



HONJAN CHAB



WIGDUL NEETHOVEB



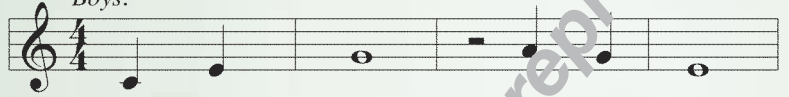
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# Hillbilly Alphabet Song

Words and music by Bob Swaim

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Boys:



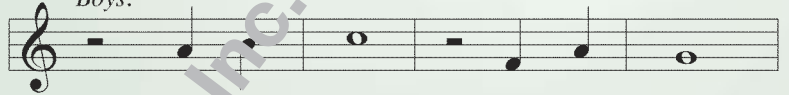
1.	R	M	pigs	t	I	C?
2.	F	I	look	I	will	C.
3.	L	I	looked	4	2	C.

Girls:



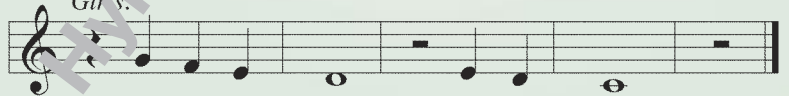
S	A	R	ig	'at	U	C.
O	F	E	ooks	E	will	C.
O	S	E	looked	4	2	C.

Boys:



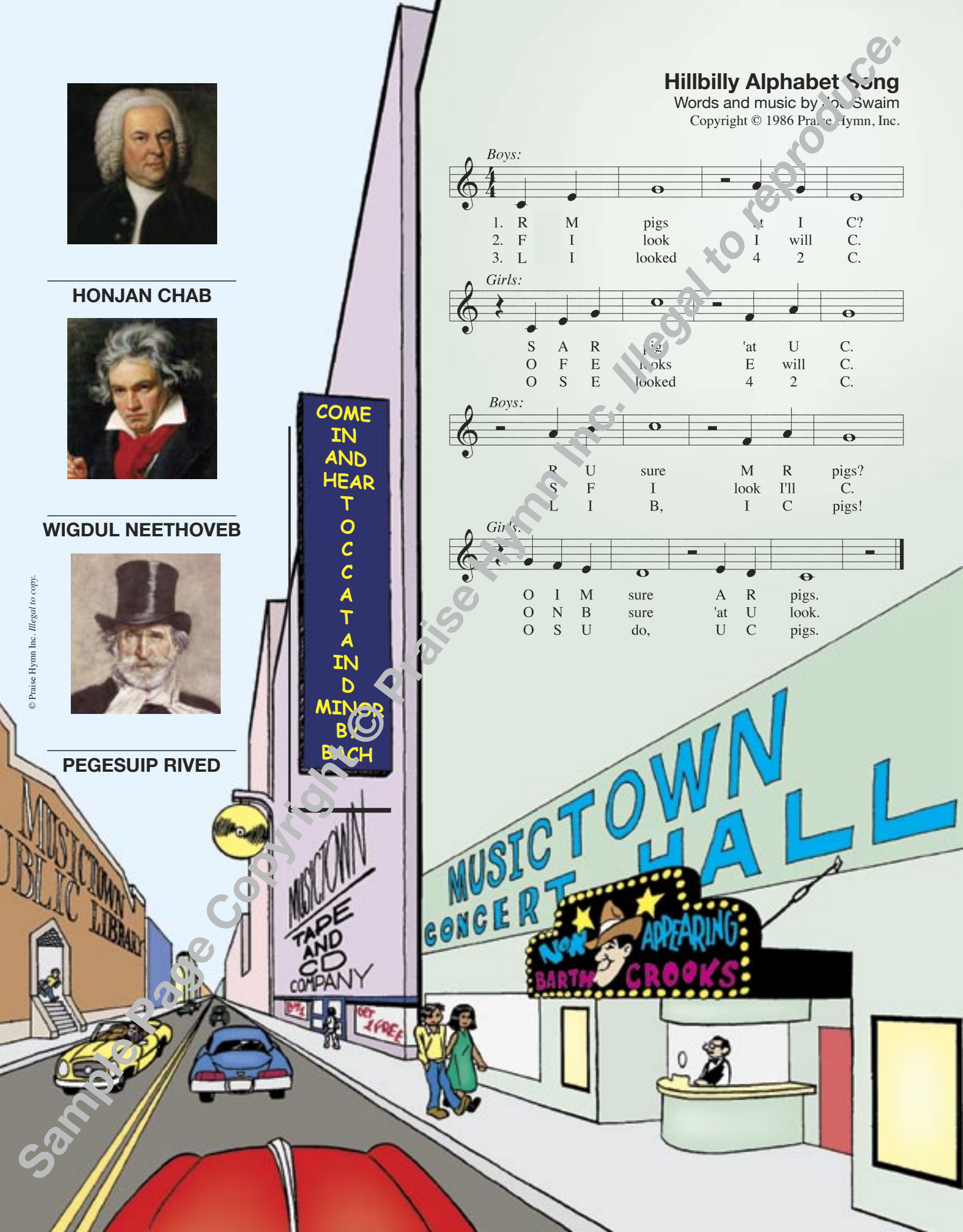
R	U	sure	M	R	pigs?
S	F	I	look	I'll	C.
L	I	B,	I	C	pigs!

Girls:



O	I	M	sure	A	R	pigs.
O	N	B	sure	'at	U	look.
O	S	U	do,	U	C	pigs.

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O2

C Temp

Distance To Moon

MPH

O Temp

Distance From Earth

Rocket Thrust

H2O

COORDINATES

1. Quarter Note
2. Whole Note
3. Beamed Eighth Notes
4. Quarter Rest
5. Dotted Half Note
6. Half Rest
7. Half Note
8. Single Eighth Note

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## GRAVICEMBALO COL PIANO E FORTE

1. The piano was invented in \_\_\_\_\_ by an Italian man named Bartolomeo Cristofori. He called his new instrument the "gravicembalo col piano e forte," meaning "harpsichord with soft and loud." Over time, the name has been shortened to "piano."
2. Grand pianos, like the one below, can be \_\_\_\_\_ feet long and weigh \_\_\_\_\_ pounds.
3. A piano has \_\_\_\_\_ keys that sound 88 different pitches.
4. Inside the piano there are over \_\_\_\_\_ silver-colored wire high-pitched strings and \_\_\_\_\_ copper-wrapped low-pitched strings.
5. The shortest string inside the piano is about \_\_\_\_\_ long. The longest string inside the piano is about \_\_\_\_\_ long.
6. Each string inside a piano equals the pull of a \_\_\_\_\_ pound weight, and the tension on all the strings combined is equal to a \_\_\_\_\_ pound weight.
7. Each key is connected to a mechanism inside the piano called the "action." The action of each key contains over \_\_\_\_\_ different moving parts, and the entire action of the piano is composed of a total of over \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
8. One of the most famous piano manufacturers is Steinway & Sons who began manufacturing high-quality pianos in New York in 1856. It takes skilled Steinway artisans about one year to build a Steinway grand piano. Steinway & Sons has built over \_\_\_\_\_ pianos since 1856, and one of their pianos recently sold for a whopping \$ \_\_\_\_\_!
9. The piano is the most popular instrument in the world with over \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States alone. More pianos are produced than any other instrument. In 1980 (the highest production year recorded) 377,000 new pianos were manufactured. Prices for a new piano today range from \$2000 to over \$ \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The piano has been called the "\_\_\_\_\_ of Instruments," and there is more music written for piano than any other instrument.

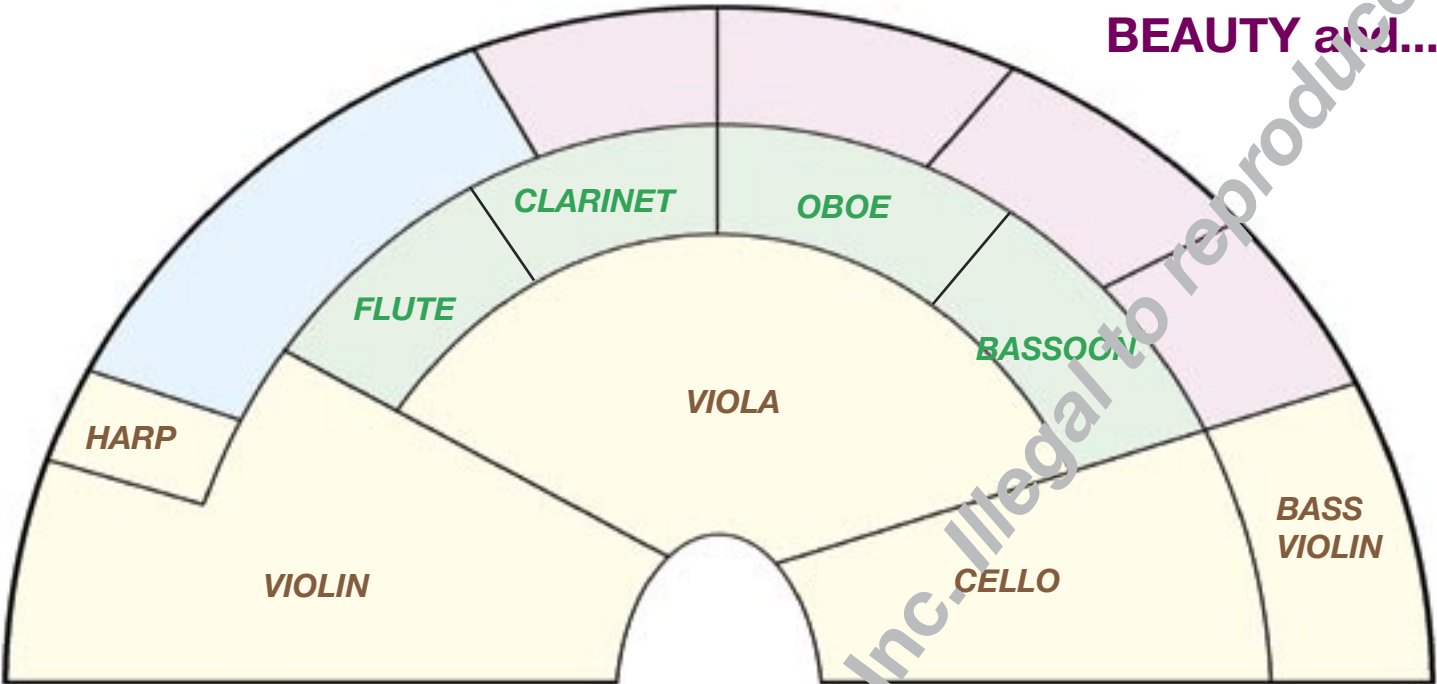


The **ORGAN** is a symphony orchestra all rolled up into one instrument. With just a “flick of a switch” the organist can make this instrument sound like stringed instruments, woodwind instruments, or brass instruments. Modern, small organs found in homes and churches produce their sound by electronics and speakers, but larger organs produce their sounds by air blowing through metal **PIPES**. These pipe organs may have thousands of pipes, varying in size from the size of a pencil to the size of a 20-foot tall tree trunk. The pipes are often displayed in lavish decorations in the front of the church, like the ones pictured on page 14. Pipe organs have electric motors that turn a fan, forcing air into a pressurized chamber. Before there were electric motors, several “healthy” church members had to go to the basement beneath the pipe organ and constantly pump air into air chambers while the organist played. When the organist presses the keys on the organ, air travels from the chamber and through the pipes connected to those keys. Each key has several pipes of the same pitch attached to it. By pulling a lever called a **STOP**, the organist can change the sound of the pipes from a soft woodwind or string sound to a powerfully loud brass sound. The organ pictured on this page is the organ at the U.S. Naval Academy, and it has over 500 stops. Volume foot

**PEDALS** that look like gas pedals on a car control how loud the organ plays. The farther the pedal is pressed down, the louder the sound. The organ keyboards, which are shorter than piano keyboards, are called **MANUALS**. There may be up to 5 manuals on an organ, each stacked above the other. The organ also has a keyboard for the feet called a **PEDALBOARD**. In addition to the over 500 stops, pedals, and a pedal board, large organs also contain stops which are operated by the feet. Large organs look like they were designed by someone who had 10 hands and 10 feet, but believe it or not, all of these keys, stops, and pedals are played by one very talented organist with just 2 hands and 2 feet!



**BEAUTY and...**

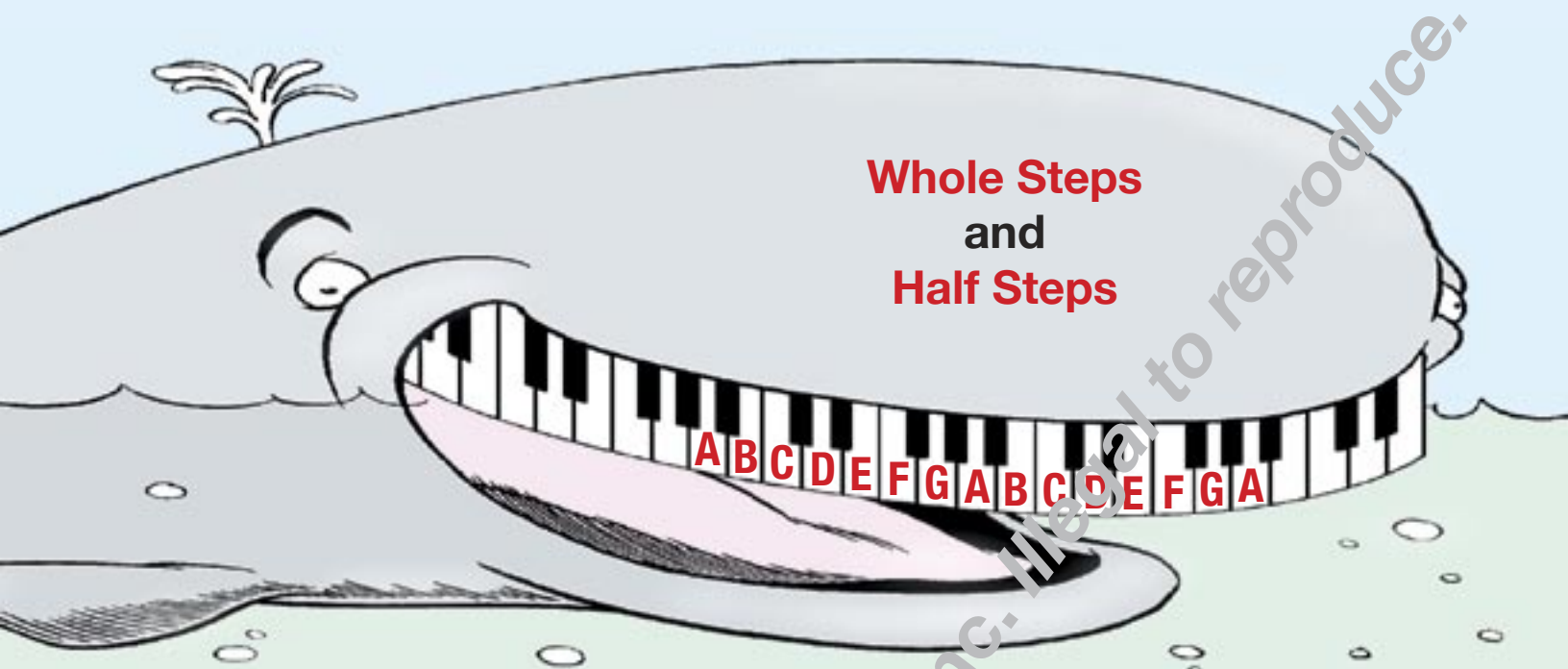


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# Mid BACHling

- 1A. Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Germany in 1685.  
1B. Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Japan in 1935.
- 2A. Seven generations of Bach's family were professional musicians.  
2B. Three generations of Bach's family were professional musicians.
- 3A. At age 9, Bach hand-copied an entire library of music.  
3B. At age 29, Bach hand-copied an entire library of music.
- 4A. Bach memorized almost every musical score in his church library.  
4B. Bach memorized almost every musical score in his own library.
- 5A. Bach once walked 6 miles to hear a concert.  
5B. Bach once walked 60 miles to hear a concert.
- 6A. Bach once drew his sword and called an orchestra member a "nanny-goat."  
6B. Bach once drew his baton and called an orchestra member a "truly great" bassoonist.
- 7A. Bach claimed that he wrote his music "for the glory of God."  
7B. Bach claimed that he wrote his music "for fun."
- 8A. Bach had 2 children.  
8B. Bach had 20 children.
- 9A. Bach died at age 45.  
9B. Bach died at age 65.
- 10A. Bach's music was forgotten soon after he died.  
10B. Bach's music became famous soon after he died.
- 11A. Some of Bach's musical compositions were sold for millions.  
11B. Some of Bach's musical compositions were used to wrap meat.
- 12A. It took modern publishers 5 years to assemble and print Bach's music.  
12B. It took modern publishers 50 years to assemble and print Bach's music.
- 13A. Bach's published music filled 6 large volumes.  
13B. Bach's published music filled 60 large volumes.





**Those aren't your average whale teeth!**

It looks like the whale in this picture swallowed a piano, because all of the whale teeth look like piano keys. Look at the "piano keys teeth" marked **E** and **F** inside the whale's mouth.

Are there any teeth in between the **E** and **F** key teeth? \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any teeth in between the **B** and **C** key teeth? \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any teeth in between the **C** and **D** key teeth? (Look carefully.) \_\_\_\_\_

Are there any teeth in between the **F** and **G** key teeth? (Look carefully.) \_\_\_\_\_

**If there are no notes in between 2 keys, the interval is called a HALF STEP.**  
**If there is 1 note only in between 2 keys, the interval is called a WHOLE STEP.**

Indicate whether the distance between each interval of a 2nd below is a half step or whole step.  
 Follow these instructions:

1. Determine the letter name of each note.
2. Locate each note on the "key teeth" of the whale.
3. Determine if there is a black "tooth" note between the two notes.
4. Circle whether the notes form the interval of a **HALF** step or **WHOLE** step.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half					
7	8	9	10	11	12
Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half    Whole Half					

# Opera

Pretend that you live in the year 1800. There are no televisions, movies, or recorded music. There is an elaborately decorated concert hall downtown. You can go there and hear dramatic music performed



with singers in elaborate and colorful costumes accompanied by a live orchestra. It is called OPERA, and it beats sitting at home in a dark, candle-lit house all night. 400 years later, people all around the world still attend opera.

There are two things that you need to know about opera.

First: There are two kinds of opera...comic opera and tragic opera. Comic opera is usually humorous and deals with light-hearted subjects and characters. Tragic opera is usually serious and ends with the main characters dying.

Second: The parts that opera singers sing are a clue as to whether they are “good” characters or “bad” characters. Women with high voices (called “sopranos”) and men with high voices (called “tenors”) are usually “good” characters or heroes. Women with lower voices (“mezzo sopranos” or “altos”) and men with lower voices (“baritones” or “basses”) are sometimes “bad” characters or villains.

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LA SCALA

La Scala in Milan, Italy became the most famous theater for opera. It was first opened in 1778. The main floor had no chairs. The audience watched the opera standing up. There were over 3,000 seats arranged in the boxes around the theater. La Scala was the main meeting place for the noble and wealthy citizens of Milan. La Scala was originally illuminated with over 1,000 oil lamps mounted around the theater. Several rooms were filled with hundreds of water buckets in case there was a fire from the oil lamps.


The oil lamps were replaced by gas lamps, then electric lights in 1883. In 1943, during World War 2, La Scala was severely damaged by bombing. It was rebuilt and reopened on May 11, 1946. La Scala’s opera season traditionally opens on December 7, Saint Ambrose’s Day. All performances must end before midnight, so long operas start earlier in the evening. No one is allowed to enter after the performance has begun, and no exceptions are made, even for famous or wealthy people.



Now, let's hear some opera music!



University School of Music Gives This Music Diploma To



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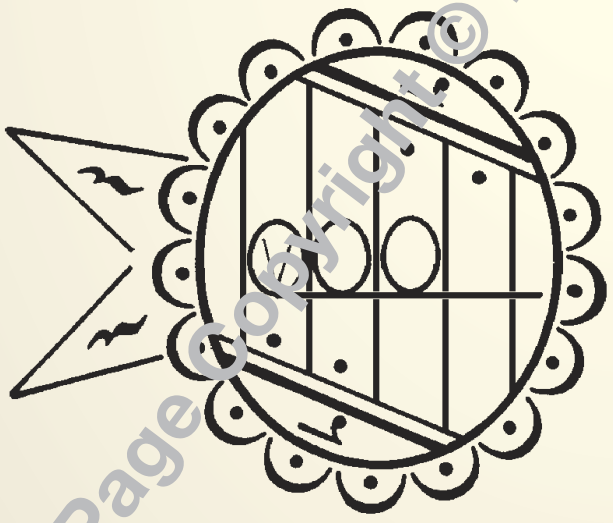
On this 5th day of Octavember, 19 68

*ff Largo*

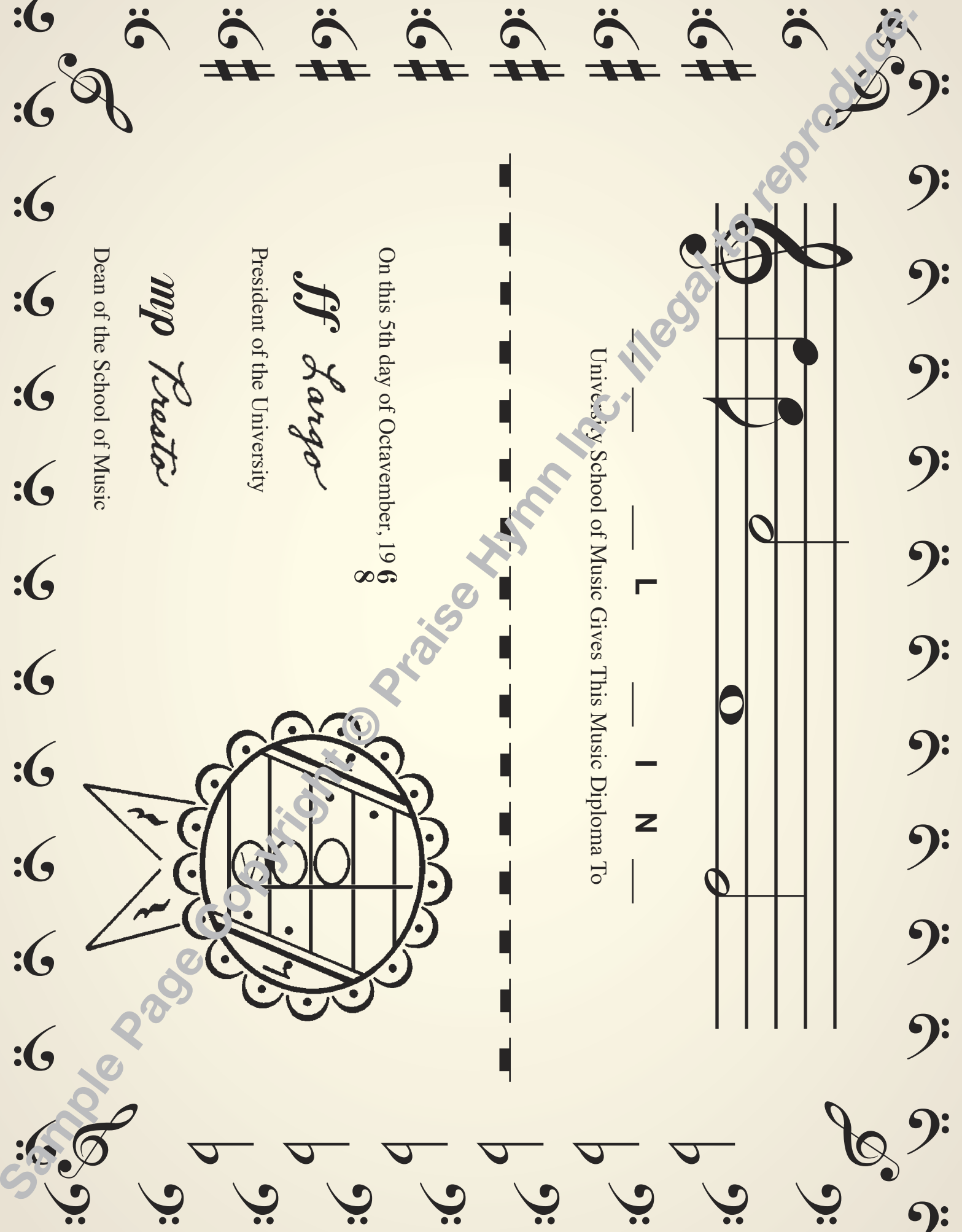
President of the University

*mp Presto*

Dean of the School of Music



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# A Wacky History of Music

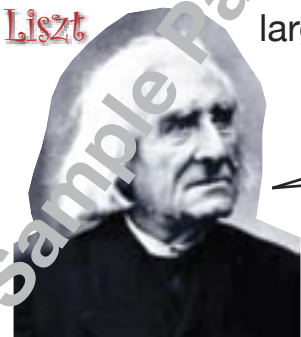
written by I. M. Confused

1. When **Bach** was born in Italy, his mother had to hide him in the church bell tower to keep him from being killed by an invading army. 2. At age 9, **Verdi** hand-copied an entire library of music. 3. **Beethoven** wrote a total of 12 operas, the most famous of which was *Aïda*. 4. **Verdi** memorized almost every musical score in his church library. 5. **Liszt's** father often got him out of bed at night to come play the piano. 6. **Verdi** once walked 60 miles to hear an organ concert. 7. **Verdi** claimed that he wrote his music "for the glory of God." 8. **Liszt** had 20 children. 9. **Bach** wrote *Aïda* to celebrate the completion of the Suez Canal in Egypt. 10. **Beethoven's** opera *Aïda* became one of the most famous operas of all time. 11. Because he was so popular,



ladies often fought over **Verdi's** handkerchiefs and green silk gloves. 12. During performances that **Bach** directed, he would often jump, sing, shout, and crouch down very low. 13. **Verdi** spent 10 to 12 hours a day practicing the piano. 14. **Beethoven** was a much-loved person in Italy and was even elected a senator in the Italian legislature. 15. **Liszt** used his great wealth to build a hospital for poor people in his district, and in honor of his wife, Guiseppina, he build a retirement home for musicians. 16. **Verdi** died at age 75, and his music was forgotten soon after he died. 17. Some of **Beethoven's** musical compositions were used to wrap meat. 18. **Bach** is considered to be one of the greatest pianists who ever lived. 19. It took modern publishers 50 years to assemble and print **Verdi's** music. 20. When published, **Liszt's** music filled 60 large volumes. 21. As he grew older **Bach**

**Beethoven**



became deaf and was unable to hear the music he composed. 22. At **Beethoven's** funeral, over 200,000 people gathered to sing opera as his funeral procession passed through the streets.