

Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra

AN ORCHESTRA ADVENTURE
With Maestro Karl and Friends

(Activity Workbook 2020)

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To complete on your computer:

This activity package has been designed so that you can complete it on your computer if you do not have a printer. You will need PDF reader as this will not work in your web browser. We recommend downloading Adobe Reader [HERE](#) for free.

Wondrous Woodwinds: Fill in the Blanks

Click [HERE](#) for the link to the YouTube video.

1. What are the four main sections that make up an orchestra?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
2. The _____ make up the story of music and can be long or short, loud or soft.
3. The _____ is a smooth sounding instrument that often plays the leading melody in the woodwinds section.
4. Name one of the songs or composers the clarinetist just played: _____
5. Mozart was born in the year _____.
6. Mozart lived in _____.
7. Mozart was _____ years old when he composed his first symphony.
8. Mozart composed over _____ works during his lifetime.
9. The flute is the _____ instrument in the woodwinds section.
10. The first flute was made of _____.
11. The bassoon was first used to play the _____ in music.
12. The bassoon was first introduced in the _____ era.
13. During the _____ era the bassoon evolved to become more soulless.
14. In the _____ era the composers allowed the bassoon to become more expressive.
15. In the _____ century, the bassoon became more colourful with pieces like the Stravinsky melody.
16. The name *Oboe* comes from two French words meaning _____ and _____.
17. The oboe makes its unique sound through its special _____.

Wondrous Woodwinds: Check This Out!

Activity 1: Can an orchestra keep up with the bees? Listen to *Flight of the Bumble Bee* by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov [HERE](#).

Activity 2: Does *Rhapsody in Blue* by George Gershwin sound familiar to you? Maybe you heard it [HERE](#) in Disney's *Fantasia 2000*.

Activity 3: Want to listen to some music while you work on a crossword or word search? Why not try Mozart's *Clarinet Concerto in A Major*, performed by the Iceland Symphony Orchestra [HERE](#).

Activity 4: Stravinsky's *Rite of Spring* was a game changer for bassoon players. Check out this short video from the San Francisco Symphony [HERE](#).

Activity 5: A fan of the oboe? Listen to Alex Klein, Principle Oboist of the Calgary Philharmonic, perform at the 2020/2021 season launch [HERE](#). (performance starts at 1:49, ends at 9:55)

Composer Profile: Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Activity 1: Learn more about Mozart [HERE](#).

Activity 2: Listen to some of Mozart's most well-known works [HERE](#).

Eras of Music ([Classics for Kids Website](#))

[Baroque Period](#) (1600–1750)

The period called Baroque in music history extends roughly from 1600 to 1750. Baroque music is tuneful and very organized, and melodies tend to be highly decorated and elaborate. Conflict and contrast between sections in a piece and between instruments are common, and the music can be quite dramatic.

[Classical Period](#) (1750–1827)

The term Classical is often used to describe music that is not rock, pop, jazz or another style. However, there is also a Classical era in music history that includes compositions written from about 1750 to 1825. Music from this period is orderly, balanced, and clear. Its form is very important as is its harmony and tonality — that is, the musical key in which a piece was written.

[Romantic Period](#) (1827–1900)

Romantic music came into its own at the beginning of the 19th century. Music from this era sounds almost boundless and free from any limitations of form. Much of this music is programmatic — that is, it is meant to describe something, perhaps a scene in nature or a feeling.

[Modern Period/20th Century](#) (1900–Present)

Prokofiev, Stravinsky, Copland and today's composers wrote the music of the 20th century — and beyond. Modern allows composers to emulate traditional musical ideas while implementing their own creative approach with complete freedom in all dimensions.

Wondrous Woodwinds: Word Search

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

BAROQUE
BASSOON
BRASS
CLARINET

CLASSICAL
FLUTE
GERSHWIN
MODERN

MOZART
NOTES
PERCUSSION
REED

ROMANTIC
STRAVINSKY
STRINGS
WOODWINDS

Sensational Strings: Fill in the Blanks

Click [HERE](#) for the link to the YouTube video.

1. The _____ section has the most members in an orchestra.
2. The stretched-out strings are set to specific degrees of _____.
3. When struck, the strings _____ to create a certain pitch or sound.
4. Name any four string instruments:
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
5. _____ is when a musician plays a string instrument with their fingers.
6. Some musicians drag a _____ across the strings to create sound.
7. The violin gets better with _____ and is often the _____ instrument onstage.
8. Sometimes the first violins will play the _____ while the second violins will play an _____ underneath.
9. The viola is _____ in size than the violin.
10. Orchestral string instruments have _____ strings.
11. The viola's pitch is _____ than the violin and _____ than the cello.
12. Most music is written in the _____ and _____ clef.
13. The _____ clef is unique to the viola.
14. Johann Sebastian Bach was born in the year _____ and lived in _____.
15. Bach composed most of his works inside of a _____.
16. In addition to an orchestra, Bach also conducted a _____.
17. Bach was known for playing the _____ and the _____.
18. Bach composed over _____ works in his lifetime.
19. _____ is when all the musicians play the same thing at the same time.
20. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky is a famous composer from _____.
21. An _____ is when the bow is being pulled away from the instrument.
22. An _____ is when the bow is moving back towards the strings.
23. _____ is the *squiggly motion* that makes the sound fuller and richer.
24. A _____ is a piece for a soloist accompanied by an Orchestra.
25. A _____ features the whole orchestra and has no single soloist.
26. The double bass is the _____ and _____ of the string instruments.
27. Music is played in _____ and _____ keys.

Sensational Strings: Check This Out!

Activity 1: Get the behind-the-scenes scoop with Conductor Karl Hirzer, Matthew Heller on bass, and violinist Lorna Tsai by following this link [HERE](#).

Activity 2: Did you know that some of the violins you see onstage are HUNDREDS of years old? This can make them very valuable as well — watch this [VIDEO](#) of violinist Philippe Quint and the story of his Stradivarius violin.

Activity 3: As an aspiring musician, you are going to see the bass and treble clef daily, so why don't you try drawing them now? Grab a piece of paper and practise, maybe try adding some of your own artistic flare to it! Bonus points if you can draw the alto clef.



Treble



Alto



Bass

And why not listen to some [BACH](#) while you draw?

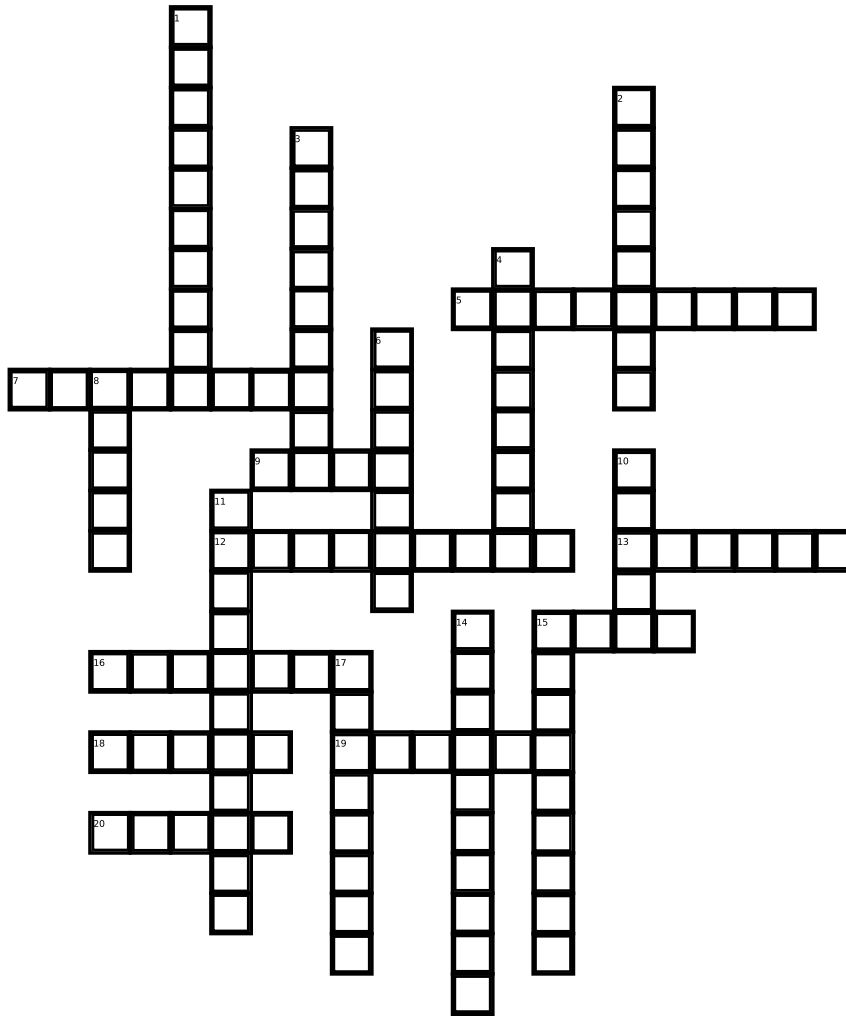
Activity 4: The Calgary Philharmonic frequently features a cello soloist during the season. Take a look back at the time Principal Cellist Arnold Choi joined by Concertmaster Diana Cohen, who is the Principal Violinist, onstage for the [BRAHMS DOUBLE](#). Or when the Calgary Philharmonic was lucky enough to perform with world famous cellist, [YO-YO MA](#).

Activity 5: Changing between Major and Minor keys can completely alter the mood of a piece — comedian and musician Bill Bailey [SHOWS](#) us just that! (kid and parent friendly)

Composer Profile: Johann Sebastian Bach

Follow this link [HERE](#) to learn more about Bach along with this [VIDEO](#).

An Orchestra Adventure: Crossword



Down:

1. Instruments that produce sound when struck
2. American composer known for combining popular and classical music
3. Its form was very important as is its harmony and tonality
4. Features a soloist with the orchestra
6. Described as tuneful and organized
8. Sounds happy
10. Music is written in
11. Famous Russian composer
14. Famous Russian ballet composer
15. A composer who relied heavily on his inner ear
17. Features the whole orchestra

Across:

5. Smooth-sounding instruments
7. Much of this music is programmatic
9. The clef unique to the viola
12. Decides the tempo the orchestra will play at
13. The clef found on the upper staff
15. The clef found on the lower staff
16. Largest section of the orchestra
18. Sounds sad
19. Famous composer from a family of musicians
20. The trumpet and tuba are part of the this section

Brilliant Brass: Fill in the Blanks

Click [HERE](#) for the link to the YouTube Video.

1. Brass players _____ their _____ into the _____ to control how high or low, loud or soft they play.
2. Trombones are the only instrument in the orchestra to have a _____.
3. Most brass instruments use _____ to change notes.
4. A bass trombone uses _____ valves to get the lowest notes.
5. The French horn _____ the sound a musician makes with their lips blowing into the mouthpiece.
6. Ludwig van Beethoven was born in the year _____.
7. Beethoven spent most his time in _____, the music capital of Europe at the time.
8. Beethoven started losing his sense of _____ early in his life.
9. The trumpet usually plays the _____ of the brass section in orchestral music.
10. In history, the trumpet was also used in _____ and _____.
11. _____ is when a musician plays loudly.
12. _____ is when a musician plays quietly.
13. _____ is when a musician gradually goes from playing loudly to quietly.
14. _____ is when a musician gradually goes from playing quietly to loudly.
15. The tuba is the _____ instrument in the orchestra.
16. The tuba is the _____ instrument in the brass section providing the bassline.
17. The tuba works to _____ the sounds of the orchestra together.

Brilliant Brass: Check This Out!

Activity1: So how does a brass instrument actually work? Join Tim and Moby as they learn how musicians control the sound of their instruments [HERE](#).

Activity2: You may have something in common with Calgary Philharmonic trumpeter Adam Zinatelli, who started learning music as a kid and took a while to find the instrument that was right for him. Check out this brief interview with Adam [HERE](#).

Activity3: Some songs really allow the brass to shine – [Take Five](#), by Dave Brubeck, [Star Wars Theme](#), by John Williams, or this school band favourite, the [Pink Panther Theme](#), by Thomas Beecham.

Composer Profile: Ludwig van Beethoven

Follow this link [HERE](#) to learn more about Beethoven.

[HERE](#) is a brief history of Beethoven.

With Beethoven's gradual loss of hearing, he had to start using his **inner ear/inner hearing** to play the music in his head – something you will learn about in the next Orchestra adventure.

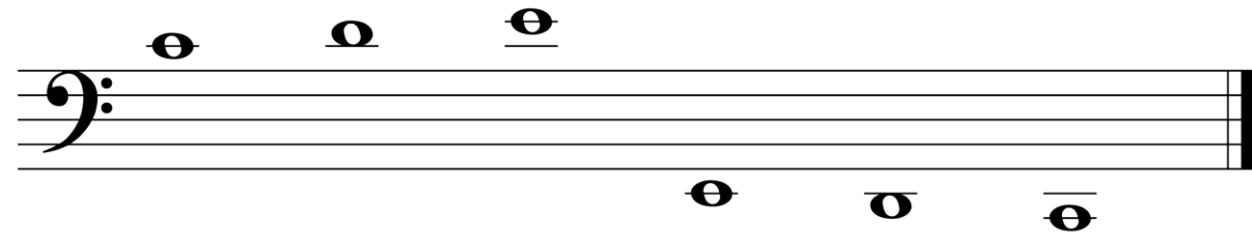
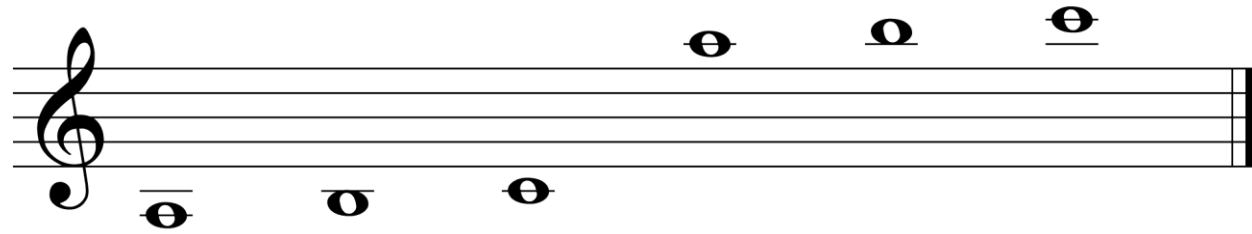
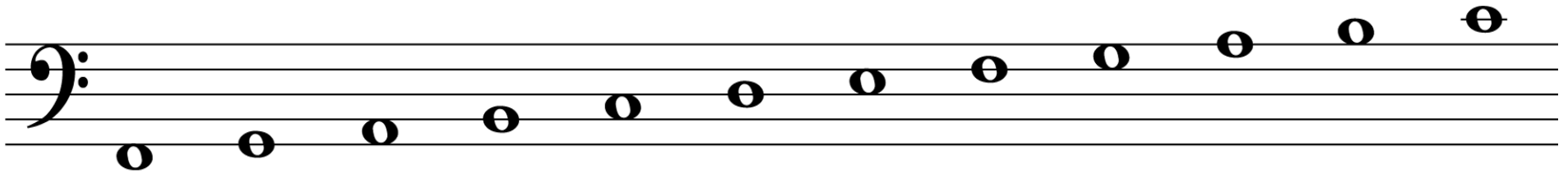
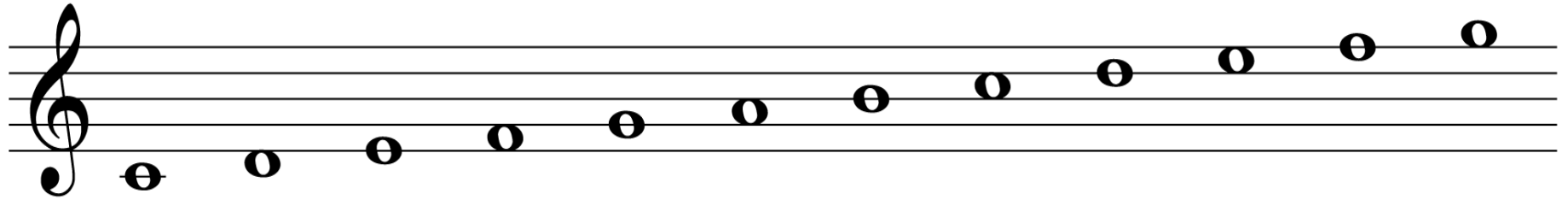
In order to use your inner ear, it is important to learn the basics of reading music.

Activity 4: Watch this video [HERE](#) and then do your best to label the notes provided on the following page.

[HERE](#) is the best of Beethoven to help you think while you complete the activity.

An Orchestra Adventure: Name That Note

1. CDEFGABCDEF
2. FGAB CDEFGABC
3. ABCABC
4. CDEEDC



Playful Percussion: Fill in the Blanks

Click [HERE](#) for the link to the YouTube Video.

1. Percussion instruments are those that produce sound when struck by _____, _____, or _____.
2. Percussion instruments were the first instruments to be _____ by humans.
3. Name a percussion instrument: _____.
4. Name a percussion instrument that can play different notes or pitches: _____.
5. The Timpani became a standard instrument during the _____ and _____ eras.
6. The timpani was initially introduced to reinforce the _____ and _____ of a musical phrase.
7. The pedals or chains on a timpani are used to _____ and _____ the drum head to change the pitch.
8. Barbara Croall is a composer from the _____ century.
9. We use our _____ to imagine what something may sound like.
10. A conductor must be able to read _____ and imagine how a piece _____.
11. You can find a conductor at the _____ of the orchestra.
12. Conductors use facial _____ and body _____ to express emotion and character of music.
13. The conductor decides the _____ of the music, which is how _____ or how _____ a piece will be played.
14. Conductors use their right hand to keep the _____, and use their left hand to show the _____ qualities of the music.
15. Even though the _____ has _____ strings, it stands alone from other orchestra sections and is often described as having a _____ sound to it.
16. The strings make up the _____ of a piano while the peddles make up the _____ and _____.
17. Most often an orchestra is set up with the:
 - a. _____ in the front
 - b. _____ in the middle
 - c. _____ in the back
 - d. _____ to the side

Playful Percussion: Check This Out!

Activity 1: Principal Percussionist Josh Jones is right, a percussion instrument can be just about anything! The musical group Stomp proves that [HERE](#).

Activity 2: Percussionists can also learn to play very fast — just how fast, you may ask? See if you can keep up with Josh's epic drum solo [HERE](#).

Activity 3: The Calgary Philharmonic uses some experimental percussion instruments to make some unique sounds. Did you happen to spot the pots and pans used by Josh in [THIS](#) video? He wasn't joking when he said a percussionist must be able to play all kinds of instruments.

Activity 4: In March of 2020, the Calgary Philharmonic celebrated the World Premiere of Canadian Composer Larisa Kuzmenko's *Fantasy on a Theme by Beethoven* which took modern components and infused them with Beethoven's style of music. Watch the Calgary Philharmonic perform the piece [HERE](#).

Activity 5: You have spent a lot of time learning about the Orchestra with Karl Hirzer, but are you familiar with the Music Director of the Calgary Philharmonic, Maestro Rune Bergmann? Watch [THIS](#) short video to learn more.

Activity 6: On the next page you will find a map of the Orchestra. This is the standard set up for the Calgary Philharmonic, but it frequently changes depending on what is being played.

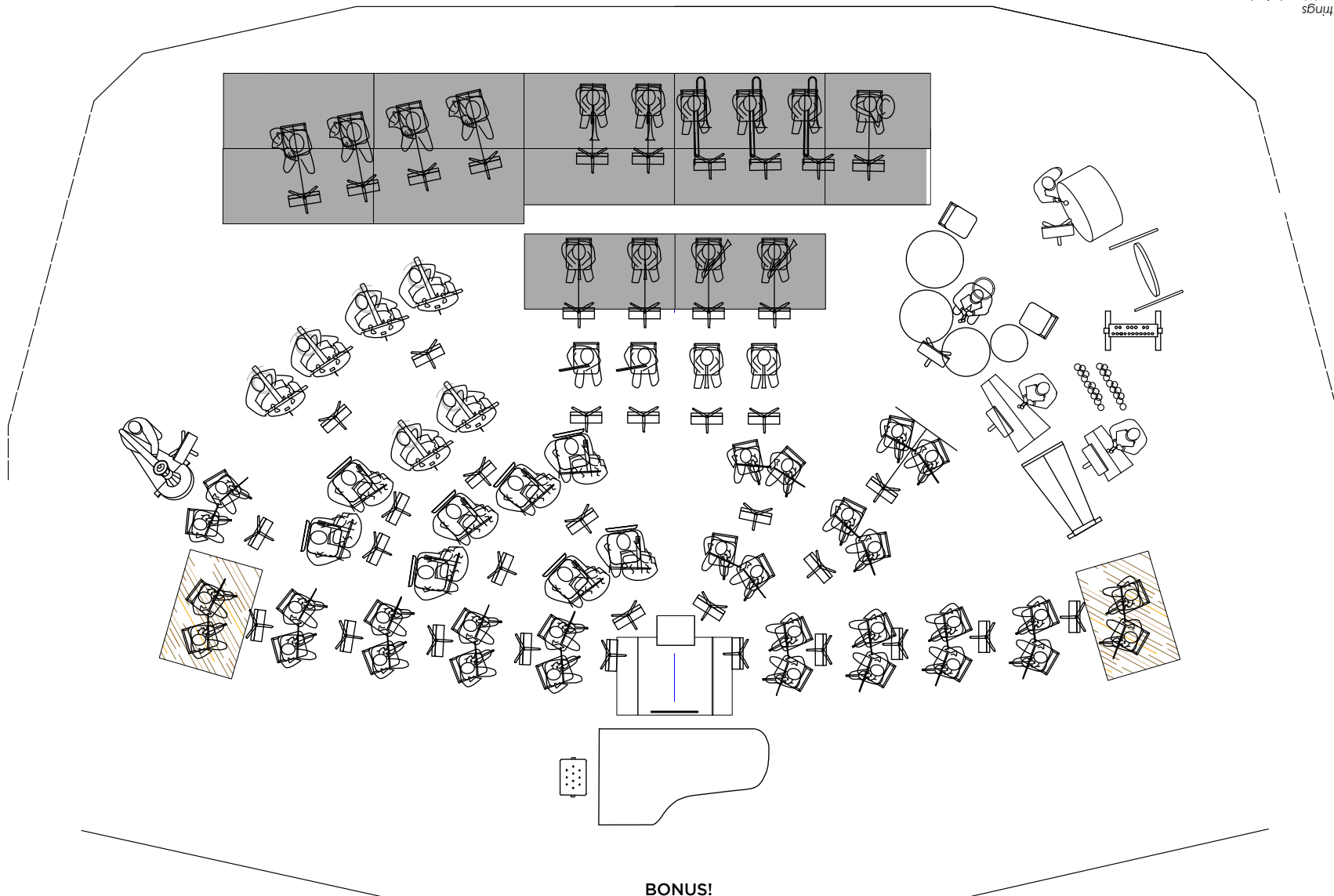
Activity 7: Your job is to label this map before the end of [Johannes Brahms' Hungarian Dances No. 5](#). For the bonus question, try not to think about the instrument shown, but instead think about who would be standing in that location.

Composer Profile: Barbara Croall

To learn more about Barbara, you can visit her website [HERE](#).

An Orchestra Adventure: Orchestra Sections

Blue: Strings
Orange: Woodwinds
Pink: Brass
Green: Percussion
Red: Conductor
Yellow: Soloist



BONUS!

(Someone who is accompanied by the Orchestra)

An Orchestra Adventure: Word Scramble

What did the time-travelling violist say to the Conductor?

OITNCRAM

SSLICLACA

ELDYMO

EBENHVEOT

GINSEHRW

ROTIABV

ASRBS

CLSAE

YHDNAE

'

!

An Orchestra Adventure: Fill in the Blanks Answer Key

An Orchestra Adventure: Wonderous Woodwinds

1. Woodwinds, Strings, Brass, Percussion
2. Notes
3. Clarinet
4. Rhapsody in Blue by George Gershwin, Flight of the Bumblebee by Rimsky Korsakov, Clarinet Concerto in A Major by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
5. 1759
6. Austria
7. Eight
8. Six Hundred
9. Oldest
10. Bone
11. Bassline
12. Baroque
13. Classical
14. Romantic
15. 20th Century
16. High, Wood
17. Double Reed

An Orchestra Adventure: Brilliant Brass

1. Vibrate, Lips, Mouthpiece
2. Slide
3. Finger Valves
4. Extension
5. Amplifies
6. 1770
7. Vienna, Austria
8. Hearing
9. Lead Voice
10. Battles, Hunting
11. Forte
12. Piano
13. Crescendo
14. Diminuendo
15. Youngest
16. Lowest
17. Blend

An Orchestra Adventure: Sensational Strings

1. Strings
2. Tension
3. Vibrate
4. Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Guitar, Bass Guitar, Banjo, Ukulele, Mandolin, etc.
5. Plucking
6. Bow
7. Age, Oldest
8. Melody, Accompaniment
9. Larger
10. Four
11. Lower, Higher
12. Treble, Bass
13. Alto
14. 1685, Germany
15. Church
16. Choir
17. Harpsicord, Organ
18. Thousand
19. Unison
20. Russia
21. Downbow
22. Upbow
23. Vibrato
24. Concerto
25. Symphony
26. Largest, Lowest
27. Major, Minor

An Orchestra Adventure: Playful Percussion

1. Hands, Sticks, Mallets
2. Invented
3. Hands, Body, Feet, Objects, Snare Drum, Triangle, Bass Drum, Tambourine, Cymbals, Guiro, Cajon, etc.
4. Vibraphone, Xylophone, Timpani, etc.
5. Baroque, Classical
6. Harmony, Rhythm
7. Loosen, Tighten
8. 21st Century
9. Inner Hearing
10. Notes, Sounds
11. Front
12. Expressions, Language
13. Tempo, Fast, Slow
14. Beat, Expressive
15. Harp, Forty-Seven, Heavenly
16. White Keys, Sharps, Flats
17. Strings, Woodwinds, Brass, Percussion

An Orchestra Adventure: Quiz

/20

1. In what order did the eras of music occur?
 - a. Romantic, Baroque, Classical, Modern
 - b. Romantic, Classical, Baroque, Modern
 - c. Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Modern
 - d. Classical, Baroque, Romanic, Modern
2. Which instrument often leads the woodwinds section?
 - a. Clarinet
 - b. Bassoon
 - c. Flute
 - d. Oboe
3. Which section has the greatest number of members?
 - a. Woodwinds
 - b. Percussion
 - c. Strings
 - d. Brass
4. What would it be called when the second violins are playing something different from the first violins?
 - a. Melody
 - b. Accompaniment
 - c. Bassline
 - d. Diminuendo
5. Which clef is unique to the viola?
 - a. Treble
 - b. Bass
 - c. Alto
 - d. Forte
6. Which clef is shown?
 - a. Bass
 - b. Treble
 - c. Forte
 - d. Alto



7. Which clef is shown?

- a. Alto
- b. Treble
- c. Bass
- d. Forte



8. When all musicians are playing the same thing at the same time it is called...

- a. Melody
- b. Accompaniment
- c. Unison
- d. Diminuendo

9. A piece that is featured for a soloist accompanied by the orchestra is called a...

- a. Symphony
- b. Concerto
- c. Solo
- d. Crescendo

10. Music is played in...

- a. Loud and soft keys
- b. White and black keys
- c. Major and minor keys
- d. Large and small keys

11. What do brass players vibrate to control how they play?

- a. Fingers
- b. Teeth
- c. Tongue
- d. Lips

12. Where was the music capital that most composers spent their time?

- a. Paris, France
- b. London, England
- c. Vienna, Austria
- d. Berlin, Germany

13. What is it called when a musician plays loudly?

- a. Crescendo
- b. Piano
- c. Diminuendo
- d. Forte

14. What is it called when a musician plays quietly?
- Diminuendo
 - Forte
 - Piano
 - Crescendo
15. What instrument is primarily used to blend the sound of the orchestra together?
- Violin
 - Bassoon
 - Timpani
 - Tuba
16. What instrument produces sound when struck by hands, sticks, or mallets?
- Strings
 - Brass
 - Percussion
 - Woodwinds
17. What do musicians and especially conductors use to hear what a piece may sound like in their head?
- Imagination
 - Inner Hearing
 - Headphones
 - Humming
18. What do conductors use to express the emotion and character of music?
- Facial Expressions and Body Language
 - Baton and Body Language
 - Facial Expressions and Baton
 - Baton and Yelling
19. The conductor ultimately decides the _____ at which music is played.
- Time
 - Tempo
 - Place
 - Height
20. If you could be a master of any instrument, what would it be?
- _____

An Orchestra Adventure: Quiz Answer Key

1. (C) Baroque, Classical, Romantic, Modern
2. (A) Clarinet
3. (C) Strings
4. (B) Accompaniment
5. (C) Alto
6. (A) Bass
7. (B) Treble
8. (C) Unison
9. (B) Concerto
10. (C) Major and Minor Keys
11. (D) Lips
12. (C) Vienna, Austria
13. (D) Forte
14. (C) Piano
15. (D) Tuba
16. (C) Percussion
17. (B) Inner Hearing
18. (A) Facial Expression and Body Language
19. (B) Tempo
20. (A) Any answer within reason