

ENGLISH PLUS

WITH
ANSWER
KEY

PRACTICE WORKSHEETS



MUSIC

THE ORCHESTRA

Music | The Orchestra

Comprehension

1. *Put the headings where they belong in the text.*

[1]

The sound of an orchestra playing is a **thrilling** experience. An orchestra is a group of musicians who play musical instruments. Some orchestras have more than 100 musicians. Yet when they play together, the orchestra sounds like one **mighty** musical instrument.

[2]

Most of us think of a **symphony** orchestra that plays classical music when we hear the word orchestra. But there are other kinds of orchestras in different parts of the world. Indonesia, for example, has the gamelan. The gamelan is an orchestra made up of drums, xylophones, gongs, chimes, and other percussion instruments. In Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different sizes of stringed instruments called balalaikas.

[3]

The instruments in a symphony orchestra belong to four different groups. These groups are known as the **string**, **woodwind**, **brass**, and **percussion** sections.

More than half the instruments in an orchestra belong to the string section. The instruments in the string section are violins, violas, cellos, and double basses. The violin can play the highest notes of all the stringed instruments, so the violins often play the tune. The violins are **split** into two groups known as first and second violins.

The woodwind section is usually made up of flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The woodwinds sometimes carry the melody. The sounds of the woodwinds also blend and contrast with the sounds of the strings. Some composers have written music for additional woodwinds, such as the piccolo, bass clarinet, or double bassoon.

The brass section is made up of French horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The brass instruments play loud peaks in the music and impressive solo (single instrument) passages.

The most important members of the percussion section are the drums. Orchestras usually have several kettle drums. Each kettle drum sounds a different note when it is played. Other percussion instruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, xylophone, and triangle. The percussion instruments are used to produce loud sounds and to emphasize rhythms.

In addition to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra often has extra instruments such as a harp or a piano.

[4]

The musicians in an orchestra have to play together. A **conductor** stands in front of the orchestra. He or she directs the players with hand movements to keep them in time. Most conductors hold a short white stick called a **baton**. The baton makes it easier for the players to see the conductor's movements.

The conductor decides where everyone in the orchestra will sit. The usual seating **arrangement** has the string section at the front. The violins sit to the left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's right. The woodwind and brass sections sit behind the strings. The percussion section is at the back.

[5]

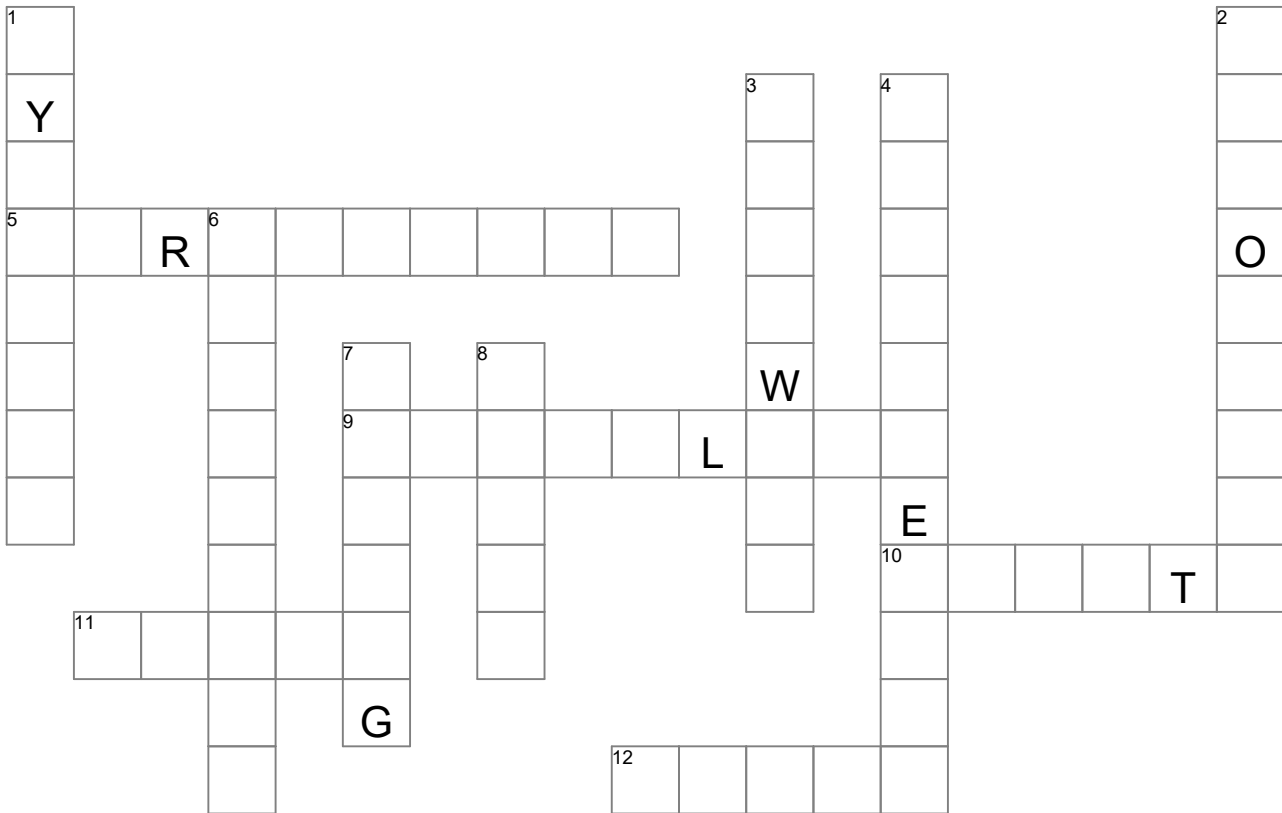
There are different kinds of orchestras. A symphony orchestra plays symphonies and other classical music at performances called concerts. An opera orchestra **accompanies** the singers in an opera—a drama where words are sung rather than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind of dance called a ballet.

Opera orchestras and ballet orchestras have the same sections as symphony orchestras. A standard symphony, opera, or ballet orchestra has about 100 musicians.

- A. ORCHESTRA
- B. SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
- C. THE CONDUCTOR
- D. KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS
- E. ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Key Vocabulary Practice

2. **Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.**



ACROSS

- 5. _____ instruments are musical instruments that you hit, such as drums.
- 9. very exciting or stimulating
- 10. _____ is used in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing.
- 11. A _____ is a short heavy stick which is sometimes used as a weapon by the police.
- 12. If an organization _____s or is _____, one group of members disagrees strongly with the other members, and may form a group of their own.

DOWN

- 1. an extended large-scale orchestral composition, usually with several movements, at least one of which is in sonata form. The classical form of the _____ was fixed by Haydn and Mozart, but the innovations of subsequent composers have freed it entirely from classical constraints. It continues to be a vehicle for serious, large-scale orchestral music
- 2. If one thing accompanies another, it happens or exists at the same time, or as a result of it.
- 3. _____ instruments are musical instruments such as flutes, clarinets, and recorders that you play by blowing into them.
- 4. An _____ of things, for example flowers or furniture, is a group of them displayed in a particular way.
- 6. a person who conducts an orchestra, choir, etc
- 7. The _____s on a musical instrument such as a violin or guitar are the thin pieces of wire or nylon stretched across it that make sounds when the instrument is played.
- 8. _____ instruments are musical instruments such as trumpets and horns that you play by blowing into them.

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

3. ___ a. WOODWIND b. WODWIND c. WOODWINH d. WOWDWIND
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ instruments such as flutes and clarinets.
4. ___ a. CONDUCTOR b. CONDECTOR c. KONDUCTOR d. CONDUCTER
A _____ is a person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance.
5. ___ a. STRENG b. STRING c. STRINGE d. STRNG
The _____s are the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ed instruments played with a bow.
6. ___ a. ARRANGEMENT b. ARRANNGEMENT c. ARANGEMENT d. ARRANGEMANT
If someone makes an _____ of a piece of music, they change it so that it is suitable for particular voices or instruments, or for a particular performance.
7. ___ a. SIMPHONY b. SYMPHOQY c. SYMFONY d. SYMPHONY
A _____ is a piece of music written to be played by an orchestra. symphonies are usually made up of four separate sections called movements.
8. ___ a. MIGHTY b. MIGHTI c. MIGGHTY d. MIGTY
_____ is used to describe something that is very large or powerful.
9. ___ a. THRILLING b. THRILING c. THRILLENG d. THRILLING
Something that is _____ is very exciting and enjoyable.
10. ___ a. BATON b. BATOF c. BATTON d. BATEN
A _____ is a light, thin stick used by a conductor to conduct an orchestra or a choir.
11. ___ a. ACCOMPANY b. ACCOMMPANY c. ACCOMPANEE d. ACOMPANY
If you _____ a singer or a musician, you play one part of a piece of music while they sing or play the main tune.
12. ___ a. BRAS b. BRISS c. BRASSE d. BRASS
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ wind instruments such as trumpets and horns.
13. ___ a. SPLOT b. SPLITE c. SPLIT d. SPPLIT
If something _____s or if you _____ it, it is divided into two or more parts.
14. ___ a. PIRCUSSION b. PERCUSSION c. PERCUSION d. PERCUSSIONE
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ instruments such as drums and cymbals.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

15. ___ I have seen them play many times, but never as _____ly and flawlessly as tonight.
a. thrilling b. conductor c. split d. arrangement e. woodwind
16. ___ having or indicating might; powerful or strong
a. symphony b. mighty c. accompany d. percussion e. string
17. ___ If you _____ someone, you go somewhere with them.
a. brass b. brass c. arrangement d. accompany e. baton
18. ___ In athletics or track events, a _____ is a short stick that is passed from one runner to another in a relay race.
a. baton b. accompany c. percussion d. string e. split
19. ___ the family of instruments in which sound arises from the striking of materials with sticks, hammers, or the hands
a. thrilling b. conductor c. percussion d. symphony e. baton
20. ___ A _____ between two things is a division or difference between them.
a. split b. woodwind c. conductor d. mighty e. arrangement
21. ___ an extended composition for full orchestra, usually having several movements
a. baton b. woodwind c. string d. percussion e. symphony
22. ___ of, relating to, or denoting a type of wind instrument, excluding the brass instruments, formerly made of wood but now often made of metal, such as the flute or clarinet
a. split b. thrilling c. accompany d. brass e. woodwind
23. ___ An _____ is an agreement that you make with someone to do something.
a. arrangement b. conductor c. mighty d. brass e. woodwind
24. ___ On a bus, the _____ is the person whose job is to help passengers and check tickets.
a. baton b. conductor c. accompany d. mighty e. percussion
25. ___ violins, violas, cellos, and double basses collectively
a. string b. thrilling c. split d. arrangement e. symphony
26. ___ the large family of wind instruments including the trumpet, trombone, French horn, etc, each consisting of a _____ tube blown directly by means of a cup- or funnel-shaped mouthpiece
a. thrilling b. conductor c. brass d. percussion e. woodwind

27. **Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.**

I	Z	C	C	U	M	Q	K	U	D	C	I	A	A	U	T	K	N	C	A
E	S	P	T	H	R	I	L	L	I	N	G	C	S	S	M	Q	S	X	C
Y	F	T	E	G	L	X	F	M	D	B	D	C	B	A	T	O	N	X	O
T	S	I	R	R	F	B	S	Y	M	P	H	O	N	Y	K	B	A	W	N
H	U	F	H	I	C	K	E	O	J	B	B	M	E	K	G	Q	N	M	D
G	K	W	H	J	N	U	Z	X	X	R	Q	P	F	Z	Q	V	R	N	U
I	E	X	Z	T	R	G	S	R	Q	A	W	A	M	Q	U	C	I	X	C
M	N	E	H	S	V	N	K	S	G	S	Y	N	I	T	B	W	B	D	T
Y	D	S	P	L	I	T	A	H	I	S	T	Y	I	W	D	F	D	F	O
Q	P	Y	W	P	X	G	M	H	C	O	J	T	I	O	M	E	D	L	R
K	G	O	F	S	P	N	R	S	L	I	N	B	O	T	A	I	A	C	B
G	A	R	R	A	N	G	E	M	E	N	T	W	O	N	Q	A	C	G	U

arrangement
brass
baton

string
thrilling
mighty

symphony
woodwind

percussion
conductor

accompany
split

Listening Practice | Intermediate

28. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ORCHESTRA

The sound of an [1] _____ [2] _____ is a **thrilling** experience. An orchestra is a group of musicians who play musical instruments. Some orchestras have more than 100 [3] _____. Yet when they play [4] _____, the orchestra sounds like one **mighty** musical instrument.

ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symphony** orchestra that [5] _____ classical music when we hear the word orchestra. But there are [6] _____ kinds of [7] _____ in different parts of the world. Indonesia, for example, has the gamelan. The gamelan is an orchestra made up of drums, xylophones, gongs, chimes, and other percussion instruments. In Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different sizes of stringed instruments called balalaikas.

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The [8] _____ in a symphony orchestra belong to four [9] _____ groups. These groups are [10] _____ as the **string, woodwind, brass,** and **percussion** sections.

More than half the instruments in an orchestra belong to the string section. The [11] _____ in the string section are violins, [12] _____, cellos, and double [13] _____. The violin can play the highest notes of all the stringed instruments, so the violins often play the tune. The [14] _____ are **split** into two groups known as first and second violins.

The woodwind section is usually made up of flutes, oboes, [15] _____, and bassoons. The woodwinds sometimes [16] _____ the melody. The [17] _____ of the woodwinds also blend and contrast with the sounds of the strings. Some composers have written music for additional woodwinds, such as the piccolo, bass [18] _____, or double bassoon.

The brass section is made up of [19] _____ horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The brass instruments play loud peaks in the music and impressive solo (single instrument) passages.

The most [20] _____ [21] _____ of the [22] _____ section are the drums. Orchestras usually have [23] _____ kettle drums. Each kettle drum sounds a different note when it is played. Other percussion instruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, xylophone, and triangle. The percussion instruments are used to produce loud sounds and to

emphasize rhythms.

In addition to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra often has extra instruments such as a harp or a piano.

THE CONDUCTOR

The musicians in an orchestra have to play together. A **conductor** stands in front of the [24] _____. He or she directs the players with hand movements to keep them in time. Most conductors hold a short white stick called a **baton**. The baton makes it easier for the players to see the conductor's movements.

The conductor decides where everyone in the orchestra will sit. The usual seating **arrangement** has the string section at the front. The violins sit to the left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's [25] _____. The woodwind and brass sections sit behind the strings. The percussion section is at the back.

KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS

There are different kinds of orchestras. A symphony orchestra plays symphonies and other classical music at performances called concerts. An opera orchestra **accompanies** the singers in an opera-a drama [26] _____ words are sung rather than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind of dance called a ballet.

Opera orchestras and ballet orchestras have the same sections as symphony orchestras. A standard symphony, opera, or [27] _____ orchestra has about 100 musicians.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. clarinet | B. instruments | C. violins |
| D. known | E. sounds | F. orchestra |
| G. members | H. important | I. where |
| J. right | K. orchestra | L. basses |
| M. together | N. ballet | O. carry |
| P. orchestras | Q. other | R. instruments |
| S. violas | T. musicians | U. plays |
| V. French | W. percussion | X. playing |
| Y. different | Z. several | AA. clarinets |

Listening Practice | Advanced

29. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ORCHESTRA

The [1] _____ of an [2] _____ playing is a **thrilling** experience. An orchestra is a group of musicians who play musical [3] _____. Some orchestras have more than 100 musicians. Yet when they play together, the [4] _____ sounds like one [5] _____ musical instrument.

ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symphony** orchestra that plays classical music when we hear the word [6] _____. But [7] _____ are other [8] _____ of orchestras in [9] _____ parts of the world. [10] _____, for [11] _____, has the gamelan. The [12] _____ is an orchestra made up of drums, [13] _____, gongs, [14] _____, and [15] _____ [16] _____ instruments. In Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different [17] _____ of stringed instruments [18] _____ balalaikas.

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The instruments in a symphony [19] _____ belong to four different groups. [20] _____ [21] _____ are [22] _____ as the [23] _____, **woodwind**, **brass**, and **percussion** [24] _____.

More than half the instruments in an orchestra [25] _____ to the [26] _____ [27] _____. The instruments in the [28] _____ [29] _____ are violins, violas, cellos, and double [30] _____. The violin can play the highest [31] _____ of all the stringed instruments, so the violins often play the tune. The violins are **split** into two groups known as first and second [32] _____.

The woodwind section is [33] _____ made up of flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The woodwinds [34] _____ carry the melody. The sounds of the woodwinds also blend and contrast with the sounds of the [35] _____. Some composers have written [36] _____ for [37] _____ woodwinds, such as the [38] _____, bass [39] _____, or double bassoon.

The brass section is made up of French [40] _____, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The

brass instruments play loud [41] _____ in the music and [42] _____ solo (single [43] _____) [44] _____ .

The most important [45] _____ of the [46] _____ section are the drums. Orchestras usually have several kettle drums. Each kettle drum [47] _____ a different note when it is played. Other percussion instruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, [48] _____, and triangle. The [49] _____ instruments are used to produce loud sounds and to [50] _____ rhythms.

In [51] _____ to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra [52] _____ has extra instruments such as a harp or a piano.

THE CONDUCTOR

The musicians in an [53] _____ have to play together. A **conductor** stands in [54] _____ of the orchestra. He or she directs the players with hand [55] _____ to keep them in time. Most [56] _____ hold a short [57] _____ stick called a [58] _____. The baton [59] _____ it easier for the [60] _____ to see the conductor's movements.

The [61] _____ [62] _____ where everyone in the orchestra will sit. The usual seating [63] _____ has the string [64] _____ at the front. The violins sit to the left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's right. The woodwind and [65] _____ [66] _____ sit [67] _____ the strings. The percussion [68] _____ is at the back.

KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS

There are different kinds of orchestras. A [69] _____ orchestra [70] _____ [71] _____ and other classical music at [72] _____ [73] _____ concerts. An [74] _____ orchestra **accompanies** the [75] _____ in an opera- a [76] _____ where words are sung [77] _____ than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind of dance called a ballet.

[78] _____ orchestras and ballet [79] _____ have the same sections as symphony [80] _____. A standard [81] _____, opera, or [82] _____ orchestra has about 100 musicians.

Spelling Practice

30. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ORCHESTTA

The sound of an orchestra playing is a **thrilling** xperience. An orchestra is a group off musicians who play musical instruments. Some orchestras have more than 100 musicians. Yet when they play together, the orchestra sounds lik one **mighty** musical instrument.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

ORCHESTRAS ARUUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symfony** orchestra that plays classical music when we hear the word orchestra. But their are other kinds of orchestras in different parts of tha world. Indonesia, for example, has the gamelan. The gamelan is an archestra made up of drums, xylophones, gongs, chimes, and other percussion instruments. Ine Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different sizes of stringd instruments called balalaekas.

- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 10. _____
- 11. _____
- 12. _____
- 13. _____

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRU

The instruments in an symphony orchestra belong to four different groups. These groups are known as the **streng**, **woodwind**, **brass**, and **percussion** cections.

- 14. _____
- 15. _____
- 16. _____
- 17. _____

More than half the instruments in an orchestra belong too the string section. The instruments in the string section are violins, violas, celloos, and double basses. The violin can play the highest notese of all the stringed instruments, so tha violins often play the tune. The violins are **split** into two groups nown as first and second violins.

- 18. _____
- 19. _____
- 20. _____
- 21. _____
- 22. _____

The woodwind section is usually made up of flutes, oboes, clavinets, and bassoons. The wowdwinds sometimes carry the melody. The sounds of the woodwinds also bleng and contrast with the sounds of the strings. Some composers have written music for additionel woodwinds, such as the piccolo, bass clarinet, or dowble bassoon.

- 23. _____
- 24. _____
- 25. _____
- 26. _____
- 27. _____

The brass section is made up of French horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The bras instruments play loud peaks in the music and impressive sollo (single instrument) passages.

- 28. _____
- 29. _____
- 30. _____

The most important members of the percussion section are the drumms. Orchestras usually hav several kettle drums. Each kettle drum sounds a

- 31. _____
- 32. _____

different note when it is played. Other percussion enstruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, xylophone, and trianagl. The percussion instruments are used too produce loud sounds and to emfasize rhythms.

33.
34.
35.
36.

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37.
38.

THE CONDUCCOR

39.

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40.
41.
42.
43.
44.

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45.
46.
47.
48.
49.

KINDS OFE ORCHESTRAS

50.

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51.
52.
53.
54.
55.

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56.
57.
58.

Music | The Orchestra

Comprehension

1. *Put the headings where they belong in the text.*

[1] ORCHESTRA

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[4] THE CONDUCTOR

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- A. ORCHESTRA
- B. SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
- C. THE CONDUCTOR
- D. KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS
- E. ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Key Vocabulary Practice

2. *Using the Across and Down clues, write the correct words in the numbered grid below.*

ACROSS

- 5. _____ instruments are musical instruments that you hit, such as drums.
- 9. very exciting or stimulating
- 10. _____ is used in front of adjectives and adverbs to emphasize the quality that they are describing.
- 11. A _____ is a short heavy stick which is sometimes used as a weapon by the police.
- 12. If an organization _____s or is _____, one group of members disagrees strongly with the other members, and may form a group of their own.

DOWN

- 1. an extended large-scale orchestral composition, usually with several movements, at least one of which is in sonata form. The classical form of the _____ was fixed by Haydn and Mozart, but the innovations of subsequent composers have freed it entirely from classical constraints. It continues to be a vehicle for serious, large-scale orchestral music
- 2. If one thing accompanies another, it happens or exists at the same time, or as a result of it.
- 3. _____ instruments are musical instruments such as flutes, clarinets, and recorders that you play by blowing into them.
- 4. An _____ of things, for example flowers or furniture, is a group of them displayed in a particular way.
- 6. a person who conducts an orchestra, choir, etc
- 7. The _____s on a musical instrument such as a violin or guitar are the thin pieces of wire or nylon stretched across it that make sounds when the instrument is played.
- 8. _____ instruments are musical instruments such as trumpets and horns that you play by blowing into them.

For each question below a number of similar words appear, but only one is spelled correctly and matches the clue that is provided. Write the letter of the correctly spelled word in the space by the question number.

3. a a. WOODWIND b. WODWIND c. WOODWINH d. WOWDWIND
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ instruments such as flutes and clarinets.
4. a a. CONDUCTOR b. CONDECTOR c. KONDUCTOR d. CONDUCTER
A _____ is a person who stands in front of an orchestra or choir and directs its performance.
5. b a. STRENG b. STRING c. STRINGE d. STRNG
The _____s are the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ed instruments played with a bow.
6. a a. ARRANGEMENT b. ARRANNGEMENT c. ARANGEMENT d. ARRANGEMANT
If someone makes an _____ of a piece of music, they change it so that it is suitable for particular voices or instruments, or for a particular performance.
7. d a. SIMPHONY b. SYMPHOQY c. SYMFONY d. SYMPHONY
A _____ is a piece of music written to be played by an orchestra. symphonies are usually made up of four separate sections called movements.
8. a a. MIGHTY b. MIGHTI c. MIGGHTY d. MIGTY
_____ is used to describe something that is very large or powerful.
9. d a. THRILLING b. THRILING c. THRILLENG d. THRILLING
Something that is _____ is very exciting and enjoyable.
10. a a. BATON b. BATOF c. BATTON d. BATEN
A _____ is a light, thin stick used by a conductor to conduct an orchestra or a choir.
11. a a. ACCOMPANY b. ACCOMMPANY c. ACCOMPANEE d. ACOMPANY
If you _____ a singer or a musician, you play one part of a piece of music while they sing or play the main tune.
12. d a. BRAS b. BRISS c. BRASSE d. BRASS
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ wind instruments such as trumpets and horns.
13. c a. SPLOT b. SPLITE c. SPLIT d. SPPLIT
If something _____s or if you _____ it, it is divided into two or more parts.
14. b a. PIRCUSSION b. PERCUSSION c. PERCUSION d. PERCUSSIONE
The _____ is the section of an orchestra which consists of _____ instruments such as drums and cymbals.

Choose the best option the completes the sentences below:

15. a I have seen them play many times, but never as _____ly and flawlessly as tonight.
a. thrilling b. conductor c. split d. arrangement e. woodwind
16. b having or indicating might; powerful or strong
a. symphony b. mighty c. accompany d. percussion e. string
17. d If you _____ someone, you go somewhere with them.
a. brass b. brass c. arrangement d. accompany e. baton
18. a In athletics or track events, a _____ is a short stick that is passed from one runner to another in a relay race.
a. baton b. accompany c. percussion d. string e. split
19. c the family of instruments in which sound arises from the striking of materials with sticks, hammers, or the hands
a. thrilling b. conductor c. percussion d. symphony e. baton
20. a A _____ between two things is a division or difference between them.
a. split b. woodwind c. conductor d. mighty e. arrangement
21. e an extended composition for full orchestra, usually having several movements
a. baton b. woodwind c. string d. percussion e. symphony
22. e of, relating to, or denoting a type of wind instrument, excluding the brass instruments, formerly made of wood but now often made of metal, such as the flute or clarinet
a. split b. thrilling c. accompany d. brass e. woodwind
23. a An _____ is an agreement that you make with someone to do something.
a. arrangement b. conductor c. mighty d. brass e. woodwind
24. b On a bus, the _____ is the person whose job is to help passengers and check tickets.
a. baton b. conductor c. accompany d. mighty e. percussion
25. a violins, violas, cellos, and double basses collectively
a. string b. thrilling c. split d. arrangement e. symphony
26. c the large family of wind instruments including the trumpet, trombone, French horn, etc, each consisting of a _____ tube blown directly by means of a cup- or funnel-shaped mouthpiece
a. thrilling b. conductor c. brass d. percussion e. woodwind

27. Find the hidden words. The words have been placed horizontally, vertically, or diagonally. When you locate a word, draw a circle around it.

I	Z	C	C	U	M	Q	K	U	D	C	I	A	A	U	T	K	N	C	A
E	S	P	T	H	R	I	L	L	I	N	G	C	S	S	M	Q	S	X	C
Y	F	T	E	G	L	X	F	M	D	B	D	C	B	A	T	O	N	X	O
T	S	I	R	R	F	B	S	Y	M	P	H	O	N	Y	K	B	A	W	N
H	U	F	H	I	C	K	E	O	J	B	B	M	E	K	G	Q	N	M	D
G	K	W	H	J	N	U	Z	X	X	R	Q	P	F	Z	Q	V	R	N	U
I	E	X	Z	T	R	G	S	R	Q	A	W	A	M	Q	U	C	I	X	C
M	N	E	H	S	V	N	K	S	G	S	Y	N	I	T	B	W	B	D	T
Y	D	S	P	L	I	T	A	H	I	S	T	Y	I	W	D	F	D	F	O
Q	P	Y	W	P	X	G	M	H	C	O	J	T	I	O	M	E	D	L	R
K	G	O	F	S	P	N	R	S	L	I	N	B	O	T	A	I	A	C	B
G	A	R	R	A	N	G	E	M	E	N	T	W	O	N	Q	A	C	G	U

arrangement
brass
baton

string
thrilling
mighty

symphony
woodwind

percussion
conductor

accompany
split

Listening Practice | Intermediate

28. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ORCHESTRA

The sound of an [1] **orchestra** [2] **playing** is a **thrilling** experience. An orchestra is a group of musicians who play musical instruments. Some orchestras have more than 100 [3] **musicians**. Yet when they play [4] **together**, the orchestra sounds like one **mighty** musical instrument.

ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symphony** orchestra that [5] **plays** classical music when we hear the word orchestra. But there are [6] **other** kinds of [7] **orchestras** in different parts of the world. Indonesia, for example, has the gamelan. The gamelan is an orchestra made up of drums, xylophones, gongs, chimes, and other percussion instruments. In Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different sizes of stringed instruments called balalaikas.

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The [8] **instruments** in a symphony orchestra belong to four [9] **different** groups. These groups are [10] **known** as the **string, woodwind, brass, and percussion** sections.

More than half the instruments in an orchestra belong to the string section. The [11] **instruments** in the string section are violins, [12] **violas**, cellos, and double [13] **basses**. The violin can play the highest notes of all the stringed instruments, so the violins often play the tune. The [14] **violins** are **split** into two groups known as first and second violins.

The woodwind section is usually made up of flutes, oboes, [15] **clarinets**, and bassoons. The woodwinds sometimes [16] **carry** the melody. The [17] **sounds** of the woodwinds also blend and contrast with the sounds of the strings. Some composers have written music for additional woodwinds, such as the piccolo, bass [18] **clarinet**, or double bassoon.

The brass section is made up of [19] **French** horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The brass instruments play loud peaks in the music and impressive solo (single instrument) passages.

The most [20] **important** [21] **members** of the [22] **percussion** section are the drums. Orchestras usually have [23] **several** kettle drums. Each kettle drum sounds a different note when it is played. Other percussion instruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, xylophone, and triangle. The percussion instruments are used to produce loud sounds and to

emphasize rhythms.

In addition to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra often has extra instruments such as a harp or a piano.

THE CONDUCTOR

The musicians in an orchestra have to play together. A **conductor** stands in front of the [24] **orchestra** _____. He or she directs the players with hand movements to keep them in time. Most conductors hold a short white stick called a **baton**. The baton makes it easier for the players to see the conductor's movements.

The conductor decides where everyone in the orchestra will sit. The usual seating **arrangement** has the string section at the front. The violins sit to the left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's [25] **right** _____. The woodwind and brass sections sit behind the strings. The percussion section is at the back.

KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS

There are different kinds of orchestras. A symphony orchestra plays symphonies and other classical music at performances called concerts. An opera orchestra **accompanies** the singers in an opera-a drama [26] **where** _____ words are sung rather than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind of dance called a ballet.

Opera orchestras and ballet orchestras have the same sections as symphony orchestras. A standard symphony, opera, or [27] **ballet** _____ orchestra has about 100 musicians.

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| A. clarinet | B. instruments | C. violins |
| D. known | E. sounds | F. orchestra |
| G. members | H. important | I. where |
| J. right | K. orchestra | L. basses |
| M. together | N. ballet | O. carry |
| P. orchestras | Q. other | R. instruments |
| S. violas | T. musicians | U. plays |
| V. French | W. percussion | X. playing |
| Y. different | Z. several | AA. clarinets |

Listening Practice | Advanced

29. Fill in the blanks while you listen to the episode.

ORCHESTRA

The [1] **sound** of an [2] **orchestra** playing is a **thrilling** experience. An orchestra is a group of musicians who play musical [3] **instruments**. Some orchestras have more than 100 musicians. Yet when they play together, the [4] **orchestra** sounds like one [5] **mighty** musical instrument.

ORCHESTRAS AROUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symphony** orchestra that plays classical music when we hear the word [6] **orchestra**. But [7] **there** are other [8] **kinds** of orchestras in [9] **different** parts of the world. [10] **Indonesia**, for [11] **example**, has the gamelan. The [12] **gamelan** is an orchestra made up of drums, [13] **xylophones**, gongs, [14] **chimes**, and [15] **other** [16] **percussion** instruments. In Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different [17] **sizes** of stringed instruments [18] **called** balalaikas.

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

The instruments in a symphony [19] **orchestra** belong to four different groups. [20] **These** [21] **groups** are [22] **known** as the [23] **string**, **woodwind**, **brass**, and **percussion** [24] **sections**.

More than half the instruments in an orchestra [25] **belong** to the [26] **string** [27] **section**. The instruments in the [28] **string** [29] **section** are violins, violas, cellos, and double [30] **basses**. The violin can play the highest [31] **notes** of all the stringed instruments, so the violins often play the tune. The violins are **split** into two groups known as first and second [32] **violins**.

The woodwind section is [33] **usually** made up of flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons. The woodwinds [34] **sometimes** carry the melody. The sounds of the woodwinds also blend and contrast with the sounds of the [35] **strings**. Some composers have written [36] **music** for [37] **additional** woodwinds, such as the [38] **piccolo**, bass [39] **clarinet**, or double bassoon.

The brass section is made up of French [40] **horns**, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The

brass instruments play loud [41] **peaks** in the music and [42] **impressive** solo (single [43] **instrument**) [44] **passages** .

The most important [45] **members** of the [46] **percussion** section are the drums. Orchestras usually have several kettle drums. Each kettle drum [47] **sounds** a different note when it is played. Other percussion instruments include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, [48] **xylophone** , and triangle. The [49] **percussion** instruments are used to produce loud sounds and to [50] **emphasize** rhythms.

In [51] **addition** to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra [52] **often** has extra instruments such as a harp or a piano.

THE CONDUCTOR

The musicians in an [53] **orchestra** have to play together. A **conductor** stands in [54] **front** of the orchestra. He or she directs the players with hand [55] **movements** to keep them in time. Most [56] **conductors** hold a short [57] **white** stick called a [58] **baton** . The baton [59] **makes** it easier for the [60] **players** to see the conductor's movements.

The [61] **conductor** [62] **decides** where everyone in the orchestra will sit. The usual seating [63] **arrangement** has the string [64] **section** at the front. The violins sit to the left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's right. The woodwind and [65] **brass** [66] **sections** sit [67] **behind** the strings. The percussion [68] **section** is at the back.

KINDS OF ORCHESTRAS

There are different kinds of orchestras. A [69] **symphony** orchestra [70] **plays** [71] **symphonies** and other classical music at [72] **performances** [73] **called** concerts. An [74] **opera** orchestra **accompanies** the [75] **singers** in an opera- a [76] **drama** where words are sung [77] **rather** than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind of dance called a ballet.

[78] **Opera** orchestras and ballet [79] **orchestras** have the same sections as symphony [80] **orchestras** . A standard [81] **symphony** , opera, or [82] **ballet** orchestra has about 100 musicians.

Spelling Practice

30. In each line of text below there is one word that has been misspelled. Circle the misspelled word and then write the correct spelling of the word on the line on the right side of the page.

ORCHESTTA

The sound of an orchestra playing is a **thrilling** **xperience**. An orchestra is a group **off** musicians who play musical instruments. Some orchestras have more than 100 musicians. Yet when **theyy** play together, the orchestra sounds **lik** one **mighty** musical instrument.

1. ORCHESTRA

2. **experience**

3. **of**

4. **they**

5. **like**

ORCHESTRAS ARUUND THE WORLD

Most of us think of a **symfony** orchestra that plays classical music when we hear the word orchestra. But **their** are other kinds of orchestras in different parts of **tha** world. Indonesia, for example, has the gamelan. The gamelan is an **archestra** made up of drums, xylophones, gongs, chimes, and other percussion instruments. **Ine** Russia, a balalaika orchestra includes many different sizes of **stringd** instruments called **balalaekas**.

6. AROUND

7. **symphony**

8. **there**

9. **the**

10. **orchestra**

11. **In**

12. **stringed**

13. **balalaikas**

SECTIONS OF A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRU

The instruments in **an** symphony orchestra belong to four different groups. These groups are known as the **streng**, **woodwind**, **brass**, and **percussion** **cections**.

14. ORCHESTRA

15. **a**

16. **string**

17. **sections**

More than half the instruments in an orchestra belong **too** the string section. The instruments in the string section are violins, violas, **cellos**, and double basses. The violin can play the highest **notese** of all the stringed instruments, so **tha** violins often play the tune. The violins are **split** into two groups **nown** as first and second violins.

18. **to**

19. **cellos**

20. **notes**

21. **the**

22. **known**

The woodwind section is usually made up of flutes, oboes, **clavinets**, and bassoons. The **wowdwinds** sometimes carry the melody. The sounds of the woodwinds also **bleng** and contrast with the sounds of the strings. Some composers have written music for **additionel** woodwinds, such as the piccolo, bass clarinet, or **dowble** bassoon.

23. **clarinets**

24. **woodwinds**

25. **blend**

26. **additional**

27. **double**

The **brasss** section is made up of French horns, trumpets, trombones, and a tuba. The **bras** instruments play loud peaks in the music and impressive **sollo** (single instrument) passages.

28. **brass**

29. **brass**

30. **solo**

The most important members of the percussion section are the **drumms**. Orchestras usually **hav** several kettle drums. Each kettle drum sounds a

31. **drums**

32. **have**

different note when it is played. Other percussion **enstruments** include the snare drum, bass drum, cymbals, xylophone, and **triangl**. The percussion instruments are used **too** produce loud sounds and to **emfasize** rhythms.

In **additiun** to these four main sections, the symphony orchestra often has extra instruments such as a harp or a **pieno**.

THE CONDUCCOR

The musicians in an orchestra **hav** to play together. A **conductor** stands in front of the orchestra. He or she **derects** the players with hand movements to keep them in time. Most conductors **hod** a short white stick called a **baton**. The baton **mekes** it easier for the players to see the conductor's movements.

The conductor decides where everyone in the orchestra **wil** sit. The usual seating **arangement** has the string section at the front. The violins sit to **tha** left of the conductor. The violas, cellos, and double basses sit to the conductor's right. The woodwind and **bras** sections sit behind the strings. The percussion section **iz** at the back.

KINDS OFE ORCHESTRAS

There **our** different kinds of orchestras. A symphony orchestra plays symphonies and other classical music **ath** performances called concerts. An opera orchestra **accompanies** the singers in an **opera-a** drama where **werds** are sung rather than spoken. Ballet orchestras play the music for a kind **off** dance called a ballet.

Opera **erchestras** and ballet orchestras have the same sections as symphony orchestras. A standard symphony, opera, or ballet **archestra** **haz** about 100 musicians.

33. **instruments**

34. **triangle**

35. **to**

36. **emphasize**

37. **addition**

38. **piano**

39. **CONDUCTOR**

40. **have**

41. **directs**

42. **hold**

43. **makes**

44. **s**

45. **will**

46. **arrangement**

47. **the**

48. **brass**

49. **is**

50. **OF**

51. **are**

52. **at**

53. **opera-a**

54. **words**

55. **of**

56. **orchestras**

57. **orchestra**

58. **has**