

Instruments

Brass family

1. A group of instruments played by blowing air through them.
2. These instruments are played in marching bands, mariachi bands, polka bands, and orchestras.
3. In an orchestra, this group of instruments often plays when the music is loud, energetic, or triumphant.
4. These instruments are made of metal, have a bell, and use valves to change pitch.
5. This group of instruments includes the trumpet, trombone, horn, and tuba.

Trumpet

1. Wynton Marsalis is a famous player of this instrument.
2. The bugle is an ancient form of this instrument.
3. You must buzz your lips to play this instrument.
4. This instrument has three valves and a bell.
5. This instrument is the smallest member of the brass family.

Horn

1. This instrument is played in woodwind quintets.
2. This instrument is played in brass quintets.
3. In early versions of this instrument, players had to change out pieces of metal tubing for sections of different lengths so they could change pitches.
4. Players put their right hand in the bell of this instrument when playing it.
5. If you unwound this circular brass instrument, it would be more than 30 feet long.

Trombone

1. This instrument is played in jazz bands.
2. To play this instrument, you blow air through a mouthpiece.
3. The big band leader Glenn Miller played this instrument.
4. You can change the instrument's sound, or timbre, by putting a mute in its bell.
5. This member of the brass family uses a slide to change pitch.

Tuba

1. This instrument has three valves and a bell.
2. The bass parts of polkas and Dixieland jazz tunes are played by this instrument.
3. Big, romantic orchestra pieces sometimes have parts for four or five of these instruments.
4. This instrument is held in the player's lap when played.
5. This instrument is the largest member of the brass family.

Sousaphone

1. This brass instrument uses valves to change pitches.
2. You'll see and hear this instrument at parades and football games.
3. This instrument is a relative of the tuba.
4. This instrument is named after a famous composer, who wrote a lot of marches.
5. This instrument has a large, front-facing bell.

Styles

Dixieland

1. This is an instrumental style of music; there is no singing.
2. The sound of this style is defined by a lead instrument playing a melody, while other members of the band improvise around that melody.
3. This style of music is sometimes called “hot jazz.”
4. *When the Saints Go Marching In* is a well-known piece that is often performed in this style.
5. This style gets its name from a nickname for the states south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Jazz

1. “Jelly Roll” Morton was a pioneer of this style of music.
2. Ragtime and Blues were influences in the development of this style of music.
3. This style is often associated with New Orleans, which is considered its birthplace.
4. Scat singing and improvisation are often used while performing this style.
5. Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong, Ella Fitzgerald, Dianna Krall, and Wynton Marsalis are all known for performing this style of music.

Bebop

1. This style of music is a variation of jazz.
2. Fast tempos, amazing technique, and improvisation are hallmarks of this style.
3. A band playing this style will often include a saxophone, trumpet, bass, drums, and piano.
4. Charlie Parker was an early pioneer of this style.
5. This style is often described as hyper sounding or nervous.

Gospel

1. This style of music is American and became popular in the late 1800s.
2. Audience participation is encouraged in performances of this style.
3. Large choirs, drum kits, electric guitars, and Hammond organs are typically used when music in this style is performed today.
4. This style of music makes use of religious hymns.
5. This style of music is often heard in Christian churches.

Blues

1. Music of this style has a standard form which unfolds over 12 bars or measures.
2. This style developed from spirituals, slave songs, and folk music.
3. B.B. King and Eric Clapton are two well-known performers of this style.
4. Songs in this style usually focus on tough or sad times.
5. This style is known for using a “blue note” which is a lowered or “bent” note.

Composers

Johann Strauss, Jr.

1. This composer was from Austria.
2. His father was also a famous composer.
3. He was known for writing dance music and composed over 500 waltzes.
4. He wrote the *Blue Danube* and *Thunder and Lightning Polka*.
5. This composer's nickname is "Waltz King."

Johannes Brahms

1. He was born in Germany, but moved to Vienna, Austria.
2. He wrote in the Romantic style of music.
3. This composer was good friends with Robert and Clara Schumann.
4. He wrote the *Liebeslieder Waltzes*.
5. One of his most famous works is known as a lullaby.

Camille Saint-Saëns

1. This composer was genius; he could read and write by age three.
2. He wrote his first musical composition for the piano when he was four years old.
3. Not only did he write music, but he also wrote a book about philosophy, a book of poems, and articles on science.
4. He was born in Paris, France in 1835.
5. Two of his famous orchestral works are *Dance Macabre* and *Carnival of the Animals*.

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky

1. This composer began his career studying government.
2. His nanny began teaching him piano when he was five years old.
3. He was born in Russia in 1840.
4. *Swan Lake*, *The 1812 Overture*, and *Sleeping Beauty* are all famous works by this composer.
5. *The Nutcracker Ballet* is one of his most famous works.

Sergei Prokofiev

1. This composer was a child prodigy.
2. He wrote his first opera when he was 12 years old.
3. He is from Russia and liked to use Russian stories as inspiration for his music.
4. He visited the Disney studios to work on creating a cartoon of one of his pieces of music for children.
5. He wrote *Peter and the Wolf*.

