



Any Age

Orchestra

Express Lapbook

Mini Lapbook, Study Guides, Activities, and Coloring Sheets



A Journey Through Learning
www.ajourneythroughlearning.com

Authors-Paula Winget and Nancy Fileccia
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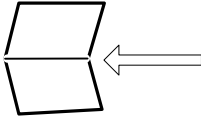
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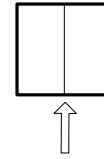
SAMPLE PAGE

Things to Know

Hamburger Fold-Fold horizontally



Hotdog Fold-Fold vertically

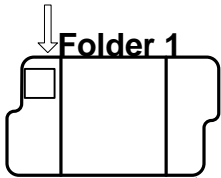


Dotted Lines-These are the cutting lines.

Accordion Fold-This fold is like making a paper fan. Fold on the first line so that title is on top. Turn over and fold on next line so that title is on top again. Turn over again and fold again on the next line so that title is on top. Continue until all folds are done.

Cover Labels-Most of the booklets that are folded look nicer with a label on top instead of just a blank space. They will be referred to as “cover label.”

How do I know where to place each template in the folder?

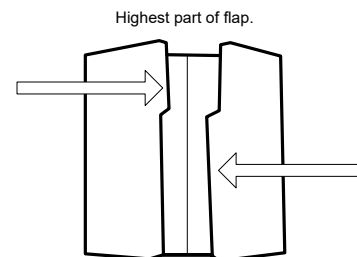
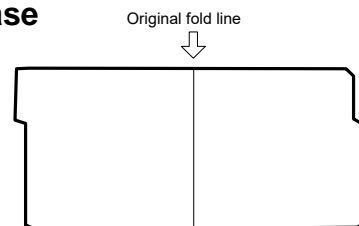


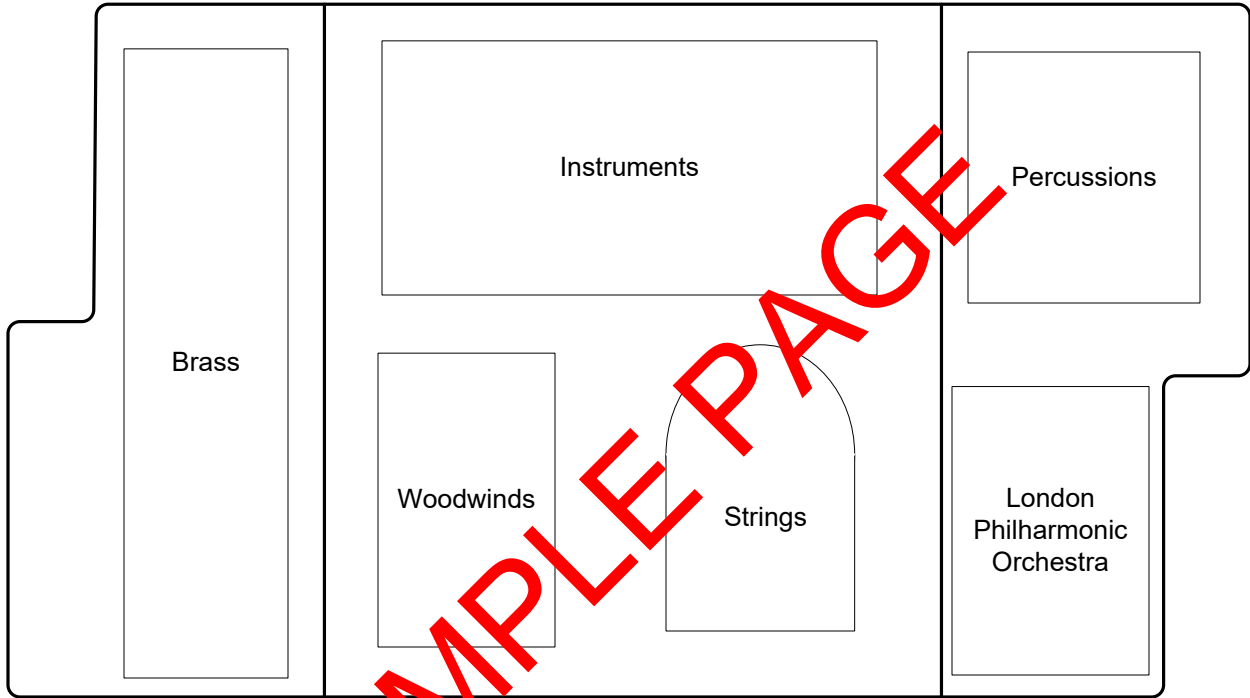
This placement key tells you the template goes in the first folder at the top of the left flap.

Folding a Lapbook Base

Gather the number of folders required for the project. Fold them flat as seen here.

For each folder, fold the left and right sides inward toward the original line to create two flaps. Crease so that the highest part of each flap is touching the original line. It is important not to let the two flaps overlap. *You may want to take a ruler and run it down each crease to make it sharper.*





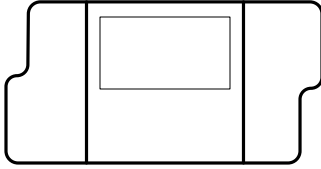
Complete the Scene

Cut out the scene on the dotted line. Glue to the front of your lapbook. Draw a picture of yourself directing an orchestra.

Orchestra



Folder 1



Cut out each piece on this page and the next 3 pages. Stack with title page on top and tabs in order. Glue into lapbook.

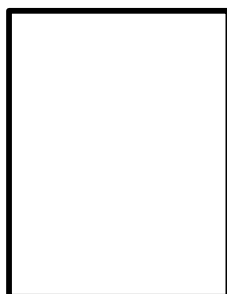
Directions: Glue the picture of each instrument into the box. Each instrument is under the correct box to help with identification. You may mix them up for your child if you wish.



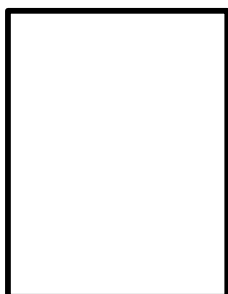
Instruments in an Orchestra

SAMPLE PAGE

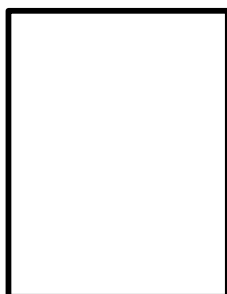
Strings



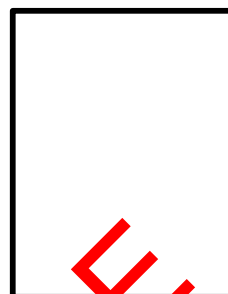
Viola



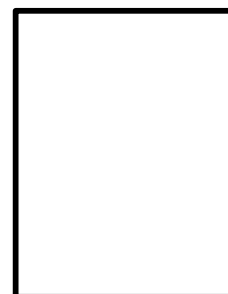
Violin



Cello



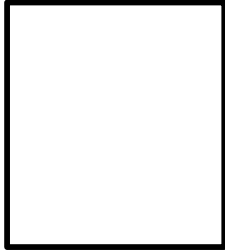
Bass



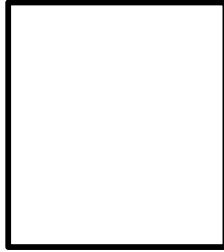
Harp



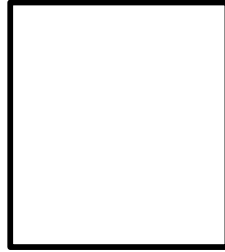
Woodwinds



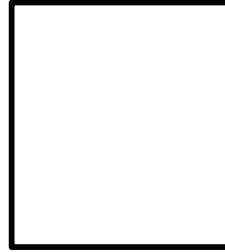
Flute



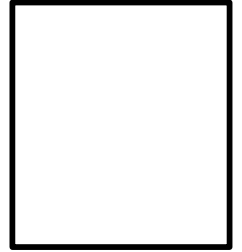
Piccolo



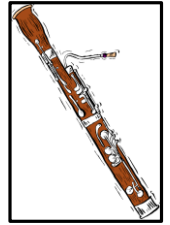
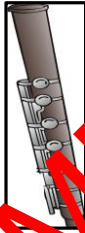
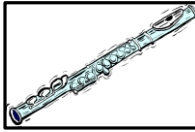
Oboe



Clarinet

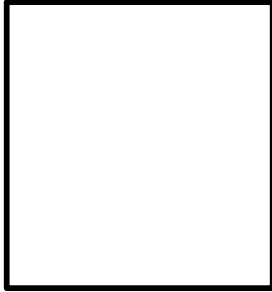


Bassoon

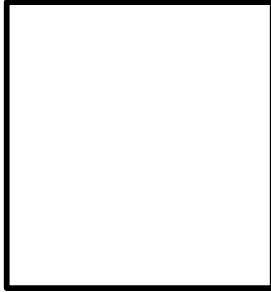


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Brass



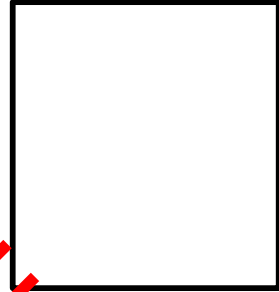
Trumpet



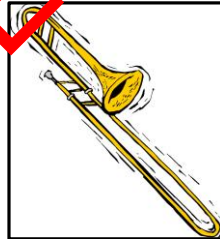
French
Horn



Trombone

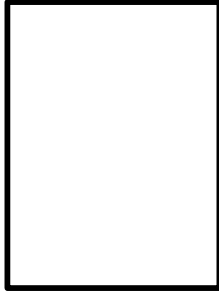


Tuba

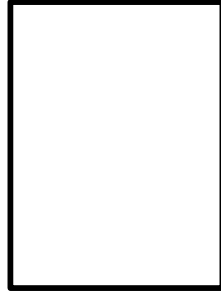


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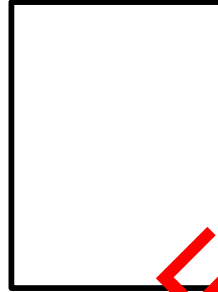
Percussion



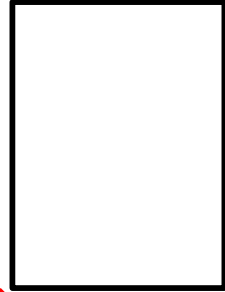
Timpani



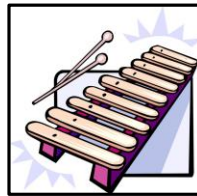
Snare Drum



Bells



Cymbals



Brass Instruments

The brass section of most orchestras has 4 horns, 3 trumpets, 3 trombones (2 tenor, 1 bass), and a tuba. The brass section gives an orchestra its majestic sound.

All brass instruments have a mouthpiece that is shaped like a funnel or cone. It is made out of metal, brass or silver. When a brass player presses his lips together and buzzes them, a sound is made because he has created sound waves in the air. He can control the pitch because he is controlling the length of the sound waves. The player changes pitch by (1) tightening and loosening his lips, and (2) changing the length of the tubing on the instrument. The length of the tubing is changed either by keys that cut off lengths of the tubing that the air flows through, or in the case of the trombones, by one tube sliding inside the other so that the tubing gets longer or shorter. The tighter the lips and the shorter the tubing, the higher the pitch.



The French horn has the widest range of all brass instruments, is the most challenging to play, and has a very distinctive sound.



The trumpet has the highest pitch of all the brass. It is over 3000 years old. (The oldest existing trumpets, both silver, from 1353 BCE were discovered in the tomb of King Tutankhamen in Egypt.) The first major change to the trumpet came when people discovered that if you bent the tubing, it still played the same note. The second major change came in the mid 19th century with the invention of pistons; the player could now change the length of the tubing by pressing valves.

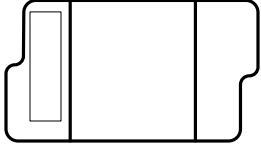


The trombone has a long telescopic slide. The player can vary the pitch sound by the length the slide is pulled. Like the trumpet, it has three valves.



The largest brass instrument is the tuba. It also has the lowest pitched sound. The sound is created by blowing into a large cupped mouthpiece.

Folder 1



Read Brass Instruments.

Cut out the booklet as one piece. Hotdog fold in half so that words on top. (Booklet is supposed to open backwards.) Cut on the dotted lines to form four flaps. Glue into lapbook.

Directions: Under each flap, write what you have learned about each brass instrument.

French Horn

Trumpet

Trombone

Tuba

Glue
Here

SAMPLE PAGE