

The instruments of the orchestra

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to Angela Colbers

String instruments

Let us start with the string instruments (**play all strings, chaos, 5 sec.**). In fact, these are wooden boxes with some stick at one end, dressed up with a few strings. The string is firmly stretched and connected to the wooden box. In this way the surface that can vibrate is largely increased, resulting in more sound production as compared to a single vibrating string. When on a particular instrument notes from the lowest to the highest pitch sound at even or comparable loudness, the instrument is called of good quality.

There are different ways to make sound with the strings; by drawing the bow across the strings (**concertmaster plays arco**) or plucked with the fingers, that is called pizzicato (**concertmaster plays pizz.**). In particular for playing with the bow, a choice of techniques has been developed for playing notes in different ways, making intriguing sounds.

With the tuning pegs at the top of the instrument the strings can be tuned to the proper pitch. By stopping the strings to the fingerboard with the fingers of the left hand the sounding length of the strings can be regulated. In this way on one string different notes can be played (**concertmaster plays scales**).

In this orchestra the violin is the smallest string instrument (**show**), slightly bigger is the viola (**show**), then comes the cello (**show**) and the biggest is the double bass (**show**). Now all strings together will play a short piece for you where every instrument shows its own qualities and sound colors and abilities for a joint performance.

Adagio ♩ = 60
pizz.

Cello

mf *mf* a tempo

7 arco
p

a tempo
solo espressivo
mf

12

Adagio ♩ = 68
tutti
p

15 pizz. rall. a tempo
f *p* pizz. *ff*

19

ff

23

Allegro maestoso, ♩ = 112

Finale

