



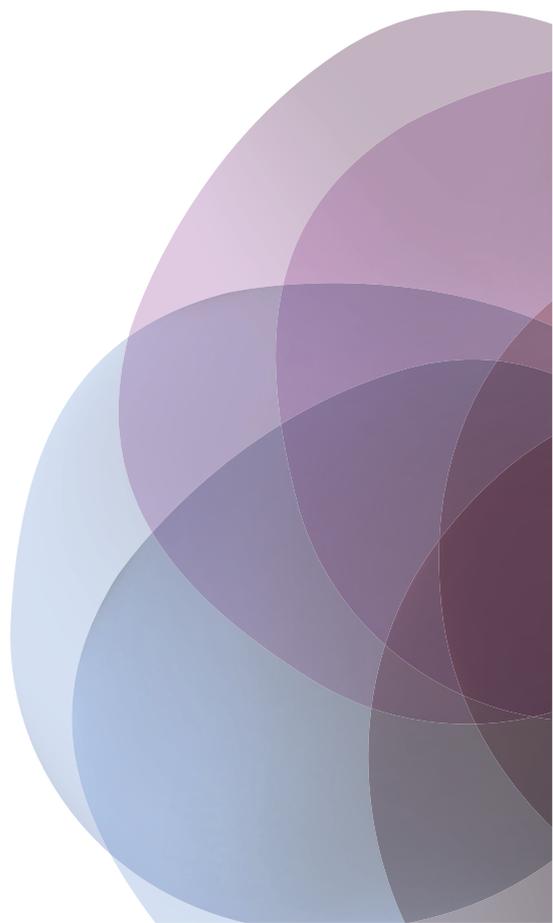
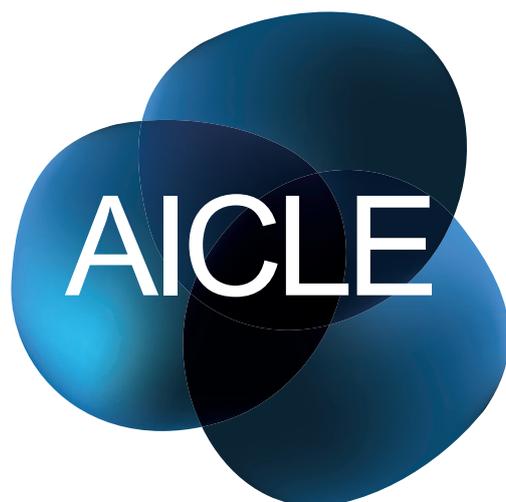
Educación Artística

Primaria



JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA

Inglés



Identificación del material AICLE

TÍTULO	The Orchestra
NIVEL LINGÜÍSTICO SEGÚN MCER	A1.3
IDIOMA	Inglés
ÁREA / MATERIA	Música-inglés
NÚCLEO TEMÁTICO	La orquesta y sus instrumentos
GUIÓN TEMÁTICO	La orquesta y los instrumentos de la orquesta, sus características, su agrupamiento en familias y su colocación en la orquesta.
FORMATO	Documento PDF
CORRESPONDENCIA CURRICULAR	5º y 6º de Educación Primaria
AUTORÍA	Carmen Maldonado
TEMPORALIZACIÓN APROXIMADA	8 ó 9 sesiones.
COMPETENCIAS BÁSICAS	<p>Cultural y artística</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conocer acerca de la orquesta sinfónica. - Reconocer sus agrupamiento en familias. - Apreciar y reconocer los elementos y características de diferentes familias de instrumentos y de cada instrumento. - Disfrutar de la audición musical de una sinfonía. <p>Tratamiento de la información y competencia digital</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buscar información sobre instrumentos de la orquesta. - Escuchar timbres y audiciones de los diferentes instrumentos. - Realizar presentaciones sobre un tema requerido. <p>Comunicación lingüística</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conocer, adquirir, ampliar y aplicar el vocabulario del tema - Ejercitar una lectura comprensiva de textos relacionados con el tema de la unidad. - Expresar oralmente la historia o características de un instrumento en particular. - Debatir con un compañero. <p>Aprender a aprender</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interpretar la información sobre distintos tipos de instrumentos dentro de la orquesta sinfónica. - Organizar información en esquemas y mapas mentales. <p>Autonomía e iniciativa personal y competencia emocional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ser capaces de expresar opiniones sobre obras e instrumentos.
OBSERVACIONES	- Las imágenes utilizadas en la unidad están bajo la licencia "Creative commons" o bajo la licencia de documentación libre GNU. Algunas de ellas han sido modificadas. Otras han sido creadas por la autora para esta unidad.

Tabla de programación AICLE

OBJETIVO DE ETAPA	Comunicarse a través de medios de expresión verbal, corporal, visual, plástica, musical y matemática, desarrollando el razonamiento lógico, verbal y matemático, así como la sensibilidad estética, la creatividad y la capacidad para disfrutar las obras de arte y las manifestaciones artísticas.		
CONTENIDOS DE CURSO / CICLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identificación de diferentes tipos de orquestas - Reconocimiento de los elementos básicos de los instrumentos de la orquesta - Relación de Instrumentos, familias de instrumentos y tipos de orquestas 		
TEMA	<p>La orquesta.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - La orquesta sinfónica y otros tipos de agrupamientos instrumentales - Sinfonía, estructura, compositores y elementos - Las características de cada instrumento 		
MODELOS DISCURSIVOS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comparar familias de instrumentos de la orquesta - Analizar las diferencias entre instrumentos - Describir los diferentes tipos de instrumentos - Explicar los diferentes modos de tocar o hacer sonar un instrumento - Describir la distribución de las familias y los instrumentos en la orquesta - Describir el mecanismo del piano - Describir y relacionar familias de instrumentos y materiales de que están hechos - Analizar los diferentes tipos de instrumentos de percusión - Identificar los movimientos de una sinfonía 		
TAREAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tablas clasificadoras - Elaborar e interpretar mapas mentales - Exposición oral 		
CONTENIDOS LINGÜÍSTICOS	FUNCIONES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explicar las fases de un proceso - Presentar ideas iniciales - Concluir ideas finales - Razonar una opinión 	ESTRUCTURAS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The biggest, the higher Made out of Made of By means of Instead of Is formed Is sitting is capable of am/is/are fond of 	LÉXICO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Actually, commonly, usually. Currently Struck, strum, bow, rub, shake, scrape, blow. The names of the instruments Therefore
CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Exposición oral de la distribución de los instrumentos en la orquesta mirando la ilustración - Lograr 8 respuestas sobre 10 en "Self-evaluations" 		

THE

ORCHESTRA



1. The Orchestra

You are going to watch a video in which an orchestra is playing a symphony. Look at the instruments and listen to the music. It is as if you are attending a concert.



When you are at a classical music concert you can watch and listen.

You can see how the musicians hold their instruments and how they play them.

You can observe if they use a bow or stick to play or just use their hands or their mouth.

1. Enjoy the video and answer the questions.

Have you ever been to a performance in a concert hall?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Have you ever listened to a symphony?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

Would you like to become a musician when you grow up?

Yes, I have

No, I haven't

2. Check what you know about the orchestra by answering *true* or *false*.



1. An orchestra can be composed by a few musicians or more than one hundred who play classical music pieces together.



True



False

2. The triangle is not an orchestral instrument, it is just a school percussion instrument.



True



False

3. A symphony is just a large piece of music that lasts more than sixty-five minutes



True



False

4. The instruments in the orchestra belong to five different sections. The family or section depends on the material that they are made of.



True



False



5. Orchestras play in concert halls and churches and sometimes in theatre halls and in the open air.



True



False

6. Beethoven only composed nine symphonies because he went deaf at the age of forty.



True



False

7. The violins make up the biggest group of orchestra instruments and always are sitting in the front.



True



False

8. The harp is the highest and the biggest instrument in the orchestra.



True



False

9. Each philharmonic orchestra has a percussion section that sits at the back of the stage.



True



False



2. Read and find out about...



The orchestra



An orchestra is a large group of musician who play together. It is made up of four sections or families called: strings, woodwinds, brass and percussion. The term orchestra comes from the Greek name for a semicircular space in front of the stage reserved for dancing.

The layout of an orchestra.

Orchestras play in concert halls. When an orchestra plays in a large concert hall, the players are seated in a semicircle facing the conductor, with the strings in front therefore, the string family is the closest to the conductor. The woodwind family sits behind the strings and behind them, the brass. The louder instruments, brass and percussion, sit towards the back of the orchestra. The percussion is normally found right at the edge of the semicircle.

Look at the picture to see the layout of an orchestra.



Section cellos.

The Conductor

The conductor is the person who leads the group and helps the musicians make sure they are playing in time. He or she uses a baton, a small stick, to mark the time. Commonly they wave their arms and hands to show the player when to play loudly or quietly.



Conductor's hands with a baton



A conductor conducting

Symphony or Philharmonic Orchestra.

A Symphony Orchestra is a large orchestra of wind, string and percussion sections that is capable of playing symphonic works. A symphony orchestra is usually formed of eighty players but it can be over a hundred. The number of musicians may change according to the work being played and the size of the venue. The term philharmonic means "to be fond of music". The word philharmonic is another name for a symphony orchestra.

Chamber Orchestra

A small orchestra commonly consists of about 25 players. It is designed to perform in smaller concert halls. In the 18th Century the chamber orchestra often played in a private salon with an intimate atmosphere.



Palace salon to perform chamber music.

Music Band

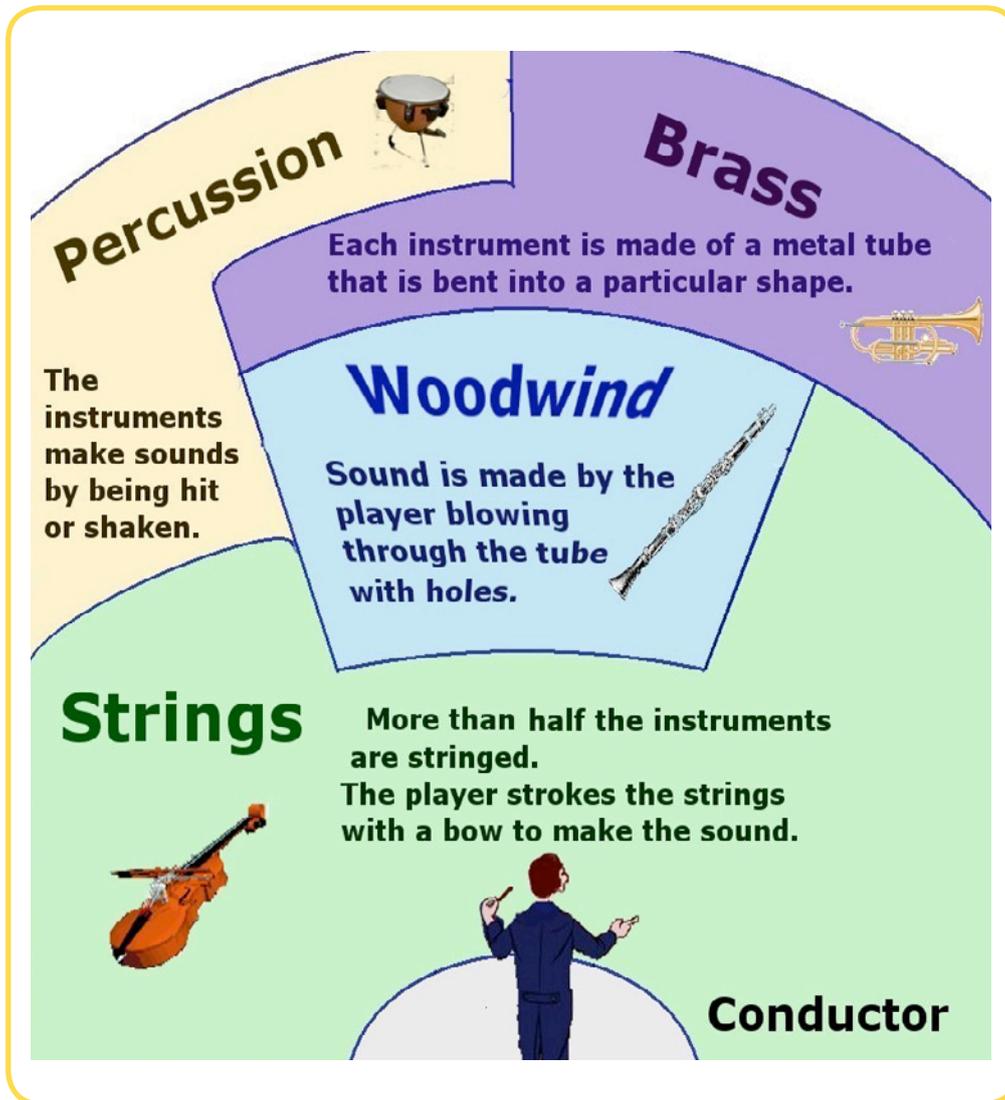
A marching band is a group of musicians who play mainly wind and percussion instruments -usually outdoors- therefore, it generally excludes stringed instruments. Commonly the band plays brass and percussion instruments. In the past, the bands took on a particularly military role.

Currently, the term is also used for an ensemble of any one type of instrument, for example: a brass band, wind band, or marimba band. Normally, a town band provides music for social events.



A brass band playing in the streets

The Layout of the instrument families in a Symphony Orchestra



3. Complete the layout of the orchestra in the text below using the words in the box.



front behind (2) furthest closest at the edge

The stringed instruments are sitting in the .

They are the instruments.

The woodwinds instruments are the string section.

The brass instruments are the woodwinds.

The percussion instruments are the from the conductor.

They are sitting of the semicircle.

4. Make questions for these answers.



Question:

Answer: The double basses are sitting behind the cellos.

Question:

Answer: The first violins are located in front and on the left.

Question:

Answer: They are behind the woodwinds family.

Question:

Answer: The piano is usually sitting on the left behind the violins sections.

5. Work with a partner to match the definitions of the different orchestras.



The orchestra is a large group of musicians...

that play symphonies.

The symphony orchestra is made up of wind, string and percussion sections...

who play string, wind and percussion instruments.

A marching band is a group of musicians who play **mainly** wind ...

and percussion instruments, **usually** outdoors.

The chamber orchestra has a small number of musicians...

who play in a small concert hall.

3. Symphony

The term "Symphony" means "sounding together" and it came to be the standard name for instrumental episodes, especially overtures, in early Italian opera.

A symphony is an extended musical composition, composed almost always for an orchestra. It is usually made up of four parts or movements, each with a different mood and tempo. Early symphonies had three movements, quick-slow-quick.

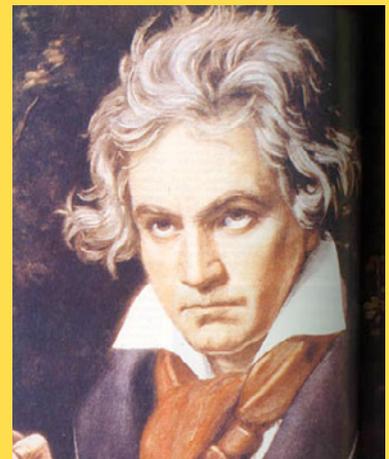


By the 18th century the normal four-movement symphony form was:

Movement	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Name	Allegro	Adagio	Scherzo	Allegro
Mood and tempo description	fast and bright or "march tempo"	slow and stately	in a playful manner	quick

The terms "allegro," "adagio," and "scherzo" come from Italy and they refer to the tempo that the music is written in. It is a crucial element of composition, as it can affect the mood and difficulty of a piece. To indicate the mood in the tempo the composers use expressions in Italian like: "assai" (very, "maestoso" (stately), "vivace" (bright)...

The most important symphonists of the latter part of the 18th century are Joseph Haydn, who wrote at least 108 symphonies over the course of 36 years, and Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, who wrote at least 56 symphonies in 24 years. Beethoven wrote nine symphonies. They are named by the numbers 1 to 9. All of them are very popular. His Symphony N°5 is considered one of the most famous symphonies ever written. His Symphony N° 9 takes the unprecedented step of including parts for vocal soloists and choir in the last movement, making it a choral symphony. He wrote his last symphony when he was deaf so he never heard those emotional sounds, just in his mind.



Beethoven Symphony n°5
Movt1 Second Theme



**6. Check what you know about the symphony.
Finish the sentences with the correct ending.**

Check your answers on the answer page.

1. Symphony means

- sounding aloud
- sounding together
- play together

2. A symphony is usually composed of

- four movements.
- two or three movements.
- five movements.

3. The third movement of a symphony is usually a

- scherzo
- adagio
- allegro

4. The term "adagio" means

- slow.
- fast.
- moderate.

5. Each movement of a symphony has different

- instruments and musicians.
- mood and tempo.
- composer and conductor.

6. Beethoven wrote

- five symphonies
- nine symphonies
- forty-two symphonies



The famous concert hall "Scala" Milano (Italy)

7. Complete the boxes about the famous composers and their symphonies. Look at websites pages and fill the boxes.



Common Name of the Symphony	Composers	Number	Description of the Movements	
			1st Mov.	
"Heroic"	Beethoven	3	Allegro con brío	
"Pathétique "	Tchaikovsky			
"From the New World"	Antonin Dvorak			

8. Listen to the 3 symphonies and enjoy them. Name the three composers



9. Read the paragraph below. Extend the lines to the correct meanings.



Marching band

A marching band is a group of musicians who play **mainly** wind and percussion instruments, **usually** outdoors therefore, it **generally** excludes stringed instruments. **Commonly** the band plays brass and percussion instruments. **Currently** the term is also used for an ensemble of any one type of instrument, for example: a brass band, wind band or marimba band. **Normally** a town band provides music for social events.

As a rule. **habitually**

In a normal manner. **ordinarily**

Under normal conditions **widely**

As usual. **popularly**

For the most parties. **mainly**

At the present time. **now**

10. Write the paragraph "Marching band" using the new words.



4. Stringed Instruments



All stringed instruments in the orchestra have a piece of wire or cord that is stretched across the hollow body of the instrument. The player produces sound **by means of vibrating** strings. The vibration is produced when rubbed by a bow, plucked, or struck.

The violin, the viola, the cello and the double bass form the most important section of all the stringed instruments in the orchestra. They all look the same but are all different sizes and they have different tone colours. They **can be played with** a bow or with the fingers.

The biggest instrument is the bass and it is also the instrument that has the lowest pitch, even in the orchestra. The smallest is the violin and it is the highest. The tone colour of the cello is beautiful. The viola has a really sad tone colour.

There are also two more stringed instruments that play in the orchestra: they are the guitar and the harp. The guitar sometimes plays as a solo instrument with orchestra accompaniment.



The harp dates back to pre-historic times. It has a large triangular frame with 47 strings stretched vertically across the triangle. The strings **are graduated** in length, from longest/lowest pitches to shortest/highest. The sound is **created by plucking** the strings with the fingers.

What is tone colour or timbre?

It is a quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument, voice, or other sound source from another.

What is the pitch?

It is the highness or lowness of a musical tone. The violin and flute have high pitches but the bass has a really low pitch.

5. Woodwind Instruments



They got the name "woodwind" because they were originally made from wood. Now they can be made from plastic, silver, or platinum.

The woodwinds family is a group of wind instruments made of a long hollow tube of wood or metal. The sound is **made by blowing** air through it. Some of them have a reed mouthpiece. A vibration is produced by the column of air or a reed. The pitch is determined by the length of the tube.

The shorter the tube, the higher the sound. The highest is the piccolo which is like a flute but shorter. The lowest is the bassoon. Finger holes or keys along the instrument are opened and closed to change the pitch. The woodwinds instruments in the orchestra are: "piccolo", flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon.



6. Saxophone

Did you know?

The saxophone is a woodwinds instrument made of brass with a reed mouthpiece and a conical tube.

The saxophone is named for its inventor, Adolphe Sax. Sometimes the saxophone **can be part of** an orchestra but it is most commonly found in popular music, blues, rock and roll and particularly jazz concerts.

11. Work in pairs.

Find six true sentences about the woodwinds and string instruments and write down them.



The cellist produces sounds

The strings of the harp

The double bass

The saxophone, sometimes

The sound of the harp

The sound of the clarinet

is made by blowing

is created by plucking

are graduated in

by means of vibrating

can be part of

can be played by

length.

an orchestra.

through a tube.

the strings with the fingers.

strings.

with bow or your fingers.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

12. Fill in the gaps with the words in the green box.



Remember:

The shorter or smaller the instrument, the higher the pitch.
The bigger or larger the instrument, the lower the pitch.

lowest lower smaller smallest
highest higher largest larger
biggest bigger

- The double bass is the stringed instrument, so it is the lowest.
- The violin is the smallest stringed instrument, so it is the in its family.
- The cello is bigger than the viola, so the cello is than the viola.
- The bassoon is the woodwinds instrument, so the bassoon is the lowest.
- The flute is larger than the piccolo, so the piccolo is than the flute.
- The clarinet is than the bassoon, so it is higher than the bassoon.

13. Work in pairs. Read the boxes below. Find the image, definition and name that go together, and color them with the same color.

It is part of a wind band.	Piccolo	Symphony		It has forty-sevens strings.
Harp		It has four movements.	It is like a flute but smaller.	Bassoon
	He or she leads the musicians	It has four movements.	Clarinet	
Saxophone		It is the lowest of woodwinds.		Conductor

The Magic Flute is an opera in acts composed in by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The work is in the form of a Singspiel that means opera in German.

Mozart's most famous opera, "The Magic Flute," tells a charming, fantastic story that includes seller, a captured princess, a prince who wants to rescue her, an evil Queen of the Night. The singers perform with

an orchestra consisting of two flutes, two oboes, two clarinets, two bassoons, two , two trumpets, threetrombones, a timpani and .



You are going to listen to the three paragraphs above.

Try to fill in the blanks with the words that you hear.

Go to the answer page to check your work.



You are going to listen to the overture of "The Magic Flute". Just feel the music, think about how Mozart is telling us a fantastic story this will be happen.

7. Brass Instruments

This family of instruments is called brass because they are all made out of a shiny brass tube. The sound is made by buzzing the player's lips against a cup-shaped mouthpiece. This buzzing makes air vibrate down the long metal tubes and creates sound. The tube can be very long and curled up with a flared end called bells. The player changes the pitch by pressing down on a series of valve keys. They are the strongest and loudest instruments in the orchestra but they can also be used in marching bands and pop groups. Some brass instruments are: trumpet, trombone, French horn and tuba.



14. Read the text in the boxes. Look at the picture and fill in the blanks with the correct name.

The has three valves to press to change the length of the tube, which changes the pitch of the instrument. It can play the highest notes in its family.

The is considered the grandchild of the hunting horn, an old instrument originally made from hollowed-out animals' horns.

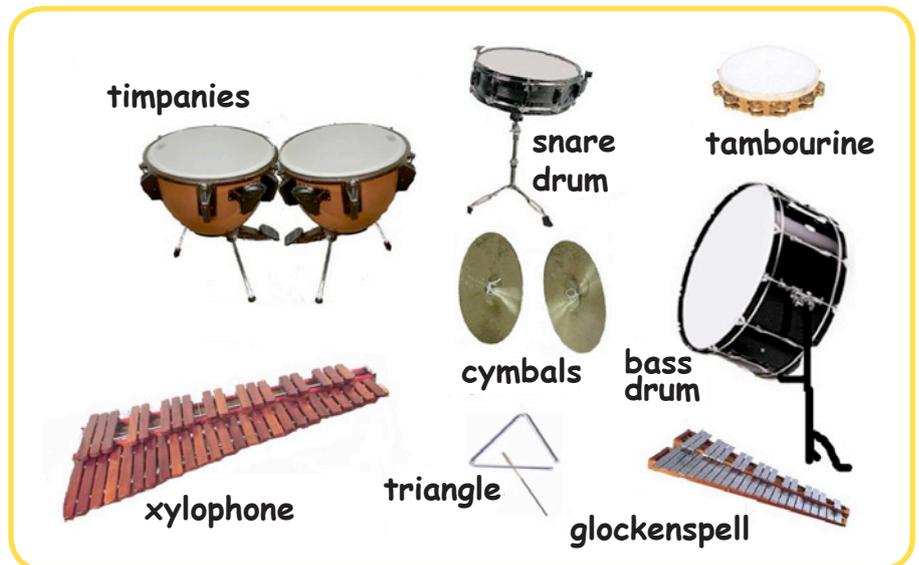
The is the lowest and biggest brass instrument. It has four or five valves, which when played change the notes. Even though it looks too big to play, it can actually play very fantastic solos!

The instead of having valves, has a slide that the player slides in and out to make the different notes.

8. Percussion Instruments

Percussion instruments are defined as instruments made of sonorous material: wood, metal and membrane. They are played by being struck shaken or scraped. They can be played with sticks or mallets to hit them or hit against themselves. Notes are produced by striking the tuned instruments in certain places.

This family is very big.



It has many more instruments than any other family. Percussion instruments form the rhythm section of the orchestra and help the orchestra to stay together and sometimes make special sounds. They are divided into two groups.

Tuned or **pitched** percussion instruments include the xylophone, marimba, glockenspiel and many more. They can make different notes. The bass drum, triangles cymbals and snare drum are **un-tuned** or **non-pitched** percussion instruments. They cannot play different notes.

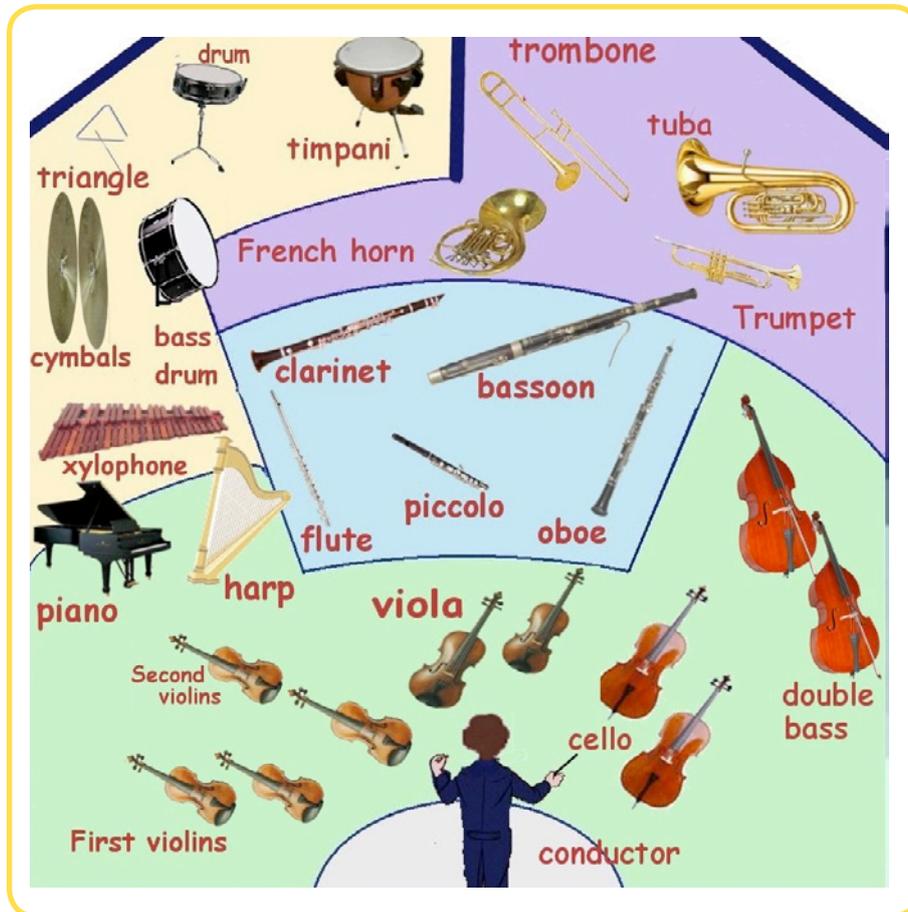
The **bass** drum is a non-pitched percussion. It can make a massive sound. Even when the full orchestra is playing, you can still hear its singular and powerful sound.



The drum is hit with a huge beater but can sometimes be played using the hands or fingers for special effects.

The percussion family includes lots of instruments from small to large: the snare drum, bass drum, timpani, triangle, tambourine, xylophone and glockenspiel. Castanets, woodblocks, maracas, chimes and tam tams also are percussion instruments and it is easy to find them in the orchestra.

9. The instruments in the orchestra

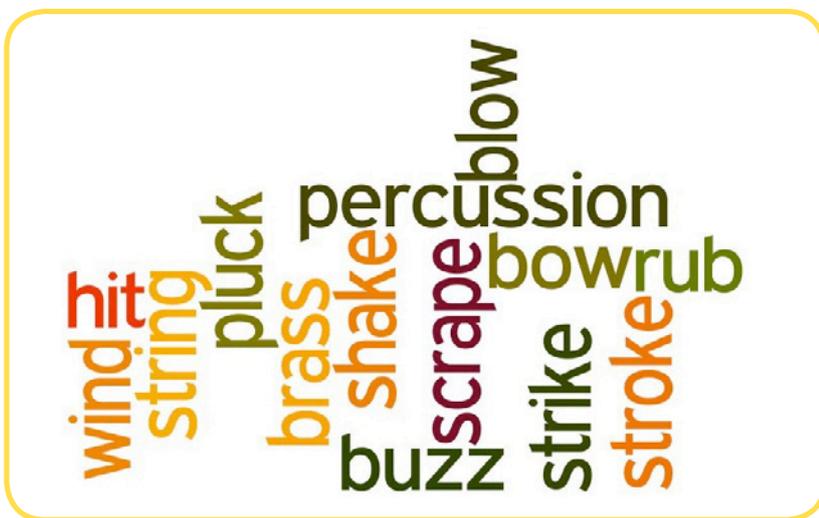


15. Look at the layout of each instrument in the orchestra.
Guess the instrument and write down the name in the correct box.

To play, the musician holds the long tube in both hands and blows across a small hole at one end. The holes can be opened and closed by pressing down different metal keys. This instrument can make a shrill, piercing noise as well as being able to sing like a bird.

It was originally designed to be played while marching instead of while sitting. This instrument is often known as the big boomer because it plays mostly the lower notes which the other instruments cannot play. It sounds best for a musician to play the short staccato notes. There are 5 different sizes but the biggest has 9 metres of curled up tube.

16. What do the players do to make sounds?
Complete the table with the words given.



17. What are they doing to make sounds?

Instrumental Family				
Actions to make sounds				

18. Order the words to make phrases for each player.



shoulder. his violin on The violinist bowing the is



mouthpiece. trombonist is lips into the buzzing The his



fingers. plucking is string The harpist the with his



flute. mouthpiece-hole is flautist into The blowing a of his the

10. Piano



Where does the piano come from?

Pianoforte is the full name for a piano. It is widely known as one of the most popular music instruments in the world. It was invented around 1720 by Bartolomeo Cristofori, who was an Italian harpsichord maker. He wanted an instrument that played note-to-note dynamic variation. He named his new instrument "Pianoforte". This name refers to the way that the player can attack or hit the keys: sometimes piano or softly and sometimes forte or strongly which produces notes at different dynamic levels.

Who composed for the piano?

The piano has played in orchestra since the early 1900s, but it often gets passages to play alone. For at least 150 years the piano was the most important instrument in Western music. Bach, Mozart and Haydn were the first major composers to write for the piano. The greatest significant pieces from the 19th century include the works of Beethoven, Czerny, Schubert, Chopin, Schumann, Mendelssohn, Brahms, Franck, Tchaikovsky and Liszt. Debussy and Ravel used the special peculiar effects of the piano in highly original ways.

There are three types of piano:

Grand piano: it has a horizontal frame and strings which are extended away from the keyboard.

Upright piano: it has a vertical frame and string that go up and down

Electric piano: like all electric instruments they produce sounds mechanically and the sounds are turned into electronic signals by a pickup device.

How does the piano work?

The piano is played by means of a keyboard. Actually its sound is produced by vibrating strings struck by felt-covered hammers that are controlled from the keyboard. These vibrations are transmitted through a bridge to a sound board that contacts the acoustic energy to the air so that it can be heard as sound. When the key is released, a damper stops the string's vibration.

19. Name the type of these pianos



20. Carefully read the paragraph, "How Does the Piano work?" Put the sentences in the correct order.



The vibration is transmitted through a bridge to the air. The player hits the keys. The player releases the key. The strings produce a vibration. The note stops sounding. A damper stops the string vibration. A hammer strikes the strings.

1. The player _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____

21. Work in groups. Use your computer to make a four slide presentation about an instrument called "the harpsichord."



Get the information from music internet websites like wikipedia.

First slide: Name, definition and picture of the instrument.

Second slide: Describe the instrument and show how it makes sound. Use pictures to help you explain.

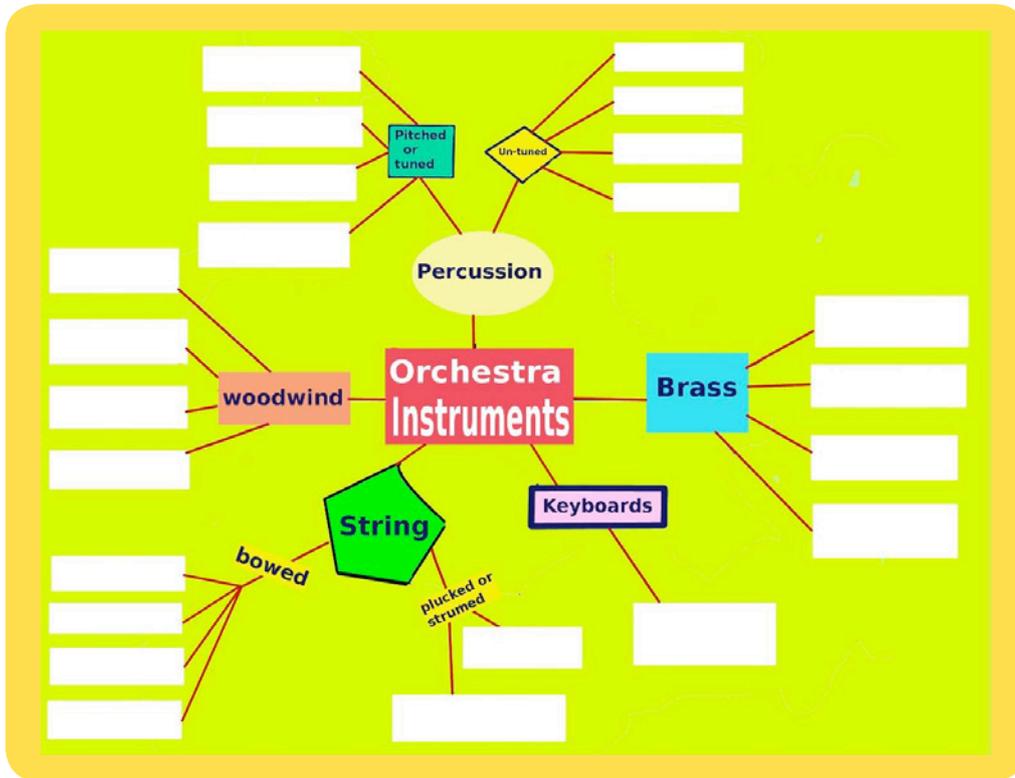
Third slide: Talk about the inventor and makers, and give a brief history of the instrument.

Fourth slide: Talk about any interesting facts, current uses or museums and web sites where you can hear recordings or see pictures of the instrument.

22. Present your slide show to the class.



23. Complete the map of the orchestra.
Write down the names and paste the pictures if possible.



24. Talk with your partner, find the differences.



That bass drum is bigger than....



25. Self-evaluation: Complete the phrases with the best answer.

1	The viola makes...		
	A- higher sounds than the violin.	B- higher sounds than the cello.	C- lower sounds than the double bass.
2	The woodwinds family is located ...		
	A- behind the conductor	B- behind the string section.	C- in front of the strings
3	A marching band plays only ...		
	A- wind instruments	B- percussion and wind instruments	C- percussion wind and string instruments.
4	The conductor ...		
	A- uses the baton to play.	B- waves his arms to enjoy the music.	C- marks the time.
5	The brass section is sitting towards the back of the orchestra ...		
	A- because they are the loudest.	B- because they are the largest.	C- because they are the lowest.
6	The piano is a...		
	A- percussion instrument with a keyboard to hit.	B- string instrument played by means of a keyboard.	C- keyboard instrument like the harpsichord.
7	The tuba is ...		
	A- the biggest and the lowest in its family.	B- the largest and highest in its family.	C- the highest and loudest in its family.
8	The violinist plays by...		
	A- bowing the strings	B- buzzing the strings	C- shaking the strings.
9	The instrument that can make sound like a bird singing is ...		
	A- the flute.	B- the violin.	C- the trumpet.
10	The timpani is a		
	A- pitched percussion instrument.	B- un-tuned percussion instrument.	C- metal percussion instrument.

26. Check your answers on the answer page. Don't cheat!

Glosary music terms

accompaniment	Music that supports musicians while they perform. (Acompañamiento)
baton	A slender wooden stick or rod used by a conductor to direct an orchestra or band. (Batuta)
bow	The wooden stick with horsehair that is pulled across the string. (Arco para tocar los instrumentos de cuerda)
choir	A number of instruments of the same family playing together. (Coro o cantar a coro todos a la vez)
choral	Of or relating to a chorus or choir. (Relativo al coro)
cup-shaped	Shaped like a cup. (Con forma de copa)
glockenspiel	A percussion instrument with a series of metal bars tuned to the chromatic scale and played with two light hammers. (Nombre alemán para metalófono)
harpsichord	A keyboard instrument whose strings are plucked by means of quills or plectrums. (Clavicordio)
high (pitch)	Position on a scale of pitch. (Tono o altura agudo.)
loud/loudy	High volume and intensity. (Intensidad o volumen fuerte).
low	Relating to or characterized by a relatively low pitch. (Grave en altura o tono de las notas)
marimba	A percussion instrument that consists of a set of tuned wooden bars arranged like a piano keyboard. A series of hollow tubes beneath the bars allows the sound to resonate. The bars are struck with mallets. (Marimba)
mode or modality	Refers to any of the various scales of notes. (Modo o modalidad)
mood	Word to indicate the emotion temper o humour to play a movement of a symphony. (Carácter, humor)
mouthpiece	The part of a wind instrument into which the player blows (Boquilla)
overtures	A piece of music written to open an opera, ballet or play. It sets the mood for the performance
quiet/quietly	The absence of sound. (Silencioso, tranquilo)
quick/quickly	Moving or functioning rapidly and energetically; fast. (Rápido)
reed	A short length of cane (tall grass with a stiff, hollow stem) set into the player's mouthpiece (Lengüeta)
rhythm	The patterns of time and beats in music. (Ritmo)
slow	Performed or occurring during a comparatively long interval of time. (despacio, lento)
staccato	Short, quick notes
tempo	The speed of a piece of music. (Velocidad o marcha)
timbre/ tone colour	The quality or color of sound that makes one voice or instrument different from another. (Timbre)
tuned	Agreement in pitch. (Afinado en una escala de notas)
un-tuned or non-pitched	Percussion instrument that cannot play pitch. (Sonido indeterminado de los instrumentos de percusión)

English name	Picture	Spanish name
violin		violín
viola		viola
cello		violonchelo
double bass		contrabajo
flute		flauta
piccolo		flautín,
clarinet		clarinete
oboe		oboe
bassoon		fagot
trumpet		trompeta
French horn		trompa
trombone		trombón
tuba		tuba
timpani		timbal
bass drum		bombo
snare drum		caja
cymbals		platillos
triangle		triángulo
xylophone		xilófono
glockenspiel		metalófono
piano		piano
harp		harpa
guitar		guitarra

Glossary of English terms

Beat: Batear, golpear con ritmo.
Beater: Instrumento para golpear.
Buzz: Zumbar.
Conical: De forma cónica.
Cord: Cuerda..
Charming: Moderno, encantador.
Damper: Sordina, apagador de sonidos
Deaf: Sordo. Sordomudo.
Ensemble: Conjunto.
Evil: Malvado.
Find/found: Encontrar, encontrado
Flared: Amplio. Con forma acampanada.
Frame: Cuadro, marco estructura
Hammer: Martillo
Hollow: Hundido. Apagado.
Hold: Sostener
Horn: Trompa. Cuerno.
Instead of: En lugar de
Strike/struck: Golpear/golpeado.
Layout: Distribución.
Latter: Último
Length: Longitud.
By means of : Por medio de.
Piece: Parte de algo. Pedazo, trozo.
Piercing: Penetrante, profundo.
Pluck: Puntear, tocar las cuerdas de la guitarra por separado.
Release: Liberar.
Rub: Restregar.
Scrape: Tocar rasgando.
Shake: Agitar, mover.
Shiny: Brillante, luminoso.
Shrill: Que suena agudo, chillón.
Silver: De color plateado.
Size: Tamaño.
Slide: Diapositiva.
Stage: Escenario de una actuación
Strike/struck: Golpear/golpeado.
Stretched: Estirado. Alargado.
Stroke: Acariciar
Strum: Rasgar las cuerdas de una guitarra.
Therefore: Por lo tanto
Through: A través de .
Tube: Tubo.
Venue: Lugar de actuación.
Wire: Cable.

Self assessment. Tick your progress in this unit.

				
	I can recognize words and expressions related to the content of the lesson.			
	I can understand the most important information in the texts in the lesson			
	I can speak about different themes in the lesson.			
	I can talk to my classmates about the lesson topics.			
	I can write short texts about the lesson topics.			