

Listed below are some tasks for you to complete over the next week.

Task 1. Listen to your three favourite songs. Do you know all the words to the song or do you make them up?

Task 2. Read the notes about timbre or tone colour in music. Watch the youtube clip that explains timbre more and then complete the task.

Task 3. Place the name of the correct notes where required or draw notes onto the staff. This task is introducing note F which is a space note.

Enjoy your music.

Mrs Burgess

Tone colour or Timbre

Tone colour and timbre (pronounced tam-bur) is the same thing. It is the distinguishing characteristic that differentiates one sound from another, even though they are playing the same note at the same volume.

Tone colour means the unique or special sound that a thing makes. Another way to give a concrete example of its meaning: imagine the sound of a flute and then the sound of a trumpet. They sound different. The unique, special sound each instrument makes is called its timbre. In fact, everything that makes sound has a timbre. Every person's voice has its own unique timbre.

To understand this more please watch the youtube clip from Understanding Music – What is tone colour? <https://youtube.com/watch?v=5tGEDgkZIC8>

When discussing timbre or tone colour sounds can be describes as round, sharp, reedy, brassy, rich as many more. The sound source may be similar, for example, strings and they may produce similar tones but each instrument will have a distinct sound quality. That means you can tell whether or not it is a violin or cello or double bass playing even though they may all play the same notes.

The sound quality or characteristics are produced differently depending on the shape of the instrument, materials used to make it, size and how the sound is produced.

Task: have a look on the next page – there are some images of bush band instruments. See if you can find some materials from around your home to make a bush band instrument. Think about the timbre of your instrument. You may wish to take a photo or draw it. Have fun.

Bush band instruments



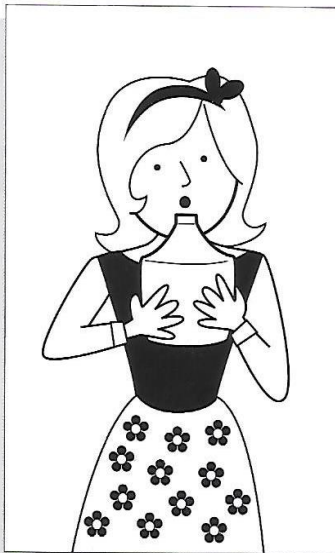
Lagerphone – a broom handle, cross pieces of wood to which are nailed bottle tops, a notched scraper and rubber stopper.



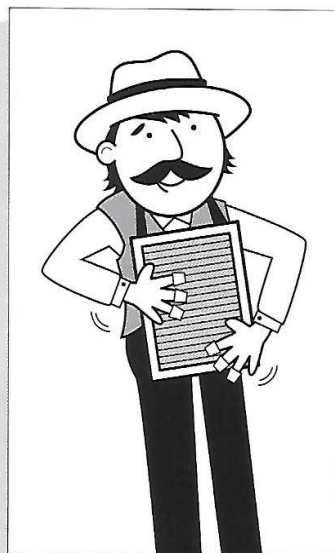
Bush Bass – a tea chest, a stick for the neck and strong string.



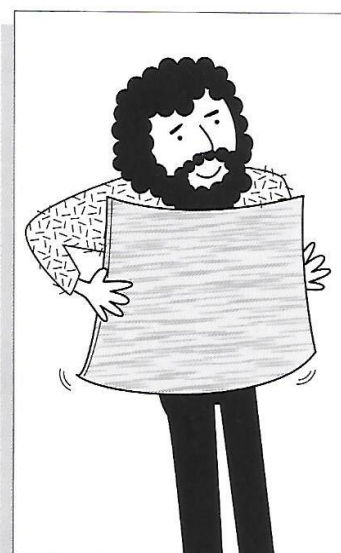
Comb and paper – tissue paper wrapped around a comb makes a 'bush mouth organ' for melodic phrases.



Stone jug – (or large jug) has a thin neck to blow into



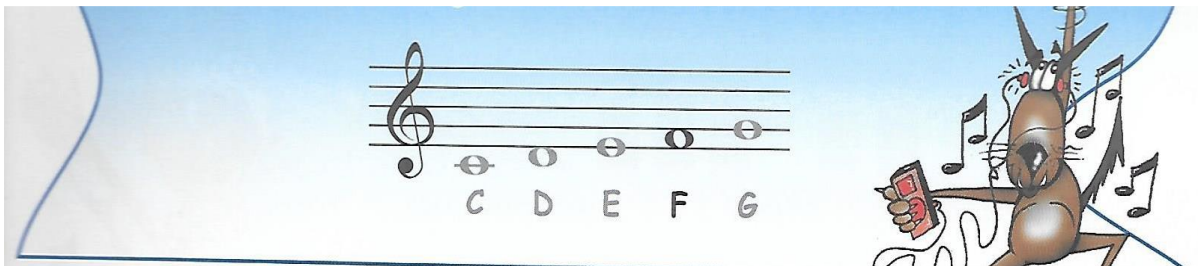
Washboard – may be played with and without a finger thimble.




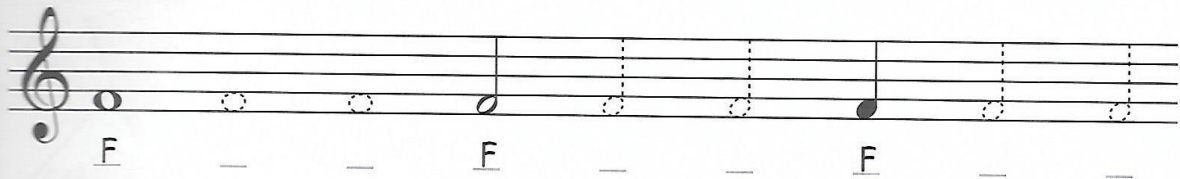
Wobble board – a thin piece of wood or Masonite, material that will bend and 'wobble' to the beat.


Name: _____

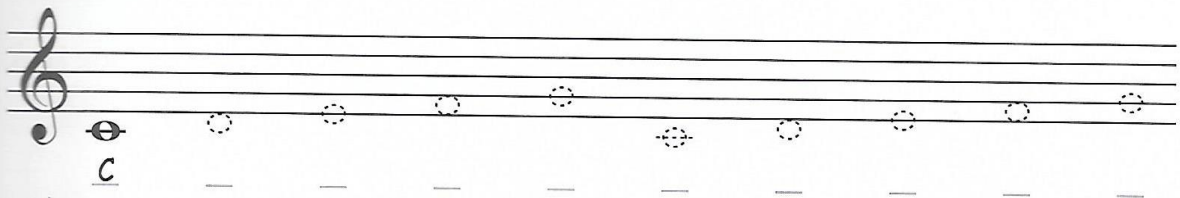
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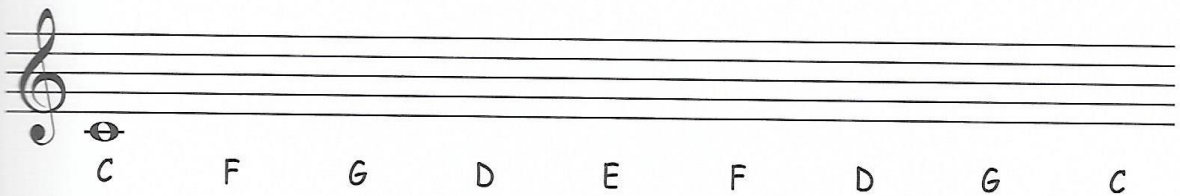
 Write the note **F** as a semibreve, minim and crotchet.
Name each note.




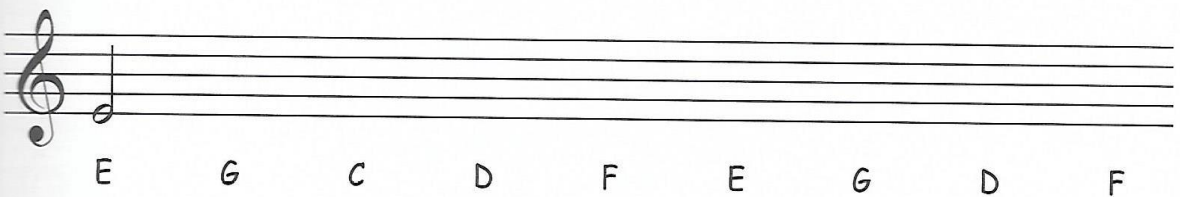
 Write the notes **C, D, E, F, G** as semibreves. Name each note.




 Write these notes as semibreves (whole notes).



 Write these notes as minims (half notes).



 Write these notes as crotchets (quarter notes).

