

Directions:

Print the student workbook and hand out to students. Read through page 2 with your students, then play the recording (track #1) for students. They can listen to it while they write the sentence at the bottom of the page.

Read and work through the rest of the workbook together, playing the recordings when indicated.

Accessing the music:

[Click here](#), or scan this QR code.



If using in a school setting, I recommend sending students home with their completed workbook to show parents what they are learning in music class. The QR code is included on the student workbook, making it easy for parents to hear the classical music their child learned about.

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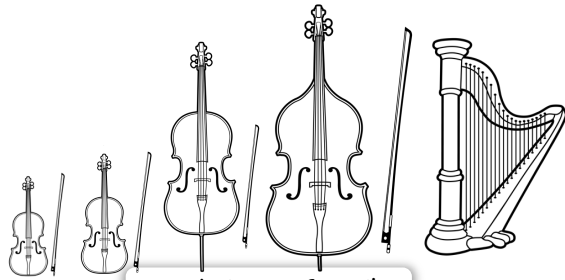
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Directions: Unscramble the words and write them on the line, then read the paragraph.

## The 4 Instrument Families:

## How It Makes Sound:



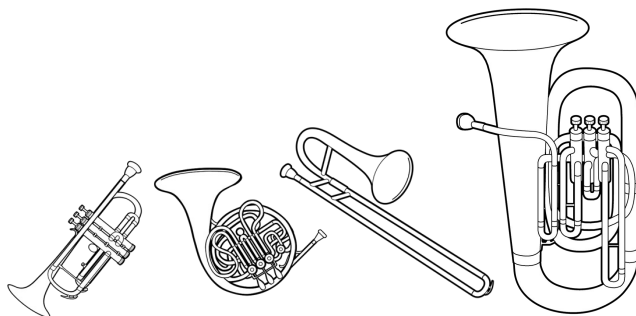
strings family

The strings make sound by being **plucked** by fingers or played with a **bow**.



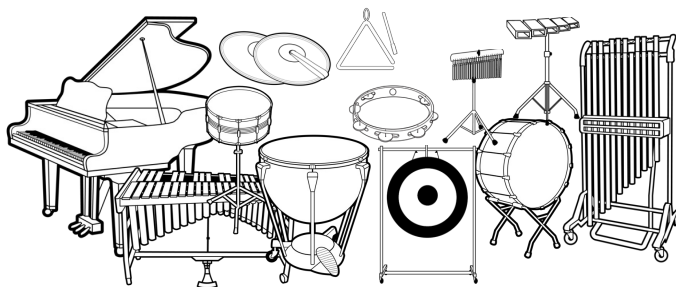
woodwinds family

The woodwinds make sound when the player blows **air** through them. All woodwinds (except for the flute) have a special mouthpiece called a **reed**. Reeds are a thin piece of material that vibrates when the player blows into the instrument. The player presses buttons called **keys** when playing a woodwind instrument. This changes the **pitch**.



brass family

The brass family instruments are made of **metal**. They have a mouthpiece shaped like a small cup. Long ago, brass instruments were made of **wood**, **bronze**, and even animal **horns**!



percussion family

The percussion instruments are anything that you **hit**, **shake**, or **scrape** to make sound. You might think the piano is a string instrument, but the strings inside it are hit with small **hammers**. This makes it a percussion instrument!

# ALL ABOUT

## ≡ Sound ≡

### How is Sound Made?

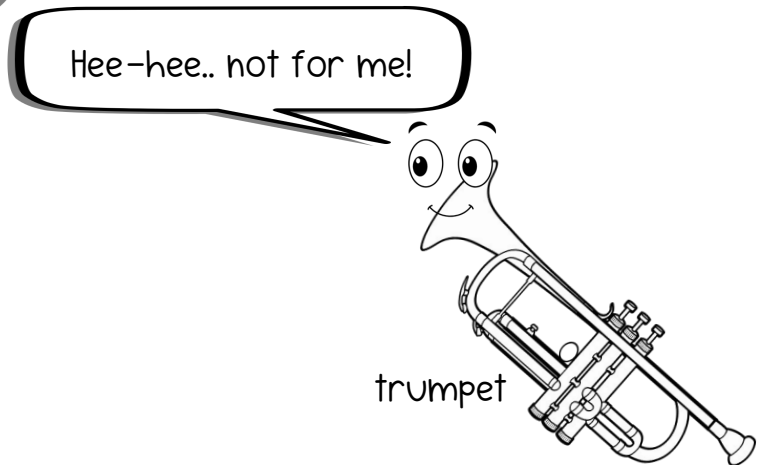
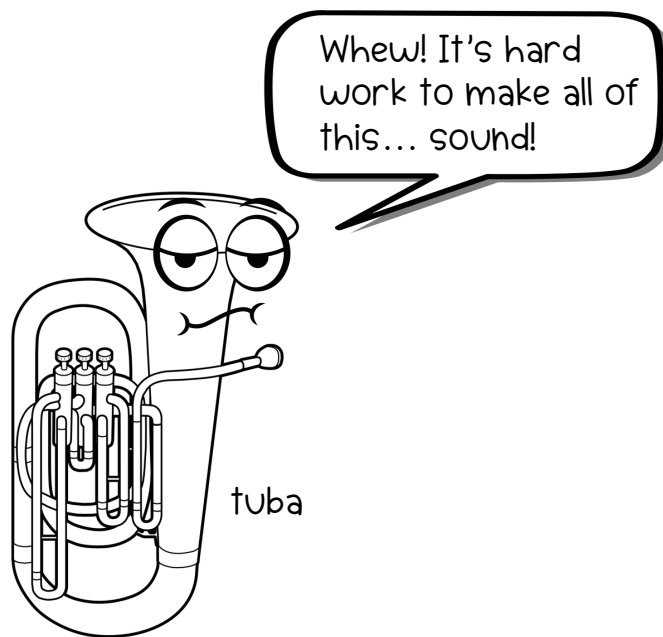
Sound is all about vibrations. When something vibrates, it moves the air around it, creating sound. If it vibrates quickly, it makes a high sound (high pitch). If it vibrates slowly, it makes a low sound (low pitch).

**fast vibrations** mean = high pitch

**slow vibrations** mean = low pitch

### What makes something vibrate quickly?

The longer something is, the SLOWER it vibrates. It's hard work to make all of those vibrations! The shorter something is, the FASTER it vibrates. It's so much easier!



### ☆☆ Extra Challenge Question ☆☆

Which instrument has the lower pitch... the **tuba** or trumpet? Why?

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Directions: Color the HIGHEST pitched instrument in each family green. Color the LOWEST pitched instrument blue.

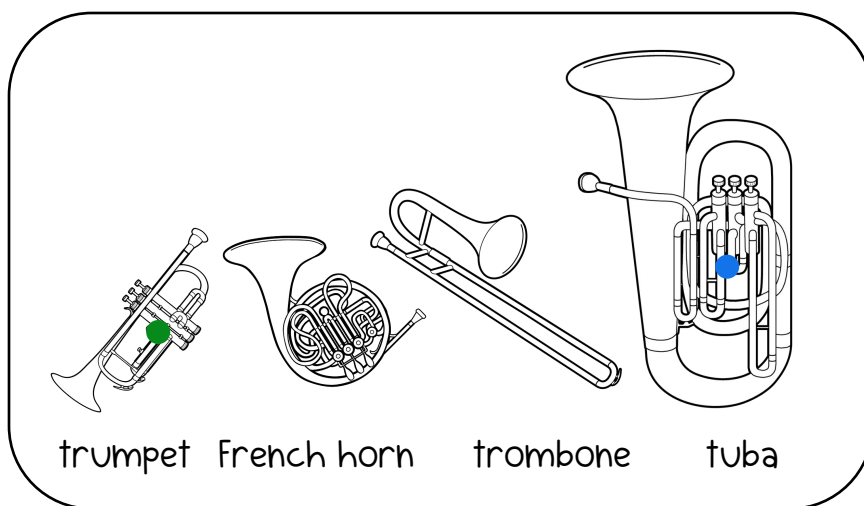
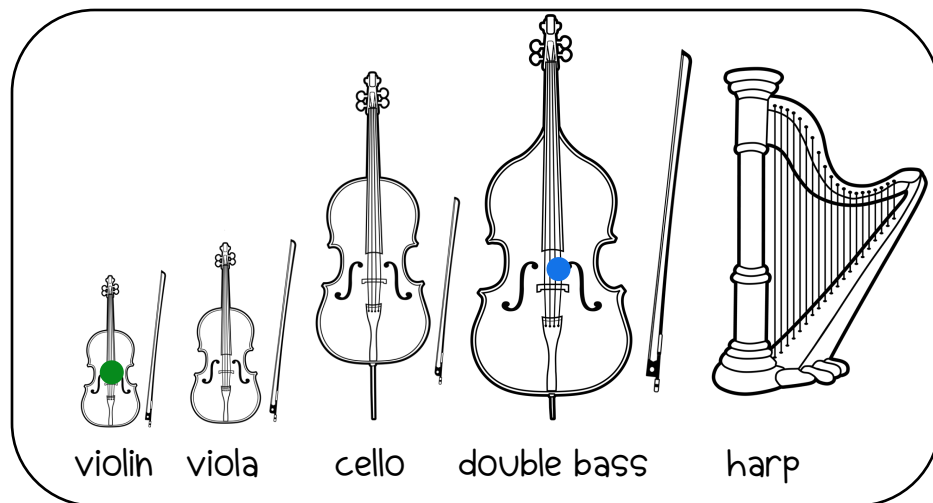
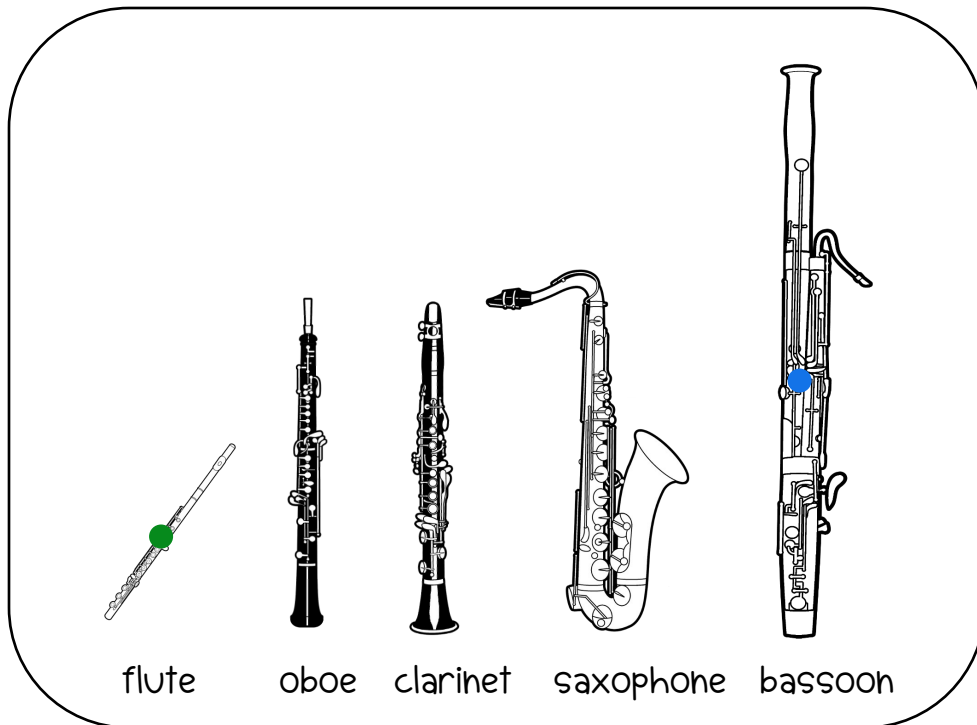


highest pitch: green

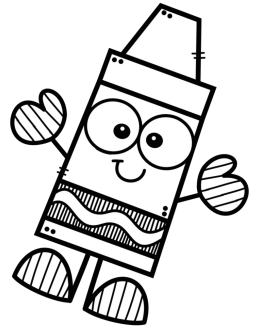
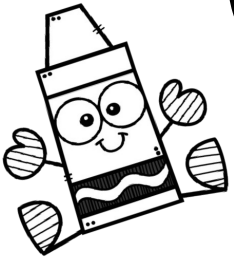
lowest pitch: blue

### Remember:

- The longer the string or tube, the LOWER the pitch.
- The shorter the string or tube, the HIGHER the pitch.

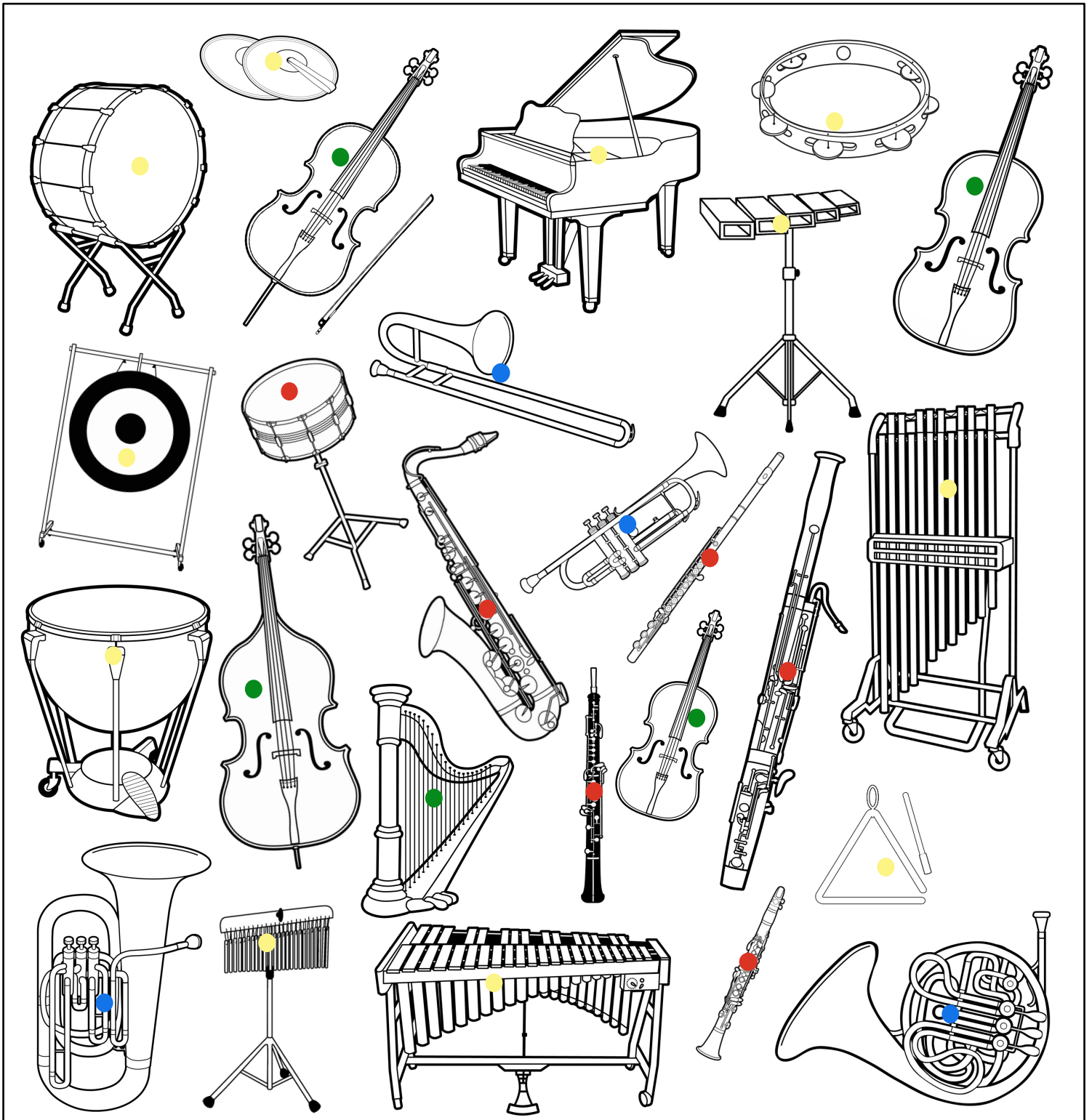


# COLOR BY FAMILY



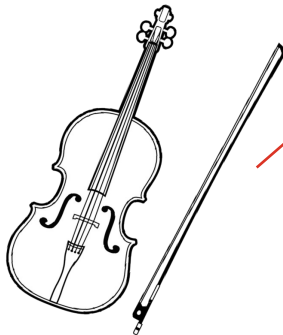
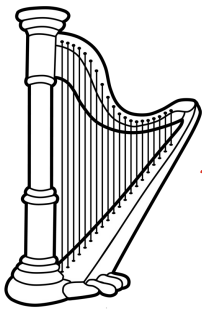
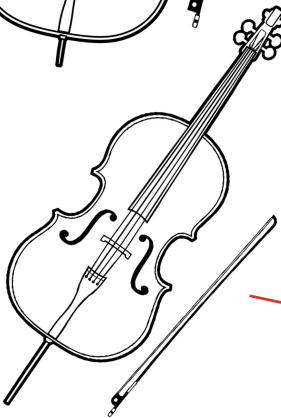
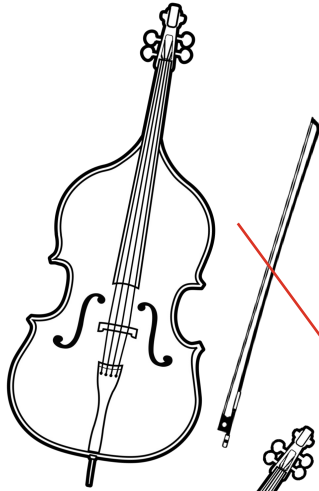
Strings – green  
Woodwinds – red

Brass – blue  
Percussion – yellow



# STRING INSTRUMENTS MATCHING

Draw a line matching each instrument to its name.



violin

viola

cello

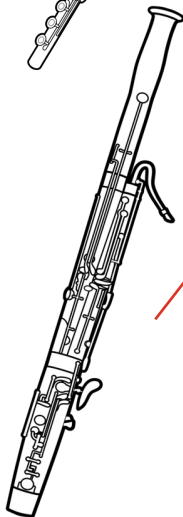
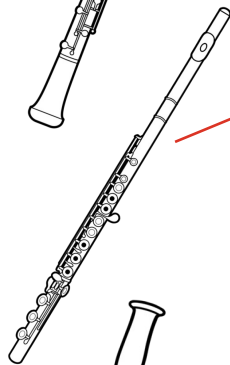
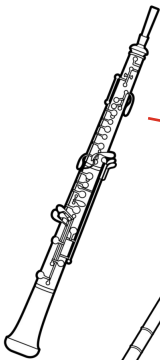
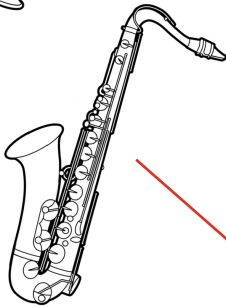
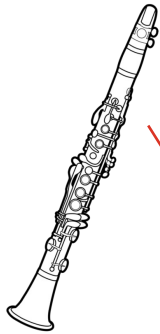
double bass

harp

# WOODWIND INSTRUMENTS

## MATCHING

Draw a line matching each instrument to its name.



bassoon

flute

oboe

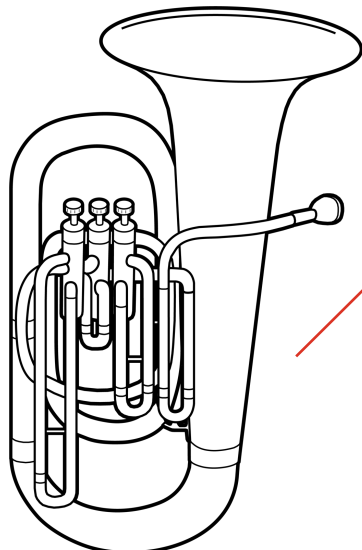
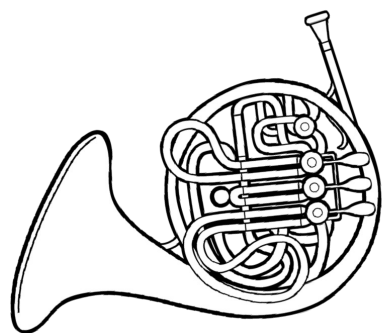
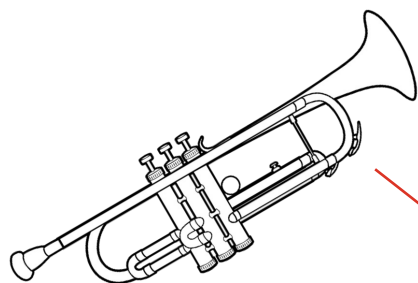
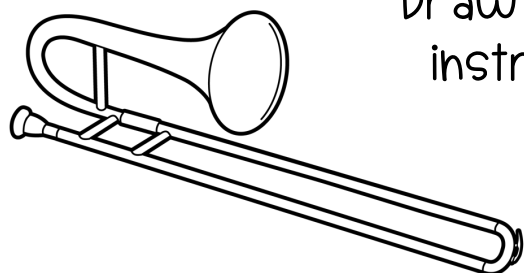
saxophone

clarinet

# BRASS INSTRUMENTS

## MATCHING

Draw a line matching each instrument to its name.



French  
horn

tuba

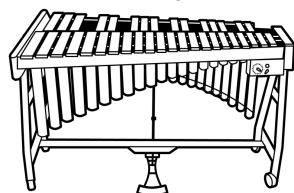
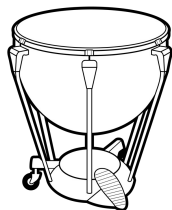
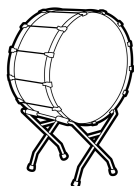
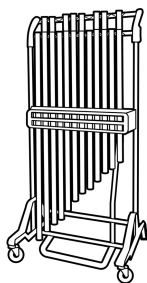
trumpet

trombone

# PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

## MATCHING

Draw a line matching each instrument to its name.



xylophone

piano

snare drum

bass drum

timpani

orchestra chimes  
(tubular bells)

cymbals

triangle

# The Science of Pitch

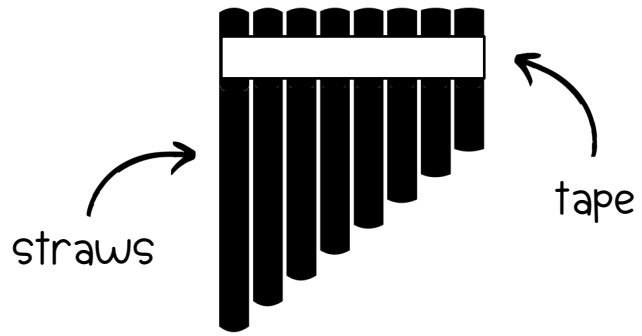
## Create Your Own Woodwind Instrument



When sound moves through the air, it creates soundwaves. You can't see soundwaves, but the slower they move, the lower the sound. If sound has to travel through a long tube, it will move more slowly because it has a longer distance to travel. When the straw is longer, the pitch lower.

### 1. You Will Need:

- straws (five, six, or more!)
- tape (duct tape is especially good!)
- scissors



### 2. To Assemble:

- cut the straws to different lengths, and line up in order
- tape together in a row

### 3. To Play Your Instrument:

- blow through the different tubes, one at a time. Notice what happens to the sound when you blow through the straws!

### Write it!

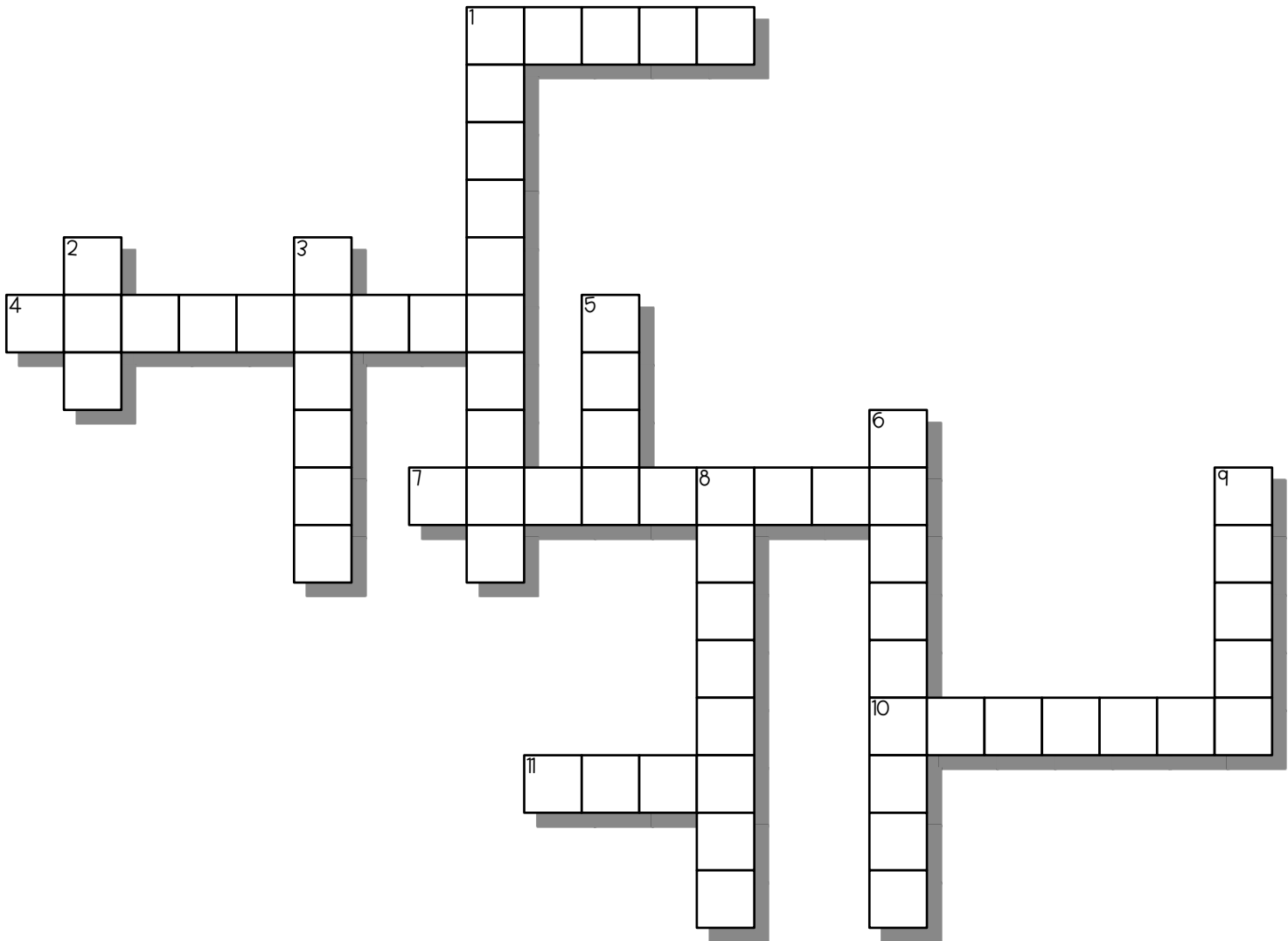


Describe what it sounds like when you blow through the shortest straw. Is the sound high or low? What about the longest straw?

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# Orchestra Vocabulary Crossword Puzzle



## Across

1. how high or low a sound is **pitch**
4. instruments the player blows air through, usually with a reed **woodwinds**
7. the person that leads the orchestra **conductor**
10. instruments that are plucked or played with a bow **strings**
11. the buttons that change pitch in woodwind and brass instruments **keys**

## Down

1. instruments that are hit, shaken, or scraped to make sound **percussion**
2. what string players use to make sound - they pull it across the strings **bow**
3. the special characteristics that describe the sound of each instrument **timbre**
5. a thin piece of material that woodwind players blow through to make sound (except for flutes!) **reed**
6. a group of musicians led by a conductor **orchestra**
8. a person who writes music **composer**
9. instruments that a player buzzes their lips as they blow air through it **brass**

# Orchestra Vocabulary Word Search

Q	N	B	A	W	N	E	K	C	F
Y	R	J	P	O	O	R	W	O	U
B	D	O	Q	B	I	B	O	M	O
R	S	G	T	B	S	M	O	P	H
A	G	O	C	C	S	I	D	O	C
S	N	D	T	I	U	T	W	S	T
S	I	K	I	I	C	D	I	E	I
T	R	E	E	D	R	R	N	R	P
U	T	Y	N	X	E	D	D	O	B
Q	S	S	Q	O	P	K	S	T	C

conductor

strings

woodwinds

brass

percussion

composer

bow

pitch

reed

keys

timbre