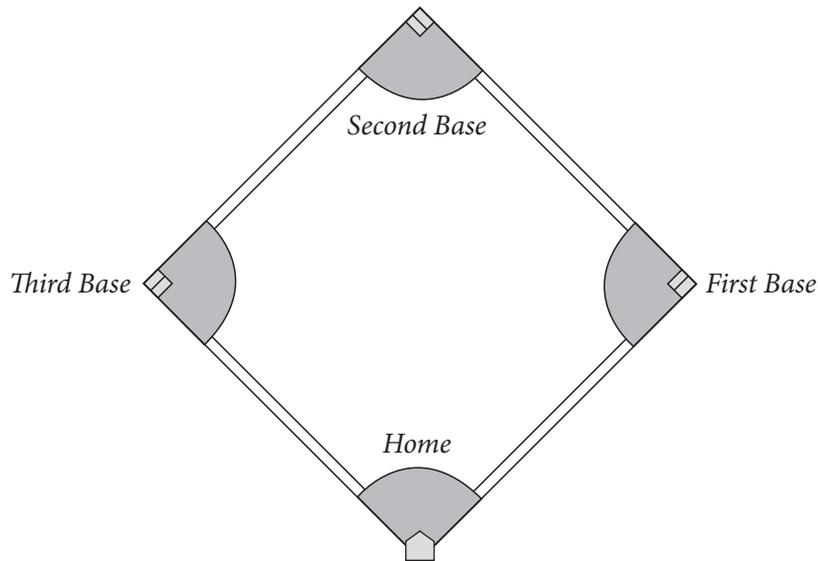


Rules and Regulations

Move chairs and desks to create some open space in the room. Place the cards for the bases and home plate in the same relative position they would be on a baseball field. They can be placed either on the floor or taped to chairs. If possible, laminate these cards for durability before playing.



Divide the class into two teams. One team will be “up to bat” (answering questions) and the other team will be “fielders.” The fielders must also be listening to the questions because if the batting team misses a question, the fielding team must answer the question correctly to get an “out” against the batting team.

The batting team sends their first player to the plate. That player chooses to try to earn a single (getting to 1st base), a double (getting to 2nd base), a triple (getting to 3rd base) or a home run. To earn a single, the batter must correctly identify a solo instrument example from the CD. To earn a double, the batter must correctly identify a solo instrument example from the CD and answer a True/False question. For a triple, the batter must correctly identify both instruments in a duet example from the CD and answer a Multiple-Choice question. To earn a home run, the batter must identify both instruments in a duet example from the CD and answer a Short-Answer question.

For a Single , the student must identify a solo instrument.
For a Double , the student must identify a solo instrument and answer a True/False question .
For a Triple , the student must identify both instruments in a duet and answer a Multiple-Choice question .
For a Home Run , the student must identify both instruments in a duet and answer a Short-Answer question .

Instrument Classification Chart

AEROPHONES	CHORDOPHONES	IDIOPHONES	MEMBRANOPHONES	ELECTROPHONES
<p><i>Produce sound by vibration of air ("blowing")</i></p> <p>Flute Oboe Clarinet Bassoon Alto saxophone Trumpet French horn Trombone Tuba</p>	<p><i>Produce sound by vibration of strings (bowing, plucking, strumming, picking, or striking)</i></p> <p>Violin Viola Cello String bass Piano Guitar</p>	<p><i>Produce sound by vibration of instrument itself (struck together, struck with beater, scraped or shaken)</i></p> <p>Cymbals Guiro Xylophone Vibraphone</p>	<p><i>Produce sound by vibration of stretched membrane (drum head)</i></p> <p>Snare drum Bass drum Conga drums Timpani</p>	<p><i>Produce sound electronically</i></p> <p>Synthesizer Electric piano</p>

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Multiple-Choice Questions

To earn a Triple

1. The _____ is an example of a non-pitched percussion instrument.
 - A. vibraphone
 - B. snare drum
 - C. timpani

(B)
2. The French horn and trumpet are members of the _____ family.
 - A. brass
 - B. string
 - C. chordophone

(A)
3. You would expect to find _____ in a jazz band.
 - A. saxophones
 - B. cellos
 - C. French horns

(A)
4. A violin has _____ strings.
 - A. three
 - B. four
 - C. five

(B)
5. The oboe and bassoon use _____ reeds to produce sound.
 - A. single
 - B. triple
 - C. double

(C)
6. Both the _____ use valves to change pitch.
 - A. trombone and trumpet
 - B. flute and oboe
 - C. French horn and tuba

(C)
7. The guitar and violin may be classified as _____.
 - A. chordophones
 - B. idiophones
 - C. aerophones

(A)
8. A _____ is an example of a pitched percussion instrument.
 - A. snare drum
 - B. piano
 - C. xylophone

(C)
9. _____ may be classified as aerophones.
 - A. Trumpets and violas
 - B. Trombones and saxophones
 - C. Pianos and piccolos

(B)
10. Saxophones and clarinets use _____ to produce sound.
 - A. double reeds
 - B. single reeds
 - C. slides

(B)