

2018-2019 KinderKonzerts

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Programs

Thank you for your interest in the 2018-2019 Portland Symphony Orchestra KinderKonzerts. We are delighted to see you in the audience!

Each year, we present exciting programs that feature the four families of instruments: woodwinds, brass, strings, and percussion. Kinderkonzerts are often the first step for many children in to the world of classical music. This guide contains useful information to help guide students through this important experience.

2018-2019 Programs

Woodwinds: Aesop's Fables

This program features a series of 5 original compositions by Maine-based composer Tom Myron and features 5 of the legendary authors fables: The Bear and Bees, The Tortoise and the Hare, The Fox and the Crow, The Country Mouse and the City Mouse, and The Lion and the Mouse.

Strings: Theme and Variations

This new program revolves around a common musical convention: themes and variations. This show will explore how little pieces of music can be turned into huge pieces with a little creativity, experimentation, and determination. This program features well-known melodies as well as more in-depth classical works arranged by PSO musician and composer Kevin Owen.

Brass: Working Together

Sometimes it takes more than a steady tempo to hold a brass quintet together. Join the PSO Brass Quintet as they use music by composers like Bach, Brahms, and Haydn to show how respect and teamwork truly allow a group to make beautiful music together.

Musical Building Blocks: Using Metal, Skin, and Wood in the Percussion Family

Percussionists are unique in that they can make music with just about any object you can think of. From brake drums off of old cars to delicate and sophisticated wooden Marimba, the percussion family of instruments covers the widest range of objects of any family. Students will learn about the many instruments of the percussion family watch as the PSO musicians make complex music out of simple objects.

Important Musical Concepts

QUINTET

A quintet is made up of five players. A quintet is not an orchestra but a small ensemble that performs chamber music. The Portland Symphony Orchestra Brass Quintet is composed of two trumpets, one horn, one trombone, and one tuba.

MELODY

A melody can be thought of as a note that is going for a walk. “Melody is the singing side of music,” said Leonard Bernstein. While rhythm has been referred to as the heartbeat of music, melody has been called the tune of the piece of music. Melody is the horizontal line of music. What we like and don’t like in music is probably based on its melody.

TEMPO

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DYNAMICS

Dynamics are the loudness and softness of a sound or a note and are usually indicated below the notes in music by “dynamic marks.” Music marked “piano” means to play the music very softly; music marked “forte” means to play the music loud.

MOUTHPIECE

The mouthpiece is the part of the instrument that we blow air in to make a sound.

Instrument Sounds: *Brass*

Although their early ancestors are known to have been made of wood, tusk, horn, or shell, the instruments in the brass family are usually made of brass. Like the woodwinds family, brass players use their air to produce sound. Instead of vibrating a reed, the brass player vibrates his/her own lips in a mouthpiece. The mouthpiece helps to amplify the “buzzing” of the lips to produce the instrument’s sound. Brass instruments are capable of playing at very loud dynamics and can be heard from a great distance.

The **TRUMPET** has been with us for many centuries to sound alarms, call men to battle, add brilliance to parades and pageants, and symbolize the end of life with taps at military burials. Much like the violin in the strings family, the trumpet is the highest-pitched instrument in the brass family. Its dramatic sound enhances the orchestra with excitement and substance.



The **FRENCH HORN** originated from the French hunting horn of the 1600s and was first used in orchestras to portray the hunting horn, but is now used in all sorts of music. Like the trumpet, the player “buzzes” their lips to produce a sound. The French horn has twelve feet of tubing which is rolled up into a circular shape. The player can make changes in the tone quality by the way he/she places their right hand in the bell. The French horn is very important to an orchestra for its variety of sound, which ranges from very loud to very soft, and from very harsh and blaring to mellow and smooth.

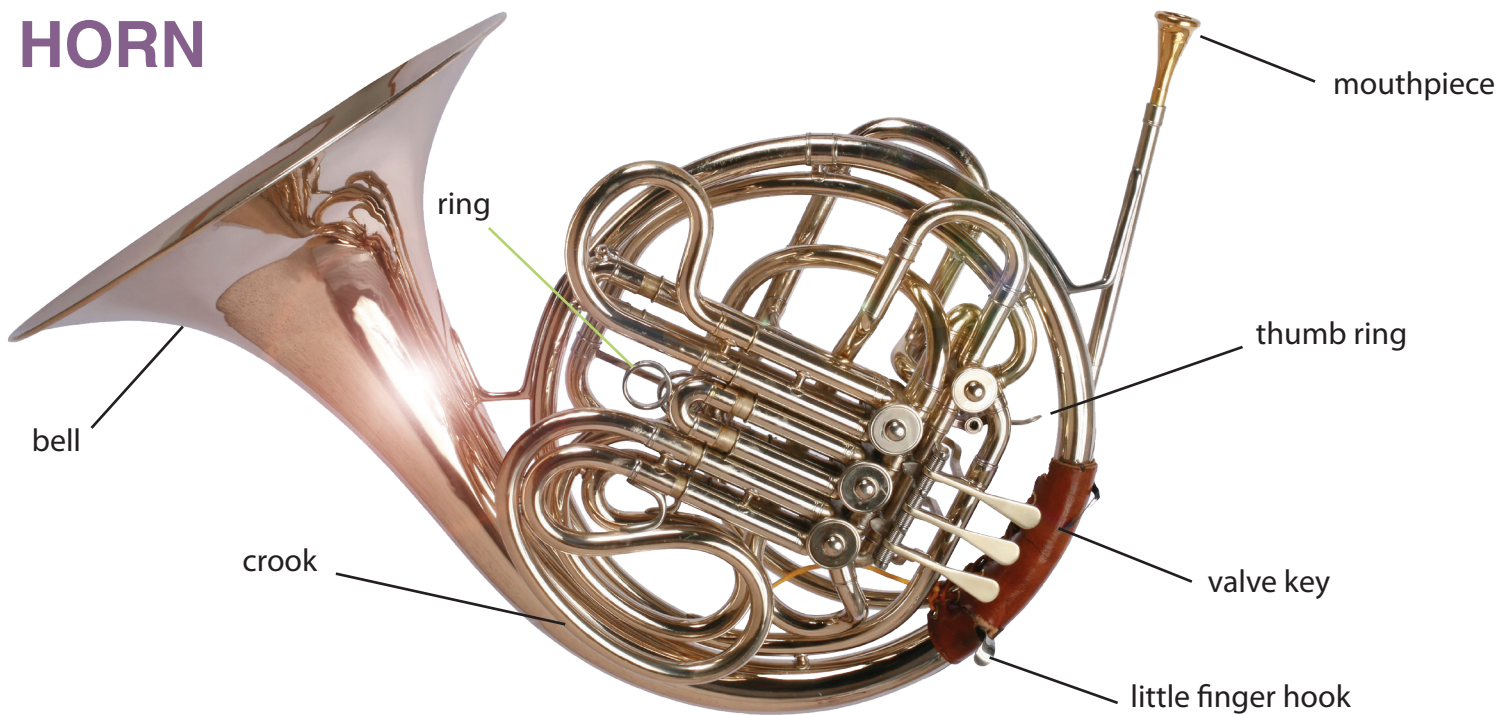
Originally called the sackbut, the **TROMBONE** is the only instrument in the brass family, or orchestra, which uses a slide to change notes. The trombone player uses a mouthpiece, like the trumpet and French horn, to produce a sound. The trombonist has seven different positions to choose from to change pitches. Notes are changed by pushing or pulling the slide to different positions. Its range is very similar to the cello and bassoon and reads music in alto, tenor, and bass clefs.



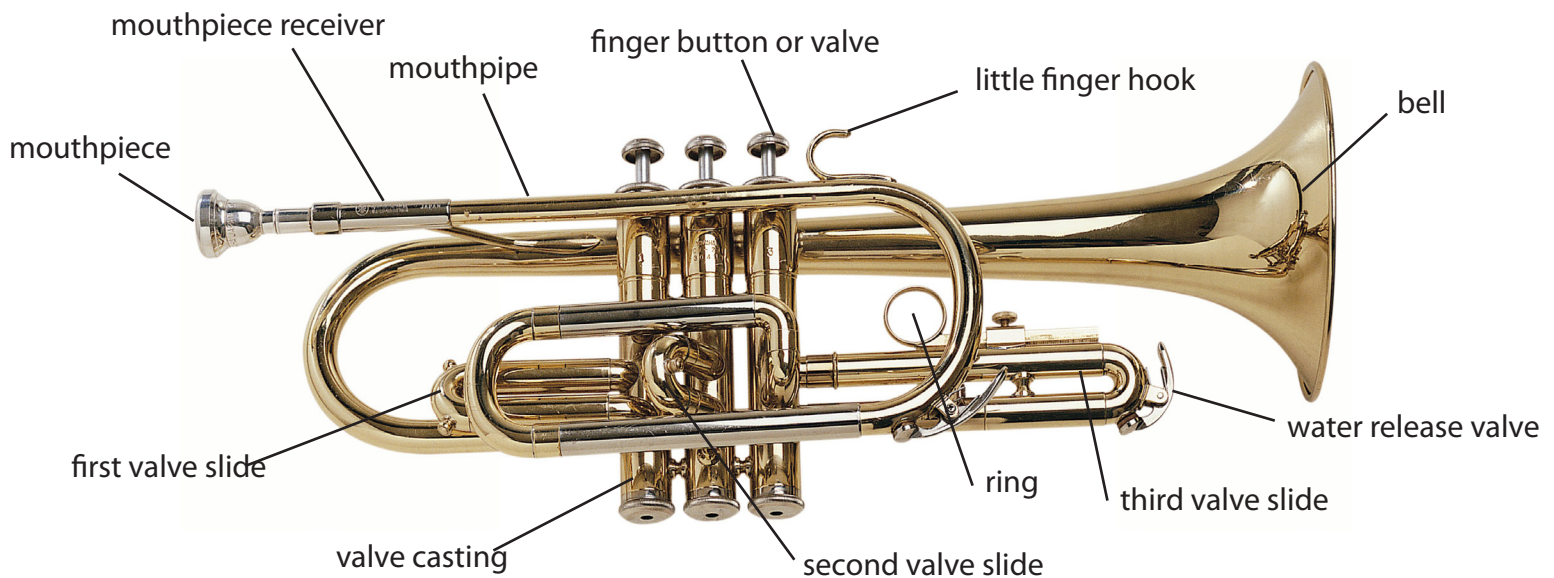
The **TUBA**, like the string bass and bassoon, is the foundation of the brass family. The player uses a very large mouthpiece to help produce its deep, rich sound. It is the largest and the lowest of the brass family and usually there is only one player on each concert. The tuba player has to have strong lungs as the instrument is large and has the capability of enriching the sound of the entire orchestra.

The Brass Family Up Close

FRENCH HORN



TRUMPET



The Brass Family Up Close *continued*

TROMBONE



TUBA



Fun Facts About Brass

Did you know?

The world's largest tuba is used by the South African Circus. It stands 7 ft. 6 in. high and measures 3 ft. 4 in. across the bell. It took two years to build and contains 39 feet of tubing.

Did you know?

The French horn got its name from the hunting horn that appeared in France around 1650.

Did you know?

Trumpets and French Horns originally used different "crooks" to change the key of the instrument by changing the length of the tubing instead of the valves that they have today.

Did you know?

The trombone was known as the sackbut until around the year 1700.

Did you know?

Different types of mutes can be placed in all brass instruments to alter their tone and dynamic level. For example, plungers create a "wah-wah" effect.

Did you know?

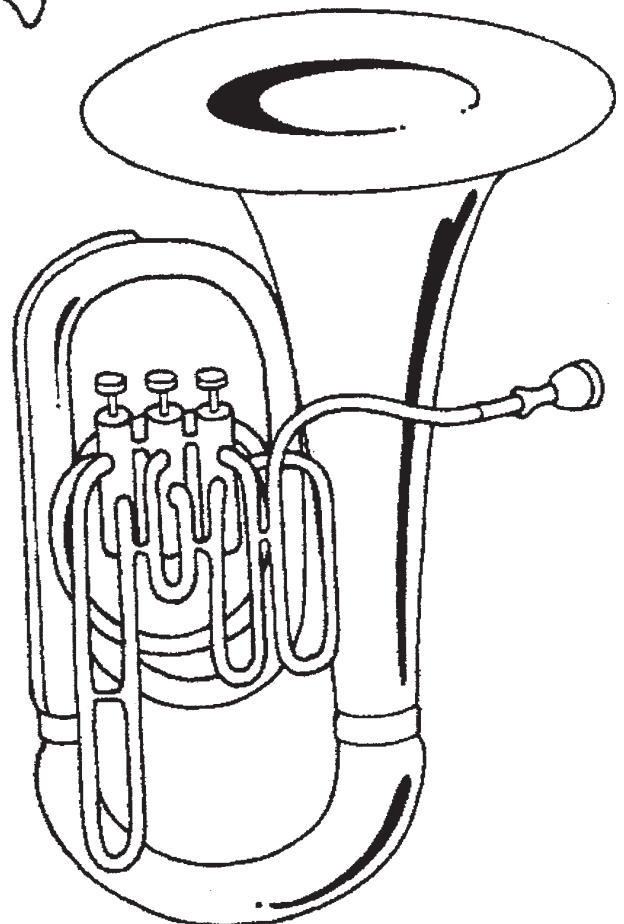
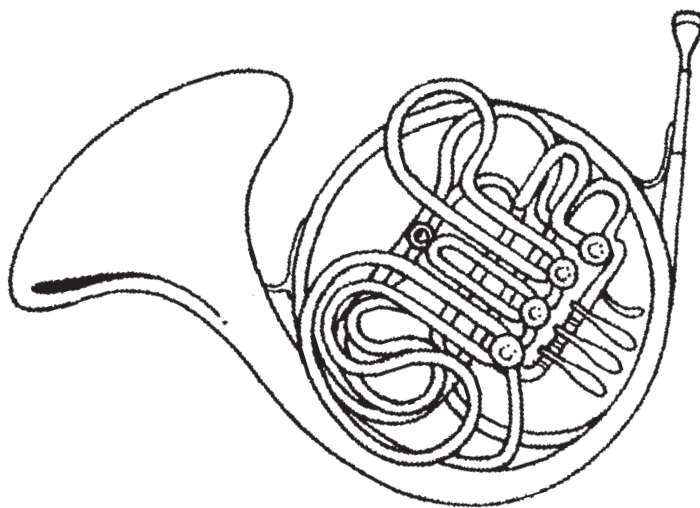
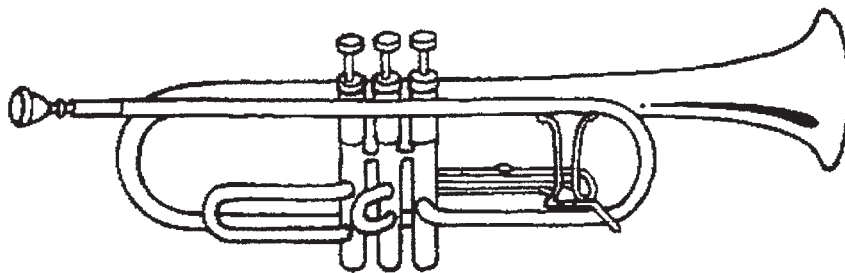
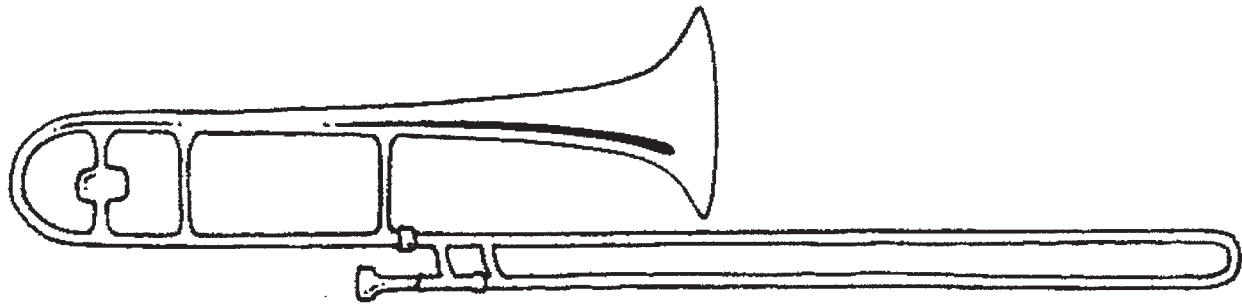
The French Horn got its name from the hunting horn that appeared in France around 1650

Did you know?

The smallest trumpet in the world was made in Berne, Switzerland by Karl Burri. It has 3 valves, and measures almost 5 inches in length.

Brass Coloring Page

Brass instruments are made of metal. They are played by buzzing your lips and blowing air into a hole in the mouthpiece.



STRINGS: *The Four Seasons*

MUSIC YOU WILL HEAR:

“St. Patty’s Day in the Morning” Traditional
 “Spring,” “Summer,” “Autumn,” and “Winter”
 from *The Four Seasons* by Vivaldi

“Rain Rain go Away” Traditional
 “I Love Mud”

“Alborada” from *Capriccio Espagnol*
 by Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov

“Danube Waves” from *Waves of the Danube #1*
 by Ion Ivanovici

“Summertime” from *Porgy and Bess*
 by George Gershwin

“Under the Sea” from *The Little Mermaid*

“Hopak” by Modest Mussorgsky

“St. Anthony’s Chorale” by Joseph Haydn

“Rickett’s Hornpipe” Traditional

SONGS TO SING:

“I Love Mud”

“All the Leaves are Falling Down”

INSTRUMENTS YOU WILL SEE:



VIOLIN



VIOLA



CELLO



BASS

- Each instrument has four strings and can be played with a bow or fingers.
- The smaller the instrument, the higher the pitch.
- The larger the instrument, the lower the pitch.
- The instruments are made of wood, and the bow strings are made of horsehair.

CONCEPTS TO LEARN:

Quintet, Melody, Tempo, Rhythm, Pizzicato, Dynamics

Important Musical Concepts

QUINTET

A quintet is music for five players. A quintet is not an orchestra but a small ensemble that performs chamber music. The Portland Symphony Orchestra woodwind quintet is composed of one flute, one clarinet, one oboe, one bassoon, and one horn. The horn belongs to the brass family but can play in both a woodwind and brass quintet. The horn is a part of the woodwind quintet because its tone compliments the sound of the woodwinds.

MELODY

A melody can be thought of as a note that is going for a walk. “Melody is the singing side of music,” said Leonard Bernstein. While rhythm has been referred to as the heartbeat of music, melody has been called the tune of the piece of music. Melody is the horizontal line of music. What we like and don’t like in music is probably based on its melody. Most melodies you hear in music also tell a story.

TEMPO

“What is the tempo of this piece?” is a way of asking “How fast or how slowly does the music go?” The tempo of a piece of music is very important as it affects the mood and difficulty of a piece. If you catch yourself tapping your foot along to a piece of music you have found the tempo! Normally a conductor keeps the tempo of the music but in a quintet it is up to all five players to work together to keep a steady tempo. See if you can keep tempo when listening to your favorite songs.

RHYTHM

Rhythm is the ‘heartbeat’ of music and is the groupings of beats or pulses (sounds and silences) into patterns.

DYNAMICS

Dynamics are the loudness and softness of a sound or a note and are usually indicated below the notes in music by “dynamic marks.” Music marked “Piano” means to play the music very soft; music marked “Forte” means to play the music loud.

PIZZICATO

Pizzicato is a method of playing a string instrument by plucking the strings with the fingers, rather than using the bow. This produces a very different sound from bowing; it is short and percussive rather than sustained.

Instrument Sounds: *Strings*

About two-thirds of an orchestra is made up of stringed instruments. These instruments have a rich, varied tone, which sounds very rich when a large number of them play together. There are four kinds of stringed instruments in the orchestra: the violin, viola, cello and double bass. Each is made of wood and has a similar curvy shape to its construction. The small stringed instruments produce a higher pitched sound while the large stringed instruments produce a lower pitched sound. The instruments are played by drawing a bow across the four strings. The horsehair on the bow vibrates against the strings which produces a sound. String players can also produce sounds on their instruments by plucking the strings with their fingers.

The **VIOLIN** is the smallest member of the string family but makes up the largest section in the orchestra. Because of its small size, the violin produces the highest pitch in the string family. The violinists in the orchestra are split in two sections, first violins and second violins.

The **VIOLA** is second smallest of the string family. It's strings are thicker than those on the violin, producing a rich warm sound that is seldom heard alone in the orchestra.

The **CELLO** sounds lower than both the violin and viola. The cellist rests the instrument on the floor and holds it with their knees. It's beautiful, rich tone and great range allows the cello to often be used as a solo instrument.

The **DOUBLE BASS** has the largest body, the longest and thickest strings, there for it has a lower pitch than the rest of the string family. Like the cello, the bass player must place the instrument on the floor but because of its height, they must stand up or sit on a high stool in order to play it. Its pitch is low, providing a good foundation for the rest of the strings.

VIOLIN



VIOLA



CELLO

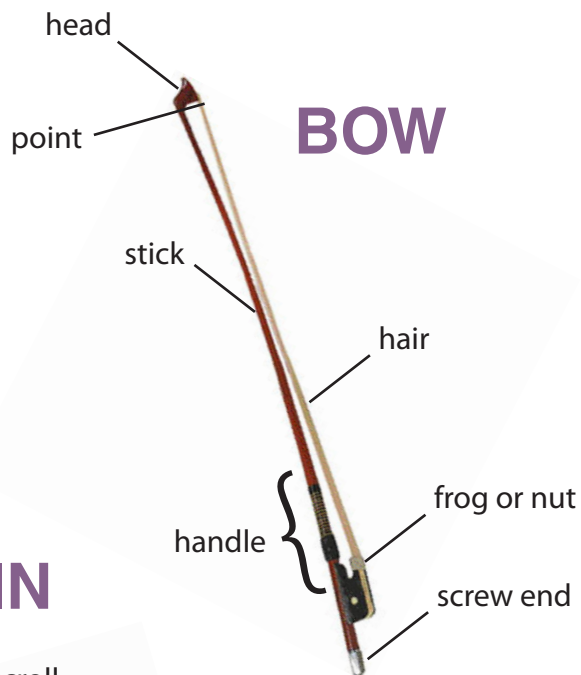


**DOUBLE
BASS**

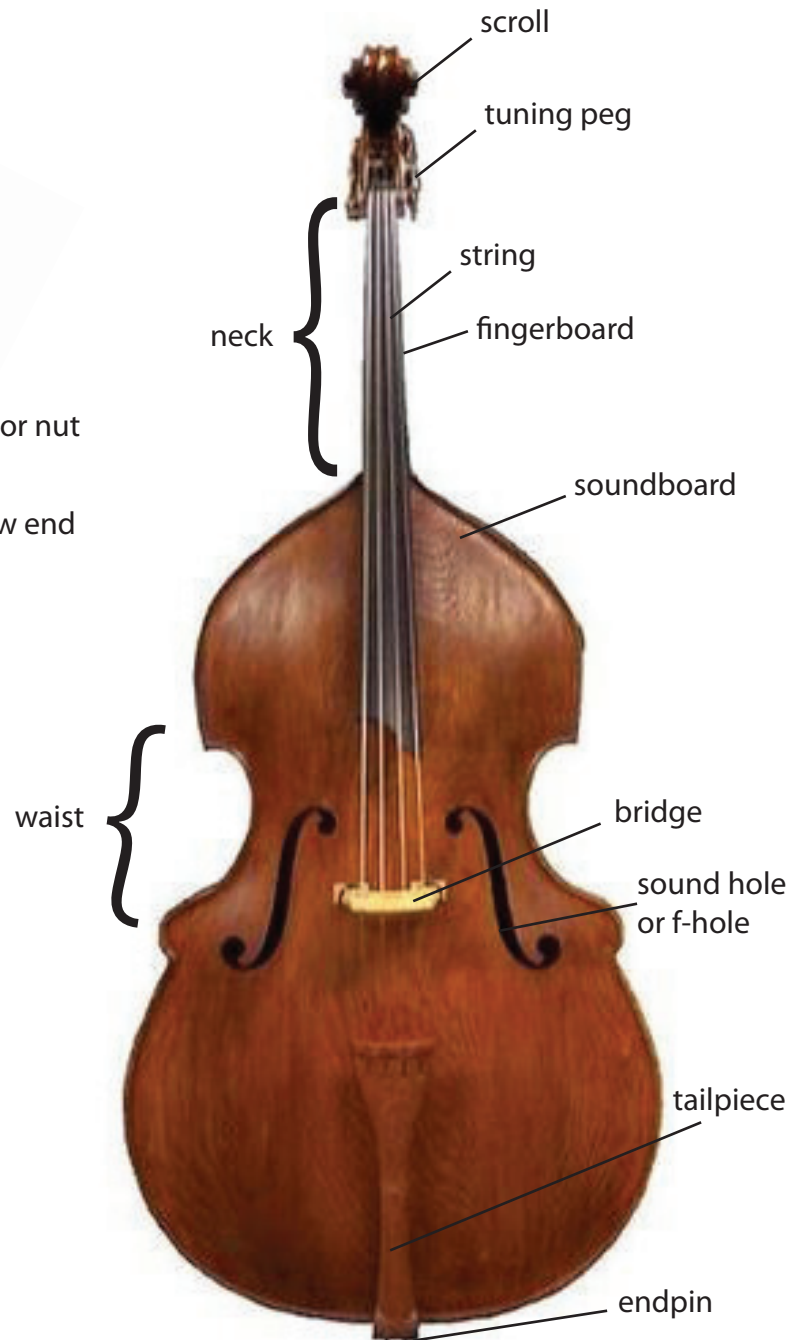
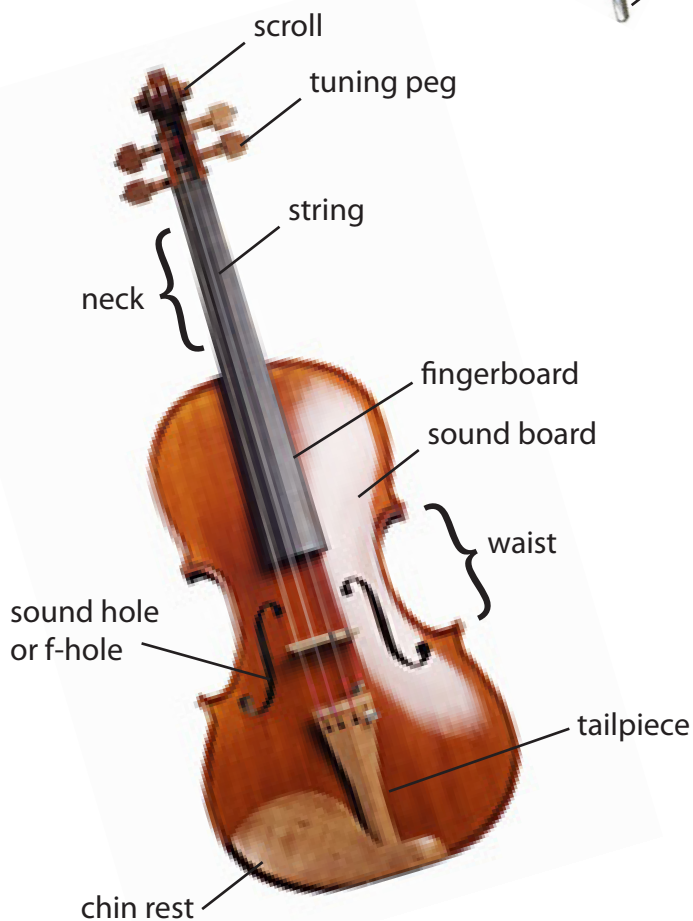


The String Family Up Close

BOW



VIOLIN



DOUBLE BASS

Fun Facts About Strings

Did you know?

The double bass can often be found in jazz ensembles as well as orchestras.

Did you know?

The end of the bow which holds and adjusts the horsehair is called a frog.

Did you know?

It takes 70 pieces of wood to make a violin.

Did you know?

The double bass is the only string instrument tuned in the interval of fourths rather than fifths.

Did you know?

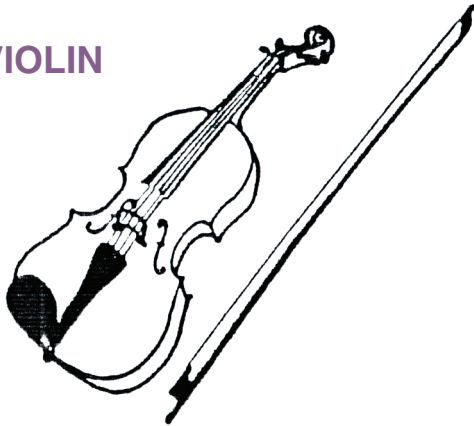
The curvy shaped holes on each side of the strings are called “f-holes,” which is where the sound comes from.

Did you know?

The cello is able to cover the entire range of pitches produced by the human voice.

Strings Coloring Page

VIOLIN



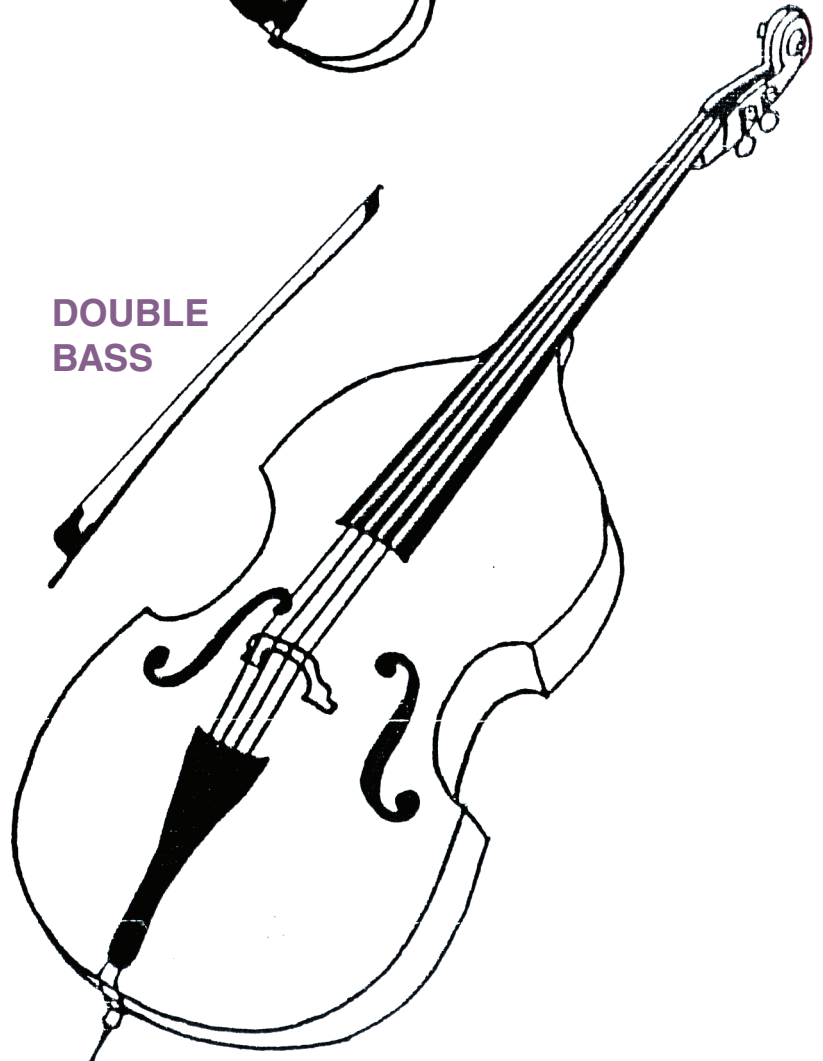
VIOLA



CELLO

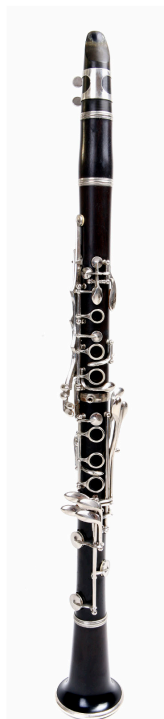


**DOUBLE
BASS**



WOODWINDS: *Carnival of the Animals*

INSTRUMENTS YOU WILL SEE:



CLARINET



OBOE



BASSOON



FLUTE

MUSIC YOU WILL HEAR:

Carnival of the Animal selections including:
“Lion,” “Hens & Roosters,” “Tortoise,” “Elephant,”
“Cuckoo,” “Aviary,” “Aquarium,” “Fossils,” “Swan,” “Long
Ears”

SONG TO SING:

Coming soon!

CONCEPTS TO LEARN:

Quintet, melody, dynamics (forte and piano), tempo



FRENCH HORN

- Air must vibrate inside the instruments to make sound
- Some woodwind instruments use a reed
- The smaller the instrument, the higher the pitch
- The larger the instrument, the lower the pitch

Important Musical Concepts

QUINTET

A quintet is music for five players. A quintet is not an orchestra but a small ensemble that performs chamber music. The Portland Symphony Orchestra woodwind quintet is composed of one flute, one clarinet, one oboe, one bassoon, and one horn.

MELODY

A melody can be thought of as a note that is going for a walk. “Melody is the singing side of music,” said Leonard Bernstein. While rhythm has been referred to as the heartbeat of music, melody has been called the tune of the piece of music. Melody is the horizontal line of music. What we like and don’t like in music is probably based on its melody. We can recognize different characters in Prokofiev’s *Peter and the Wolf* by learning their melodies.

TEMPO

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DYNAMICS

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Instrument Sounds: *Woodwinds*

The woodwind instruments create sound when musicians blow air into the instrument. In the case of the flute, which is made of metal, the air is blown over a hole in the mouthpiece. With the other woodwinds, there is a **reed** or **double reed** that is attached to the mouthpiece. A player blows air through the reed, the vibrating reed sets the air inside the instrument in motion and this creates sound.

The **FLUTE** is the highest pitched instrument in the woodwind family. It is held to the right side of the face and the musician blows a column of air across a small opening near the top of the instrument, much like blowing air over the top of a soda bottle. For many years the flute was actually made of wood, but now most flutes are metallic: silver, gold or platinum.

The **OBOE** belongs to the “double reed” part of the woodwind family because its reed is actually made of two small slips of cane held together by twine wound around one end. The oboe is made of wood, perforated with many holes, and has a tapering conical tube approximately 25 inches long.

The **CLARINET** is a single reed instrument somewhat close to the flute in its agility. Its tone quality makes it well suited for rapid, fiery passages. It is basically a cylindrical tube with a bell on one end which expands slightly more than the oboe's.

The **BASSOON** is the bass instrument of the woodwind family and is also a double reed instrument. Its air column is nearly ten feet long which allows it to produce a unique, rich tone. The bassoon is equally well suited to play the melody or provide accompaniment.

You will see woodwind instruments in symphony orchestras, marching bands, jazz combos, and even in some rock bands. Woodwind instruments often play solos in big ensembles as their sounds carry well and can be heard when there are many other instruments playing.



The Woodwind Family Up Close

OBOE



FLUTE



The Woodwind Family Up Close *continued*

BASSOON

CLARINET



Fun Facts About Woodwinds

Did you know?

Instrument makers get their wood for clarinets from the Mpingo or African Blackwood tree

Did you know?

The earliest known flutes were made from swan bones

Did you know?

Professional oboe players usually make their own reeds out of a piece of cane

Did you know?

The flute is considered a member of the woodwind family because it used to be made out of wood

Did you know?

The bassoon has 12 or more keys that can be played only by thumbs

Did you know?

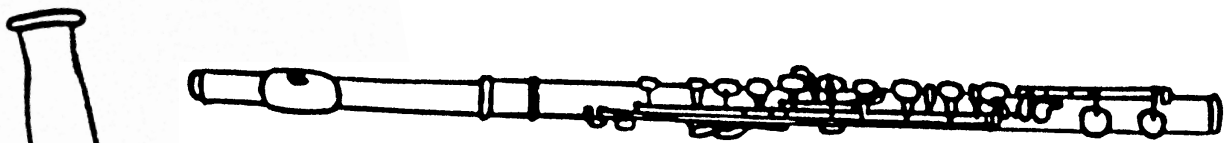
The French Horn got its name from the hunting horn that appeared in France around 1650

Did you know?

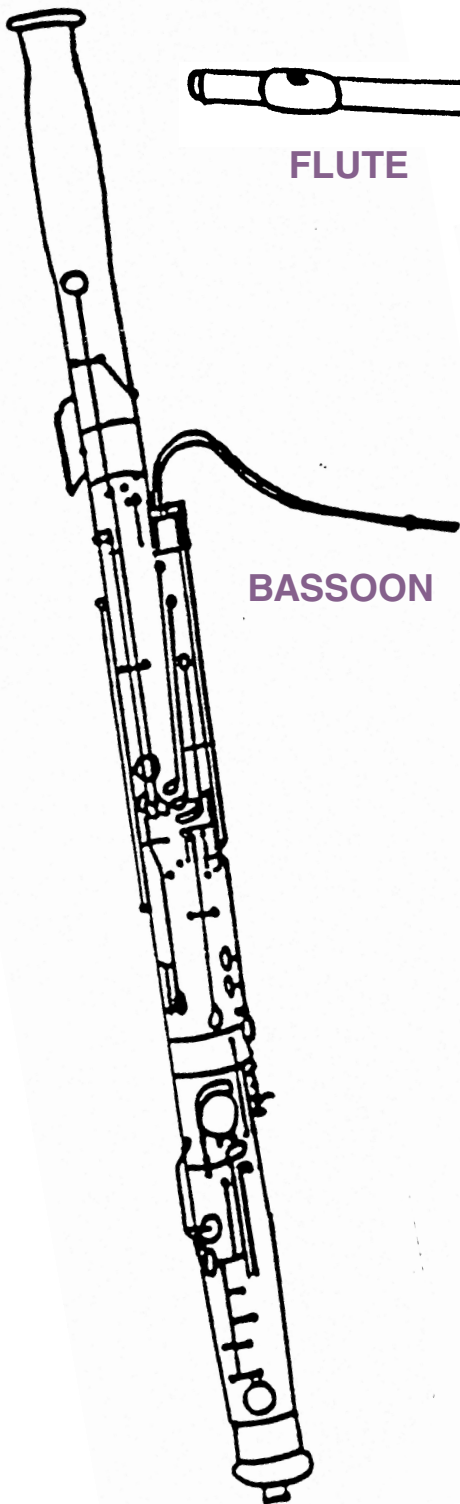
The clarinet has the largest pitch range of all woodwind instruments

Woodwind Coloring Page

Most woodwind instruments are made of wood, but flutes can be made of metal. You play the instrument by blowing into the tube.



FLUTE



BASSOON



CLARINET



OBOE

Important Musical Concepts

TRIO

A Trio is music for three players. A trio is not an orchestra but a small ensemble that performs chamber music. The Portland Symphony Orchestra Percussion trio is made up of musicians that can play many different percussion instruments.

MELODY

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Instrument Sounds: *Percussion*

The percussion family is very diverse! Percussion instruments include any instrument that produces sound when it is struck, shaken, or scraped. They are classified as tuned or untuned. Tuned percussion instruments produce a specific pitch or note just like the brass, woodwind and string players. Untuned percussion instruments produce an indefinite pitch, like someone stomping their feet on the floor. Unlike most of the other instrumentalists in orchestra, a percussionist is often called upon to play many different instruments in one piece of music. Percussion instruments that are struck and are oftentimes used in the orchestra include the timpani, xylophone, cymbals, triangle, snare drum, bass drum, woodblocks, gongs, chimes, and the piano. Percussion instruments that are shaken to produce sound include the tambourine and rattles. Scraped percussion instruments are less common in the orchestra, but exist in many parts of the world.

The **TIMPANI** are sometimes called “kettledrums” because they look like big copper bowls. Over the top of the bowl is a tightly stretched skin. Each timpani can be tuned to a different pitch by using a pedal that tightens or loosens the drum head. The timpani player must have a very good ear because he/she usually needs to change the pitches of the drums during performances. Timpani are played with mallets, ranging in hardness from soft felt, to hard rubber or wood, depending on what is called for in the piece.



The **MARIMBA**, which originated in Guatemala, consisted of wooden blocks resting on hollow gourds for resonators. The modern marimba is still made with wooden bars, but the resonators are now metal tubes. The bars are set up very similar to the keys of a piano. The tone quality is determined by the kind of mallets used and the manner in which the bars are struck.



The **XYLOPHONE**, is similar to the marimba, however it sounds an octave higher than its keyboard counterpart. Modern xylophones are made of either rosewood or more commonly kelon, a type of plastic. The xylophone gained popularity at the end of World War I when it became a strong influence on ragtime music.

The **TRIANGLE** gets its name from the shape of the instrument. It is a modern percussion instrument, which suits all keys, as its tones are many. The instrument is suspended from a string and struck by a beater of the same metal. The triangle can produce many different tones depending on where it is struck and whether it is dampened by fingers.



Instrument Sounds: *Percussion con't.*

The **CRASH CYMBALS** are thin, round plates made of a metal alloy and are played in pairs. Their origin dates back all the way to the Ancient Egyptians. Their function in the orchestra is to keep a rhythm or produce unusual, fantastic effects depending on the style of the music whether it's a march or symphony.



The **SNARE DRUM** is a relatively small percussion instrument. The snare is made of wood or brass with skins (heads) stretched over both ends. Wire-wrapped strings are stretched across the bottom head to give the snare drum its characteristic "rattling" sound. The drum is played with drum sticks or occasionally wire brushes.

The **BASS DRUM** is the largest percussion instrument of all the drums and, as a result, produces some of the lowest sounds of the whole percussion family. It's a large cylinder with skin stretched over both openings. The very low and deep tones it is capable of making also provides for a wide dynamic range.



The **HARP**, which can be dated back to 4000 BC in Egypt, is a stringed instrument played by plucking. All harps have a neck, resonator and strings which produce the sound. Some strings are different colored which helps the performer play the correct strings. The harp sits between the knees of the player and rests on their right shoulder as they play. The concert harp has pedals which change the pitches of the strings.



The **PIANO** is a stringed keyboard instrument that produces sound when the keys are pressed, causing a hammer to hit the strings, causing them to vibrate. Piano is short for pianoforte which is the original name for the instrument, describing its ability to play at soft and loud dynamic levels. It can be used as a solo instrument or as accompaniment when used in an orchestra. It can be considered a member of both the percussion and string families.

Fun Facts About Percussion

Did you know?

The keys on the marimba and xylophone are held together by wires extended from one end of the frame to the other.

Did you know?

Snare drums were originally military instruments

Did you know?

The timpani are often called kettledrums because it is shaped like a kettle. Timpani were originally used in pairs and played while riding on the back of a horse or camel.

Did you know?

The keys of the marimba are made from Rosewood.

Did you know?

The marimba is the national instrument of Guatemala, where it was originally made out of gourds.

Did you know?

Triangles can be seen in paintings from as far back as the 1300's

Did you know?

The word Ago-go means gong or bell in Yoruba, a language spoken in Western Africa.

Concert Activity: Make Your Own Drum

Sounds All Around uses common percussion instruments that you would find in the orchestra but you can make your own percussion instruments to use in your classroom or at home.

The following pages will get you started making some of your own instruments. This is just a starting place for ideas, try to use your imagination and get creative with other materials such as wood, coffee cans, recycled water bottles, or chopsticks to make other percussion instruments.

Percussion

Coffee can drum, shaker and scraper

Materials Coffee can with lid
A small handful of rice or beans
Pencil

Procedure

Put the rice or beans inside the can and close the lid.

To play

Shake it (1) – it's a Maraca (idiophone).

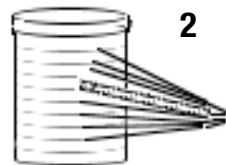
Scrape the ridges on the sides of the can with a pencil (2) – it's a Guiro (idiophone).

Hit the plastic lid with the pencil (3) – it's a Drum (membranophone).

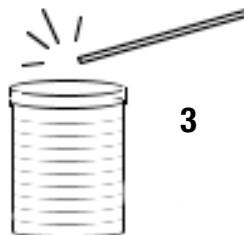
Hit the metal bottom with the pencil (4) – it's a Steel Drum (idiophone).



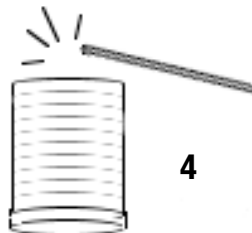
1



2



3



4

Can drum set

Materials Tin cans of different sizes
Tape or rubber bands
Pencil

Procedure

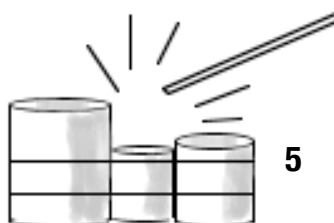
Tape or rubber band the cans together with the metal bottoms facing up.

To play

Hit the metal bottoms with the pencil (5).

Variation: Marching drums

Tape or tie some string to the sides of the can drum set so that student can wear the drums around his/her neck and march around with them.



5

Concert Activity: Make Your Own Drum *con't.*

Balloon drums

Materials

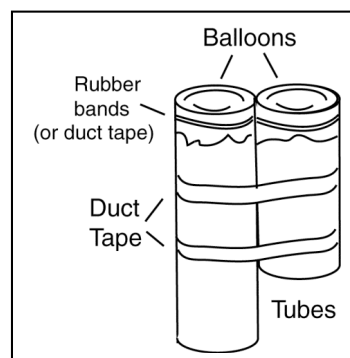
Two sturdy cardboard tubes, approx. 2.5" – 4" across the top. The tubes should be longer than 6"; different lengths are best

Two 10"-12" balloons

Sharp scissors

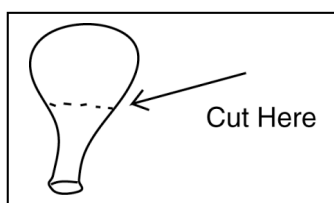
Duct tape

Rubber Bands (or you can use duct tape instead)

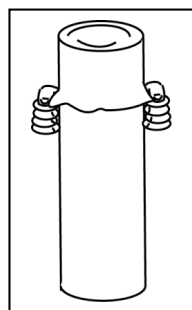
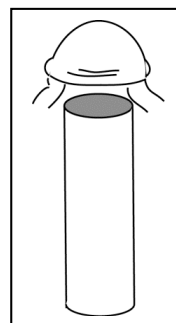


Procedure

Cut the balloons as shown and discard the valve.

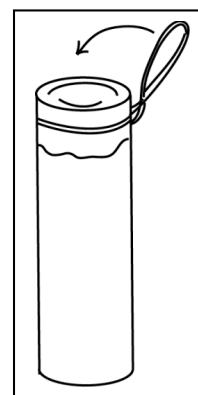


Stretch the "cap" of the balloon over the open end of the tube:



Pull the balloon as hard as you can down the tube. The tighter you stretch the balloon, the higher the pitch, and vice versa.

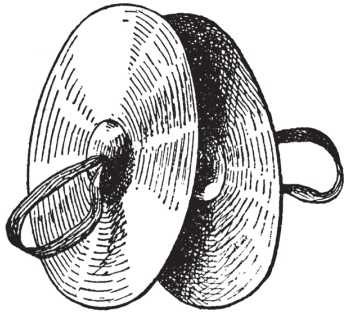
Wrap a rubber band tightly around the balloon to prevent it from slipping (you can use duct tape instead).



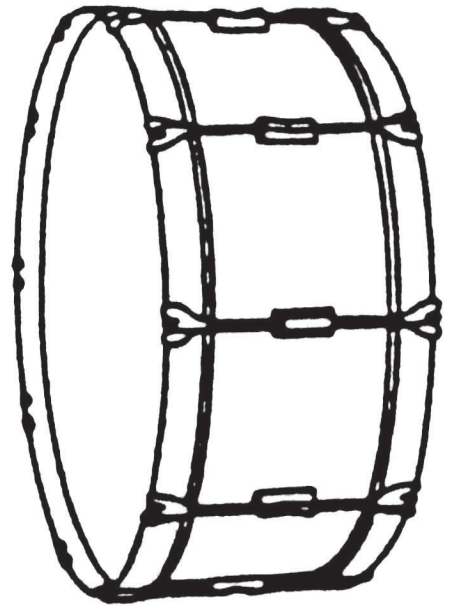
Wrap duct tape around the tubes to hold them together as shown in the first illustration (two lengths of duct tape ensures better stability).

When playing the tubes drums, hold them between your legs for better sound. Lightly tap on the balloons with your fingers (don't use a pencil or stick). For a louder sound you can pinch a bit of balloon and pluck it.

Percussion Coloring Page



CYMBALS



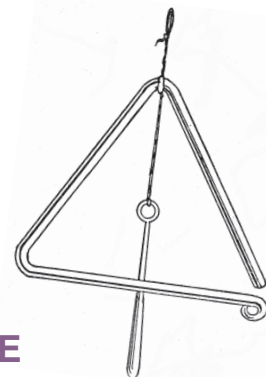
BASS DRUM



SNARE DRUM



TAMBOURINE



TRIANGLE



Good Listener Certificate

This is to certify that

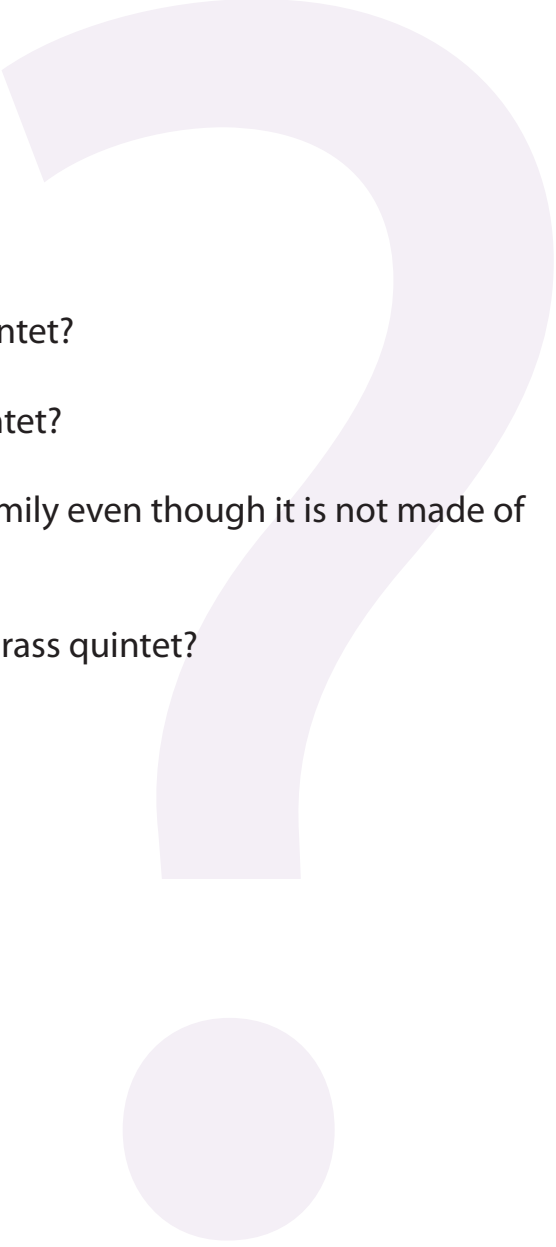
(Name)

**Was a good listener at the
Portland Symphony Orchestra KinderKonzert on**

(Date)

(Teacher)

Post-Concert Questions

1. How many people are in a quintet?
 2. Name the five instruments in the Woodwind quintet
 3. Name the four instruments in the Brass quintet?
 4. Name the four instruments in the String quintet
 5. What makes a woodwind a woodwind?
 6. Which instruments use reeds?
 7. Which instruments use double reeds?
 8. What is the highest instrument in the wind quintet?
 9. What is the lowest instrument in the brass quintet?
 10. Why is the flute a member of the woodwind family even though it is not made of wood?
 11. Which instrument is in both the Woodwind & Brass quintet?
 12. Which string instruments use an end pin?
 13. What do we call a person who writes music?
- 



Post-Concert Answers

1. Five
2. Flute, Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon, Horn
3. Trumpet, Trombone, Horn, Tuba
4. Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass
5. It is made out of wood, or was made out of wood in the past (as in the case of the flute.)
6. Clarinet, Oboe, Bassoon
7. Oboe and Bassoon
8. Flute
9. Tuba
10. Originally it was made out of wood. Now it is made out of silver or gold usually.
11. Horn
12. Cello and Double Bass
13. Composer