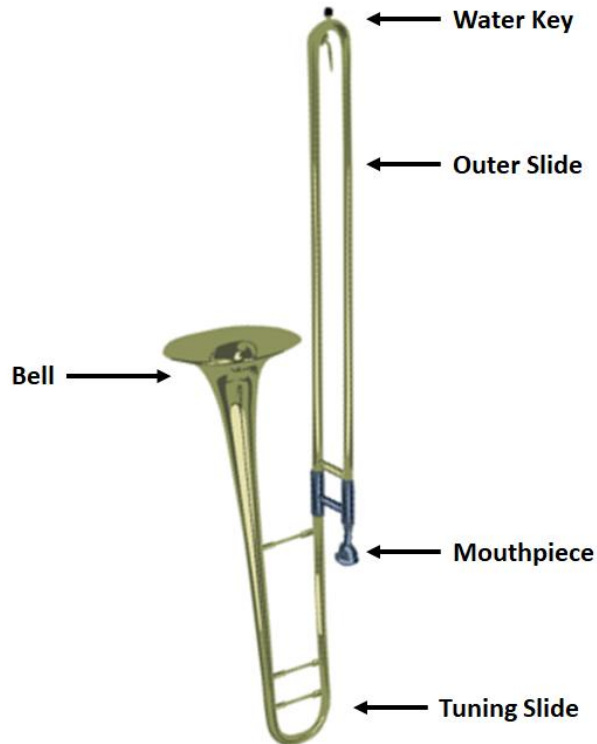
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trombone

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trombone.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trombone

Review the picture of the trombonist and answer the following questions:

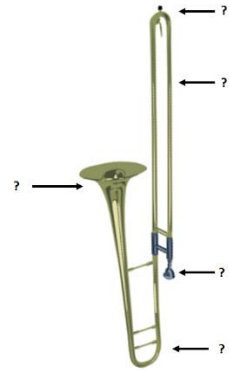
- How does the trombonist use his right hand?
- How does the trombonist use his left hand?
- What do the trombonist's fingers press down?
- How does the trombonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trombonist change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trombone Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trombone diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Outer Slide
- Water Key
- Tuning Slide



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'New Concerto,' by Leonello Spada, and find the following:

- Trombonist
- Outer Slide
- Lute
- Sheet Music
- Recorder
- Violin
- Young Boy



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trombone.
4. **What are the major parts of the trombone?** Major parts of the trombone include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trombone?** Musicians move the trombone's outer and tuning slides to change the noises made by the trombone. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 27 Guide: Canzon à 2

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

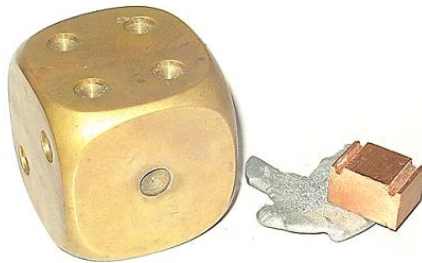
This lesson continues the study of the trombone, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Canzon à 2,' by Nicolaus à Kempis, features the trombone. The painting included in the lesson, 'Paradise,' a painting on an altar located in the Church of San Paolo Maggiore, by Ludovico Carracci, depicts a group of angelic musicians, including one holding a trombone.

Vocabulary

- **Canzon:** A songlike musical piece for instruments.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



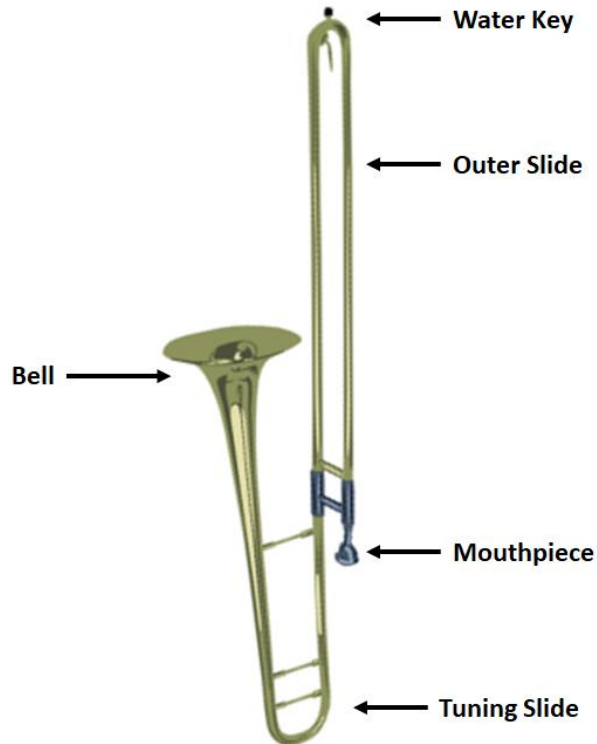
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trombone

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trombone.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trombone

Review the picture of the trombonist and answer the following questions:

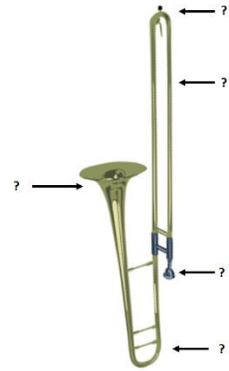
- How does the trombonist use his right hand?
- How does the trombonist use his left hand?
- What do the trombonist's fingers press down?
- How does the trombonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trombonist change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trombone Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trombone diagram:

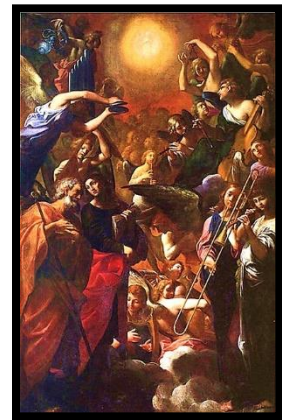
- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Outer Slide
- Water Key
- Tuning Slide



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Paradise,' by Ludovico Carracci, and find the following:

- Angel
- Trombone
- Angel Wings
- Cello
- Triangle
- Cymbals
- Staff
- Lute (held sideways)



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trombone.
4. **What are the major parts of the trombone?** Major parts of the trombone include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trombone?** Musicians move the trombone's outer and tuning slides to change the noises made by the trombone. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 28 Guide: Trombone Trio

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

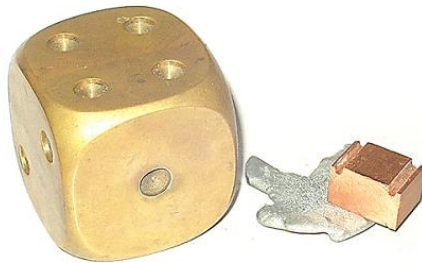
This lesson completes the study of the trombone, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Trombone Trio,' by Vassil Spassov, features the trombone. The painting included in the lesson, 'Concert,' by Francesco Rustici, shows a group of musicians, including a trombonist.

Vocabulary

- **Trio:** A set or group of three people or things.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



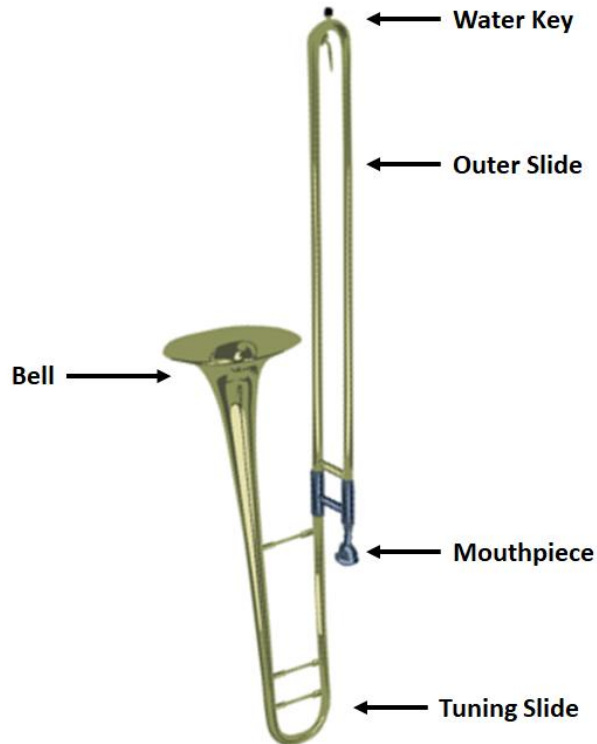
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Trombone

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the trombone.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Trombone

Review the picture of the trombonist and answer the following questions:

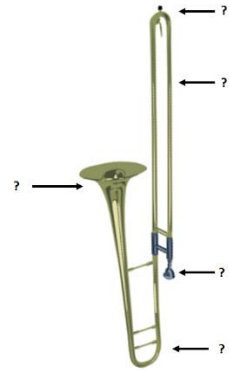
- How does the trombonist use his right hand?
- How does the trombonist use his left hand?
- What do the trombonist's fingers press down?
- How does the trombonist use his mouth and lips?
- How does the trombonist change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Trombone Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the trombone diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Outer Slide
- Water Key
- Tuning Slide



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Concert,' by Francesco Rustici, and find the following:

- Musician
- Lute
- Trombone
- Violin
- Bow
- Sheet Music



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the trombone.
4. **What are the major parts of the trombone?** Major parts of the trombone include the mouthpiece, the valves, the little finger hook, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with trombone?** Musicians move the trombone's outer and tuning slides to change the noises made by the trombone. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 29 Guide: Horn Concerto in D Major, K.412

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson introduces the French horn, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Horn Concerto in D Major, K.412,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the horn. The painting included in the lesson, 'Still Life with Musical Instruments,' by Nicolas Henri Jaurat de Bertry, depicts a special kind of still life painting called 'trompe-l'oeil,' which means 'deceive the eye.' Trompe-l'oeil artists use optical illusions to create two-dimensional paintings with the appearance of three-dimensions. The painting prominently features a horn hanging from a black hook, as well as a cello, a violin, bows, an oboe, and a trombone.

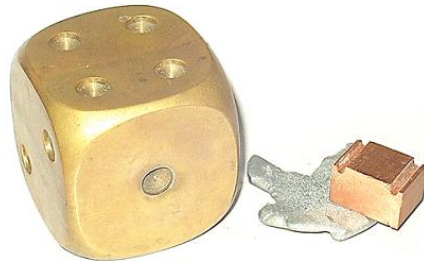
Vocabulary

- **Concerto:** A musical composition for a solo instrument or instruments accompanied by an orchestra, especially one conceived on a relatively large scale.
- **Major** (of a key): Based on a major scale, tending to produce a bright or joyful effect.
- **Trompe-l'oeil:** Visual illusion in art, especially as used to trick the eye into perceiving a painted detail as a three-dimensional object.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.

3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper
(Gold Toned) (Silver Toned) (Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



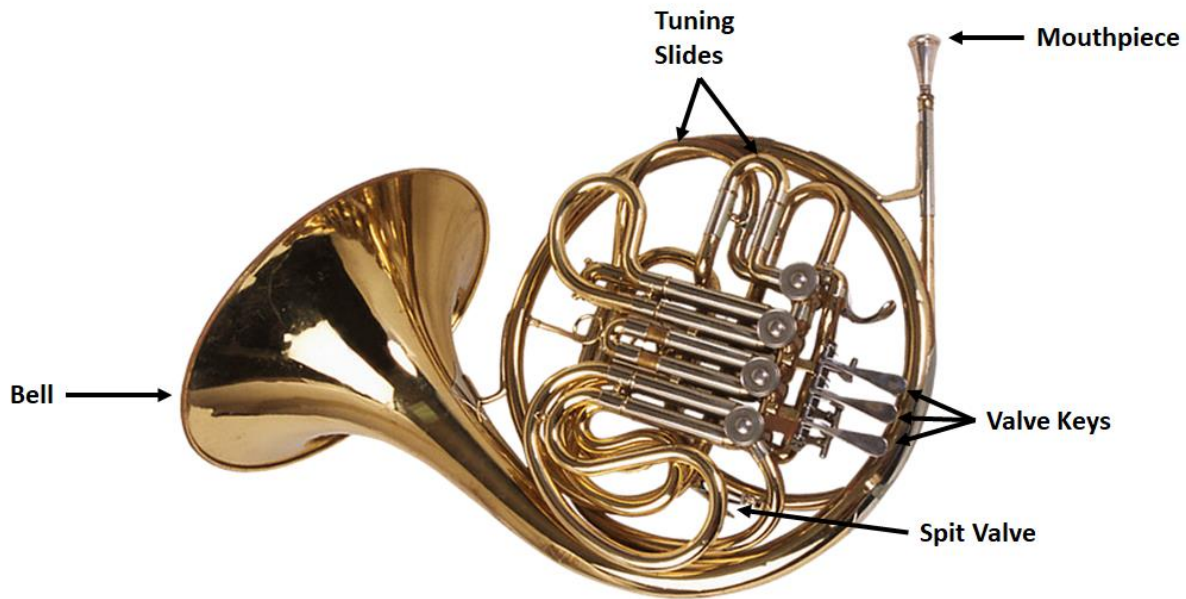
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a French Horn

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the French horn.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a French Horn

Examine the picture of the horn player and answer the following questions:

- How does the horn player use his right hand?
- How does the horn player use his left hand?
- What do the horn player's fingers press down?
- How does the horn player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the horn player change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify French Horn Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the French horn diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Tuning Slides
- Valve Keys
- Spit Valve (Water Key)



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Still Life with Musical Instruments,' by Nicolas Henri Jeaurat de Bertry, and find the following:

- Horn
- Horn Mouthpiece
- Horn Bell
- 2 Things Made of Brass
- Keys
- Five of Diamonds
- Glasses
- Books
- Cello and Bow
- Violin and Bow
- Oboe
- Trombone
- Music Stand



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the French horn.
4. **What are the major parts of the French horn?** Major parts of the French horn include the mouthpiece, the valve keys, the spit valve, the tuning slides, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with French horn?** Musicians press the French horn's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 30 Guide: Horn Concerto in E-flat major, K.417

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson continues the study of the French horn, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'French Horn - Horn Concerto in E-flat major, K.417,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features the horn. The painting included in the lesson, 'Baroque Instruments,' by Elias van Nijmegen, features a horn, viola da gamba, violin, lute, chamber organ, recorder, oboe, bassoon, flute, panpipes, bagpipe, hurdy-gurdy and triangle.

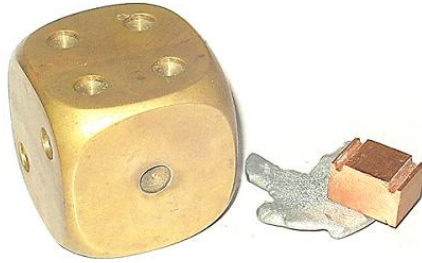
Vocabulary

- **Recorder:** A simple wind instrument with finger holes and no keys, held vertically and played by blowing air through a shaped mouthpiece against a sharp edge.
- **Panpipes:** A musical instrument made from a row of short pipes of varying length fixed together and played by blowing across the top.
- **Viola da gamba:** A bass viol (corresponding to the modern cello).
- **Hurdy-gurdy:** A musical instrument with a droning sound played by turning a handle, which is typically attached to a rosined wheel sounding a series of drone strings, with keys worked by the left hand.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.

3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



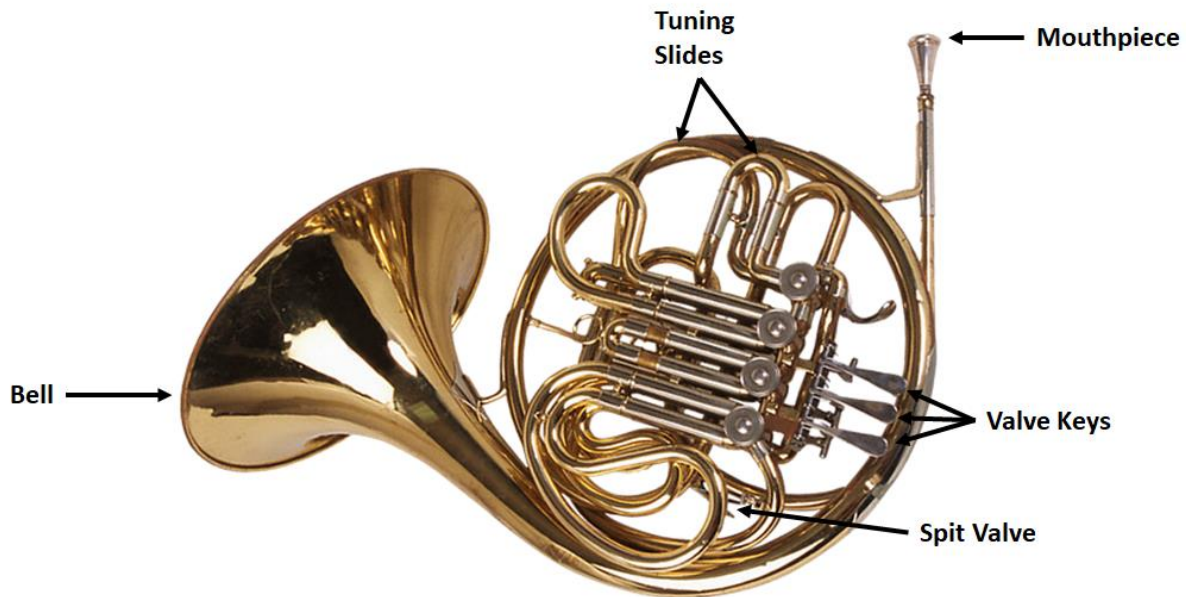
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a French Horn

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the French horn.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a French Horn

Review the picture of the horn player and answer the following questions:

- How does the horn player use his right hand?
- How does the horn player use his left hand?
- What do the horn player's fingers press down?
- How does the horn player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the horn player change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify French Horn Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the French horn diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Tuning Slides
- Valve Keys
- Spit Valve (Water Key)



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Baroque Instruments,' by Elias van Nijmegen, and find the following:

- Horn
- Horn Mouthpiece
- Horn Bell
- 2 Things Made of Brass
- Keys
- Five of Diamonds
- Glasses
- Books
- Cello and Bow
- Violin and Bow
- Oboe
- Trombone
- Music Stand



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the French horn.
4. **What are the major parts of the French horn?** Major parts of the French horn include the mouthpiece, the valve keys, the spit valve, the tuning slides, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with French horn?** Musicians press the French horn's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 31 Guide: *Rêverie*, Op. 24

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

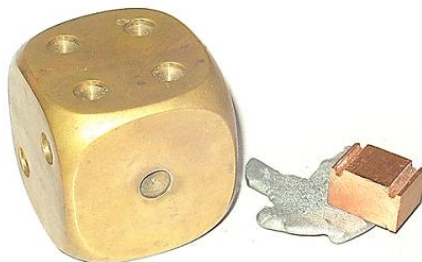
This lesson completes the study of the French horn, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, '*Rêverie*, Op. 24,' by Aleksandr Glazunov, features the horn. The painting included in the lesson, '*Violin and Other Instruments*,' by Godefroy, depicts a horn, a violin, bagpipes, a drum, sheet music, and a vase with flowers.

Vocabulary

- **Rêverie**: French word for 'reverie.' A state of being pleasantly lost in one's thoughts; a daydream.
- **Op** (Opus): Musical work, typically followed by a number.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



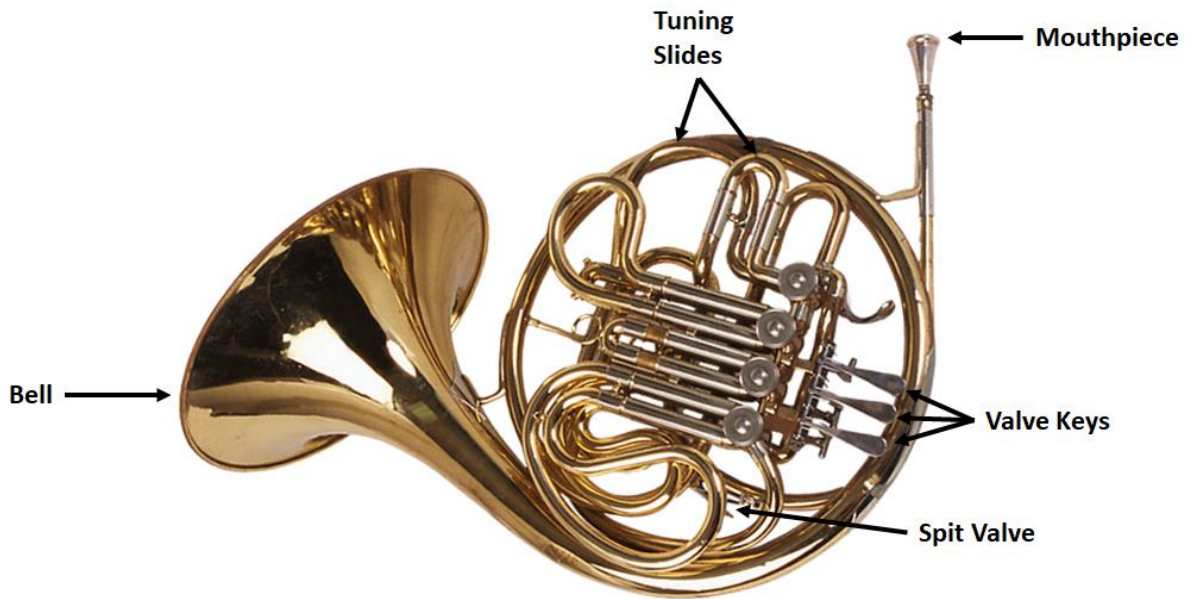
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a French Horn

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the French horn.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a French Horn

Review the picture of the horn player and answer the following questions:

- How does the horn player use his right hand?
- How does the horn player use his left hand?
- What do the horn player's fingers press down?
- How does the horn player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the horn player change which sounds the trumpet plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify French Horn Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the French horn diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Tuning Slides
- Valve Keys
- Spit Valve (Water Key)



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Violin and Other Instruments,' by Godefroy, and find the following:

- Horn
- Horn Mouthpiece
- Horn Bell
- Violin
- Bagpipes
- Drum
- Sheet Music
- Vase
- Flowers
- Draped Fabric
- Pillars



Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the French horn.
4. **What are the major parts of the French horn?** Major parts of the French horn include the mouthpiece, the valve keys, the spit valve, the tuning slides, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with French horn?** Musicians press the French horn's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 32 Guide: Sound Off

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson introduces the tuba, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Sound Off,' by John Philip Sousa, is underscored by the weighty boomp of the tuba. Listen to a lone tuba playing in Activity 5 for reference. The painting included in the lesson, 'Instruments de musique,' by Hippolyte Perrin, shows a jumble of instruments including a cello, two trombones, a tuba, a French horn, a tambourine, a trumpet, an oboe, a clarinet, a flute, a violin, a triangle, a bassoon, bagpipes, an instrument case, a bow, a ribbon tied around a laurel wreath, and sheet music.

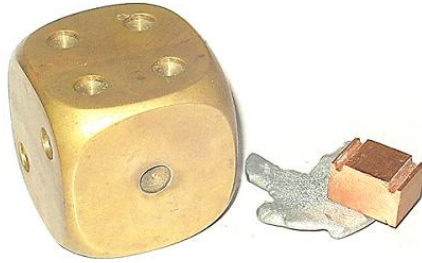
Vocabulary

- **Laurel:** Any of a number of shrubs and other plants with dark green glossy leaves.
- **Wreath:** An arrangement of flowers, leaves, or stems fastened in a ring and used for decoration.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.

3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper
(Gold Toned) (Silver Toned) (Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



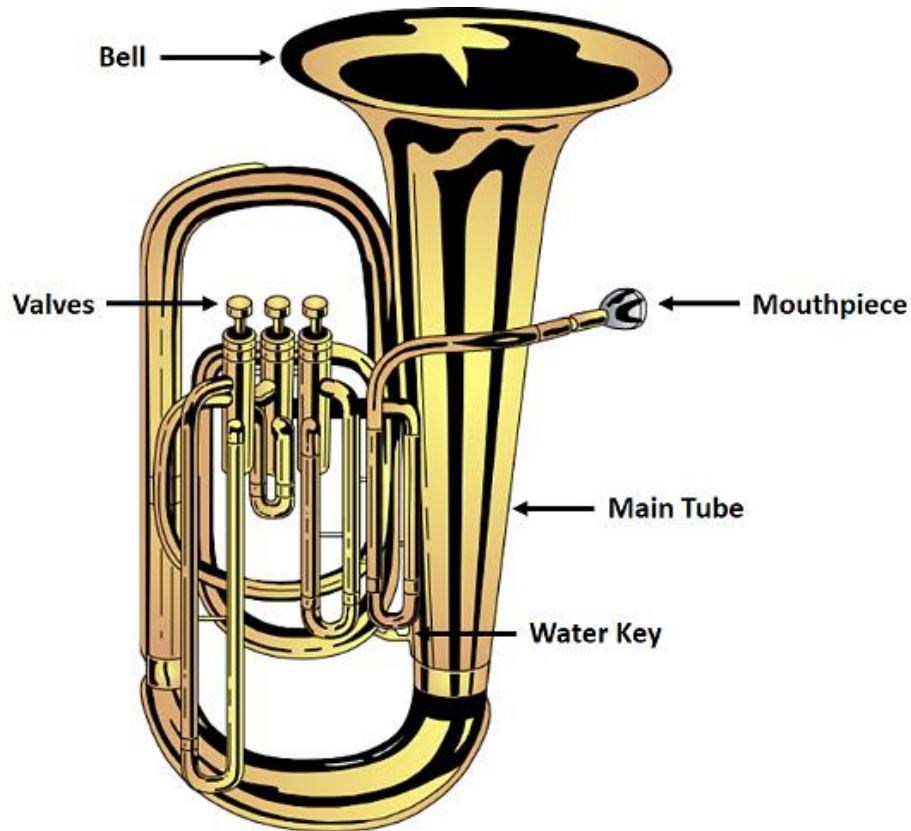
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Learn the Parts of a Tuba

Study the parts on the labeled picture of the tuba.



Activity 2: Study How to Hold and Play a Tuba

Examine the picture of the tuba player and answer the following questions:

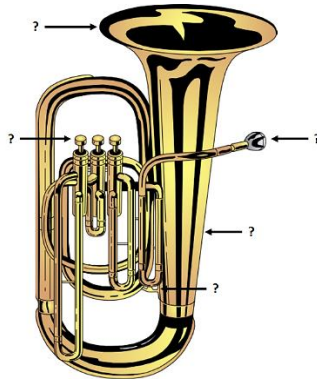
- How does the tuba player use his right hand?
- How does the tuba player use his left hand?
- What do the tuba player's fingers press down?
- How does the tuba player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the tuba player change which sounds the tuba plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Tuba Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the Tuba diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Main Tube



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Instruments de musique,' by Hippolyte Perrin, and find the following:

- Tuba
- French Horn
- Tambourine
- Trumpet
- Oboe
- Clarinet
- Flute
- Violin
- Triangle
- Bassoon
- Bagpipes
- Instrument Case
- Ribbon
- Laurel Wreath
- Sheet Music



Activity 5: Listen to a Tuba

Listen to the online recording of a tuba.

Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the tuba.
4. **What are the major parts of the tuba?** Major parts of the tuba include the mouthpiece, the valves, the main tube, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with tubas?** Musicians press the tuba's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 33 Guide: Hands Across the Sea

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

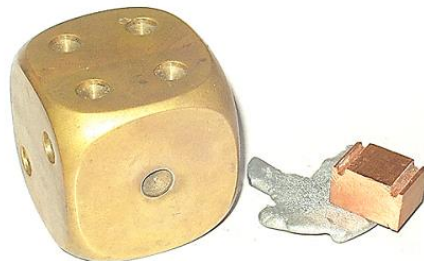
This lesson continues the study of the tuba, a brass instrument. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Hands Across the Sea,' by John Philip Sousa, is accompanied by the low boomp of the tuba. Listen to a lone tuba playing in Activity 5 for reference. The painting included in the lesson, 'The Musical Experiment,' by German artist Adolf Schreyer von Schwarzenfeld, shows a woman playing a tuba for a man in uniform and a woman covering her ears.

Vocabulary

- **Kettle:** A container or device in which water is boiled, having a lid, spout, and handle; a teakettle.
- **Stein:** A large earthenware beer mug.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper
(Gold Toned) (Silver Toned) (Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



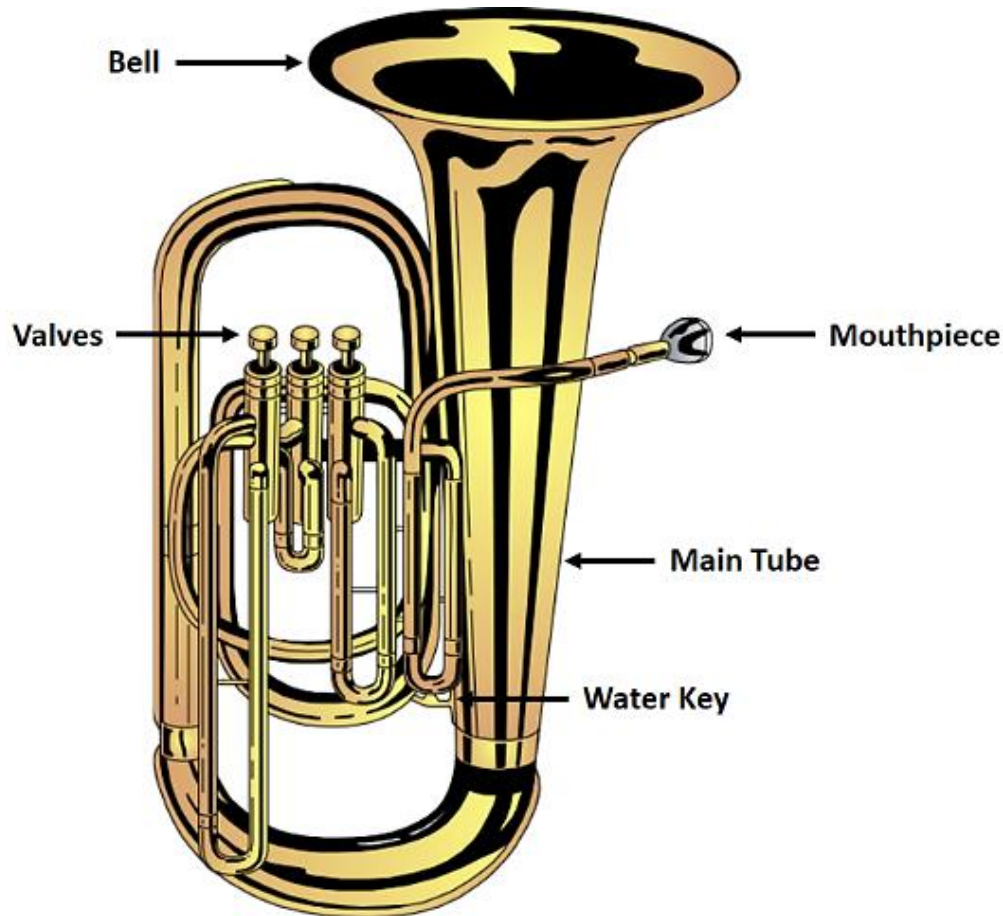
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Tuba

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the tuba.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Tuba

Review the picture of the tuba player and answer the following questions:

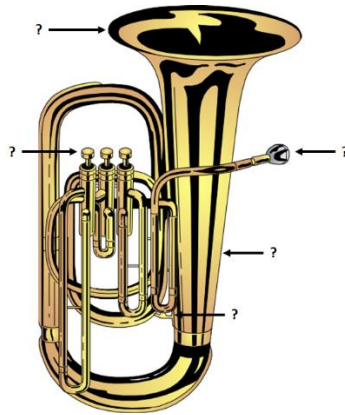
- How does the tuba player use his right hand?
- How does the tuba player use his left hand?
- What do the tuba player's fingers press down?
- How does the tuba player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the tuba player change which sounds the tuba plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Tuba Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the tuba diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Main Tube



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'The Musical Experiment,' by Adolf Schreitter von Schwarzenfeld, and find the following:

- Tuba
- Woman Covering Her Ears
- Umbrella
- Satchel
- Dish and Spoon
- Covered Pitcher or Kettle
- Painting of Madonna and Child
- Stein
- Basket
- Two Glass Bottles
- Bench
- Footstool



Activity 5: Listen to a Tuba

Listen to the online recording of a tuba.

Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the tuba.
4. **What are the major parts of the tuba?** Major parts of the tuba include the mouthpiece, the valves, the main tube, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with tubas?** Musicians press the tuba's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 34 Guide: Entry March of the Boyars

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

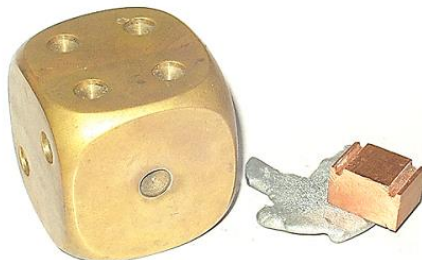
This lesson completes the study of the tuba, a brass instrument. Portions of the musical composition for this lesson, 'Entry March of the Boyars,' by Johan Halvorsen, are accompanied by the tuba. Listen to a lone tuba playing in Activity 5 for reference. The painting included in the lesson, 'Der Tubaspieler (The Tuba Player),' by Josef Kinzel, shows a gentleman clenching a pipe between his lips and holding his tuba.

Vocabulary

- **Boyar:** A member of the old aristocracy in Russia, next in rank to a prince.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper

(Gold Toned)

(Silver Toned)

(Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



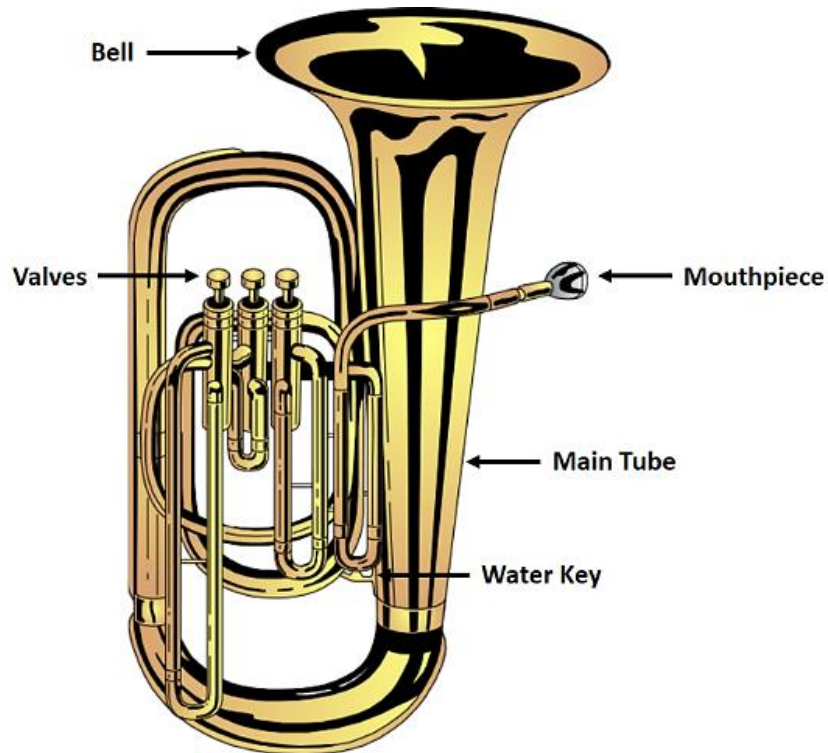
6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Review the Parts of a Tuba

Review the parts on the labeled picture of the tuba.



Activity 2: Review How to Hold and Play a Tuba

Review the picture of the tuba player and answer the following questions:

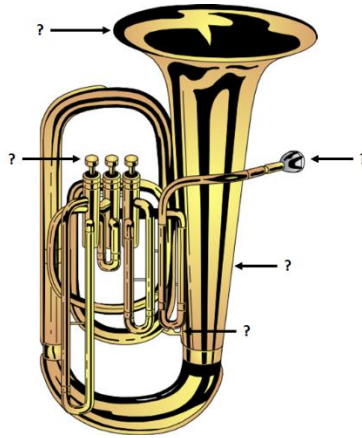
- How does the tuba player use his right hand?
- How does the tuba player use his left hand?
- What do the tuba player's fingers press down?
- How does the tuba player use his mouth and lips?
- How does the tuba player change which sounds the tuba plays?



Activity 3: Quiz Yourself: Identify Tuba Parts

Quiz yourself, and identify the following parts from memory on the tuba diagram:

- Mouthpiece
- Bell
- Valves
- Water Key
- Main Tube



Activity 4: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson image, 'Der Tubaspieler (The Tuba Player),' by Josef Kinzel, and find the following:

- Tuba
- Tuba Bell
- Tuba Main Tube
- Satchel
- Cap
- Sheet Music
- Drinking Glass
- Barrel
- Pitcher
- Pipe
- Spectacles
- Watch Chain



Activity 5: Listen to a Tuba

Listen to the online recording of a tuba.

Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments listed in the lesson?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument category does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the brass category.
3. **Which instrument does this lesson feature?** This lesson features the tuba.
4. **What are the major parts of the tuba?** Major parts of the tuba include the mouthpiece, the valves, the main tube, the water key, and the bell.
5. **How do musicians create different sounds with tubas?** Musicians press the tuba's valves to create different sounds. They also change how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.

Lesson 35 Guide: Overture to the Marriage of Figaro

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

This lesson introduces the brass ensemble, a group of brass musicians who perform together. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Overture to the Marriage of Figaro, K. 492,' by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, features a brass ensemble playing the overture to the opera, 'The Marriage of Figaro.'

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
- **Overture:** An orchestral piece at the beginning of an opera, suite, play, oratorio, or other extended composition.
- **Opera:** A dramatic work in which one or more acts are set to music for singers and instrumentalists.

Category

1. An opera is a dramatic work often consisting of singing set to music.
2. 'The Marriage of Figaro' is a famous opera revolving around the struggles of Figaro and his betrothed, Susanna, to marry on their wedding day, despite the machinations of others, including a powerful Count.
3. This musical selection is the overture to 'The Marriage of Figaro.' An overture is the opening music to an opera or other performance.
4. Just as books may be split into chapters, operas are often split into multiple parts, called acts.

5. For example, the watercolor, 'Act 1: Cherubino Hides Behind Susanna's Chair as the Count Arrives,' by an anonymous artist, shows an event within the first act of 'The Marriage of Figaro.'



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Study the Lesson Picture

Study the lesson image above, 'Act 1: Cherubino Hides Behind Susanna's Chair as the Count Arrives,' by an anonymous artist, and find the following:

- Cherubino
- Susanna
- The Count
- Someone Hiding
- Someone Bowing

Activity 2: Watch 'The Marriage of Figaro'

Use the online link to listen to the overture and watch as much of 'The Marriage of Figaro' as you wish.

Review Questions

1. **What is the difference between a solo and an ensemble?** A solo is a single singer or musician singing or playing alone, while an ensemble group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.
2. **How is the opera different from an orchestra?** An opera typically includes an orchestra, but also includes singing, drama, sets, and props.
3. **If a book is divided into chapters, into what is an opera divided?** An opera is divided into acts.

Lesson 36 Guide: Various Pieces for Brass

Directions

Study the musical selection for one week.

Over the week:

- Listen to the music daily.
- Recite the composer and composition names.
- Read the synopsis.
- Review the vocabulary terms.
- Read about the instrument or topic category.
- Complete the enrichment activities.
- Study the review questions.

Synopsis

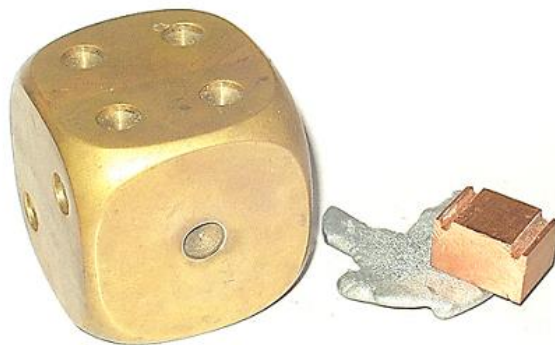
This lesson completes our course of study on woodwind and brass instruments. The musical composition for this lesson, 'Various Pieces for Brass,' by Johann Ernst Altenburg, features a brass ensemble. The picture included in the lesson shows a brass ensemble playing in matching uniforms.

Vocabulary

- **Ensemble:** A group of musicians, actors, or dancers who perform together.

Category

1. Music lessons group musical instruments into five major categories: strings, keyboards, percussion, woodwinds, and brass.
2. Brass instruments include trumpets, trombones, horns, tubas, and didgeridoos.
3. Brass instruments are often made of brass, a metal alloy of copper and zinc. Study the components of brass.



Brass == Zinc + Copper
(Gold Toned) (Silver Toned) (Reddish Toned)

4. Brass instruments produce sound through the vibration of air within tubes. See the tubes of a brass instrument called a French horn.



5. Musicians change the sounds made by brass instruments by moving valves or slides to change the length of the tubes in which the air vibrates. See the valves of a brass instrument called a French horn.



6. Brass musicians also alter the sound by changing how hard they blow and the tension of their lips.
7. See a musician holding the slider of a brass instrument called a trombone. The musician can slide it back and forth to change the sound.



Enrichment Activities

Activity 1: Can You Find It?

Study the lesson picture and find the following:

- Tuba
- Trombones
- Trumpet
- Audience



Activity 2: How Long are Uncoiled Brass Instruments?

Materials: String or Yarn, Yard Stick or Ruler

Trumpet Directions:

- If you stretched out all of the tubing of the trumpet, it would measure around 4.5 feet (ft) or 1.4 meters (m) long.
- Use the yard stick to measure out 4.5 ft of string. Imagine a trumpet uncoiled and stretching out that long.

Trombone Directions:

- If you stretched out all of the tubing of the trombone, it would measure around 9 ft or near 3 m long.
- Use the yard stick to measure out 9 ft of string. Imagine a trombone uncoiled and stretching out that long.

French Horn Directions:

- If you stretched out all of the tubing of the French horn, it would measure around 12 ft or near 4 m long.
- Use the yard stick to measure out 12 ft of string. Imagine a French horn uncoiled and stretching out that long.

Tuba Directions:

- If you stretched out all of the tubing of the tuba, it would measure around 18 ft or near 6 m long.
- Use the yard stick to measure out 18 ft of string. Imagine a tuba uncoiled and stretching out that long.

Review Questions

1. **What are the five major categories of instruments?** The five major categories of instruments are strings, keyboards, percussion, brass, and woodwinds.
2. **Which instrument categories did this year's lessons feature?** This year's lessons featured the woodwind and brass categories.
3. **If you uncoiled a trumpet, a trombone, a French horn, and a tuba, which would be the shortest?** The trumpet would be the longest.
4. **If you uncoiled a trumpet, a trombone, a French horn, and a tuba, which would be the longest?** The tuba would be the longest.
5. **Contrast how brass and woodwind instruments produce sounds.** Musicians create sounds with brass instruments by buzzing their lips against a cup-like mouthpiece to vibrate air within the instrument. With most woodwinds, musicians blow to vibrate a reed, which causes the air in the instrument to vibrate.