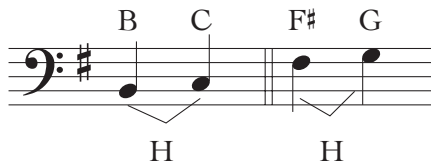


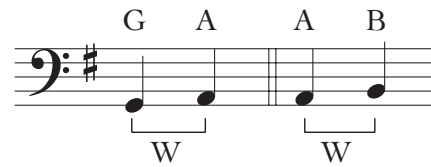
Half Steps & Whole Steps in G Major



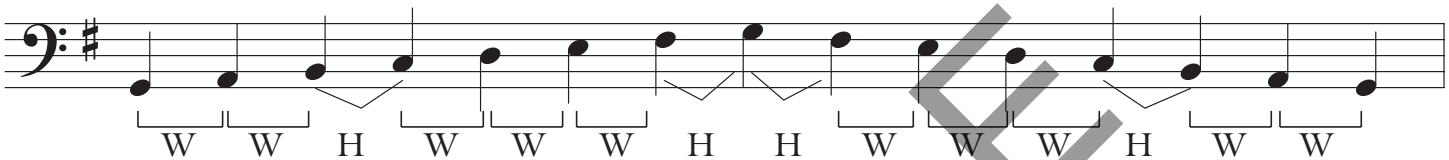
Half Steps found in G Major



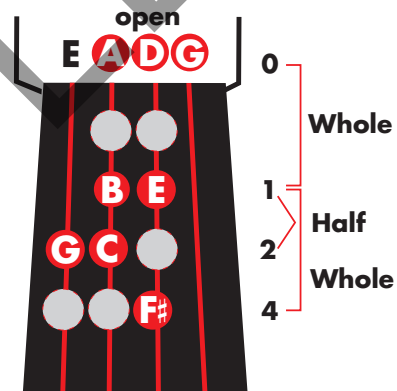
Examples of Whole Steps found in G Major



Here is the **G Major Scale**. It shows where the whole and half steps are located. This is the pattern you will find in all major scales.



The fingerboard diagram shows where the whole and half steps are for the G Major Scale. Since a whole step equals two half steps, there is another note in between notes such as D-E, E-F#, G-A, and A-B. As you progress, you will learn what those notes are.



Practice!

1. Mark the half steps in the music below. Use the carrot and H symbols.



2. Mark the whole steps in the music below. Use the bracket and W symbols.



Ear Training F

Go to **Ear Training F** and listen to exercises 17-19. In each, you will hear either Measure A or Measure B. Circle the measure you hear performed.



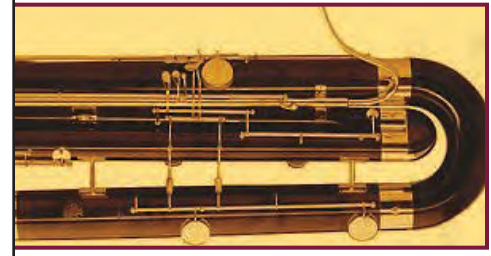
17. A B

18. A B

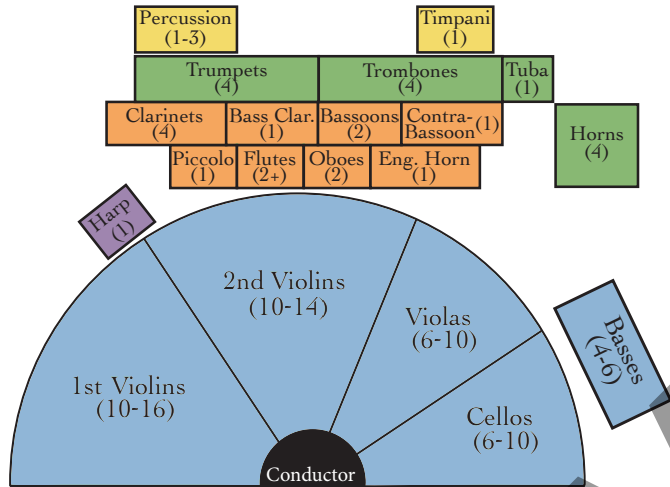
19. A B



The Orchestra of the Romantic Period (1825-1900)

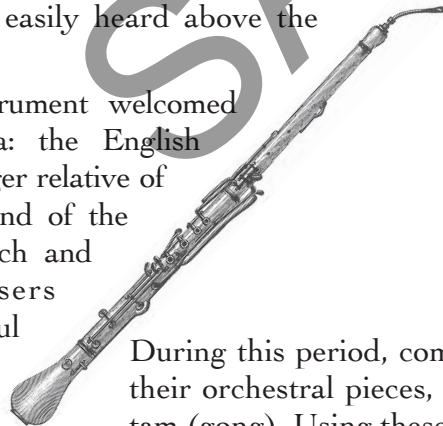


The size of the orchestra during the Romantic period continued to grow. Composers wrote music with a greater variety of tone colors and sometimes close to 100 musicians were required to play all of the parts. Larger concert halls were built to hold the louder sound of the music, the larger audiences, and the larger orchestras. Conductors now always stood in front of the orchestra and led with a baton.



Some new instruments began showing up in orchestras in the 1800s. One is the piccolo, a small flute that is only about 12 inches long. Because of its size, the sound is very high and almost shrill. When one piccolo plays in its upper register, the sound can be easily heard above the orchestra.

Another new instrument welcomed into the orchestra: the English horn, a slightly larger relative of the oboe. The sound of the English horn is rich and mellow. Composers often write beautiful solo melodies for this instrument.



During this period, composers also used many more percussion instruments in their orchestral pieces, including bass drum, triangle, crash cymbals, and tam-tam (gong). Using these instruments greatly enhanced tone colors of the music.

The contrabassoon, sometimes called a bass bassoon, has a very low sound. Its long wooden tube is more than 16 feet long, and it folds around on itself twice. It is very heavy to hold, so players often use an endpin to rest it on the floor. Like the bassoon, the contrabassoon is played with a double reed.



The bass clarinet is one of the bigger and lower members of the clarinet family. The first bass clarinets were made in the 1770s, but then it took the next 60 years before it was used in the orchestra. The instrument is a long tube made of wood, with a curved metal tube at the top and a metal bell at the bottom. Because it is heavy, players often use a neck strap or endpin to support the weight. The sound of a bass clarinet in the low register is rich and full.

The trombone had been played in courts and churches since the 1600s when it was called the sackbut. It took composers until the mid 1800s before they used it as a regular instrument in the orchestra. The biggest improvement to the trombone was making a bigger flare in the bell. This helped produce a louder sound.

The tuba, patented in 1835, is the largest, lowest sounding and newest member of the brass family.

The concert harp made its way into the orchestra around 1830. While the origins of the harp go back many centuries, composers didn't include the instrument in symphonic music until this time.



If needed, turn back to pages 26 and 32 to help answer these questions.

1. Label each of these instruments in the Romantic period orchestra with the correct family.

Write **W** for woodwind, **B** for brass, **S** for string, and **P** for percussion.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------|
| ___ bass clarinet | ___ double bass | ___ oboe | ___ trombone |
| ___ contrabassoon | ___ flute | ___ piccolo | ___ tuba |
| ___ cymbals | ___ horn | ___ timpani | ___ viola |

2. Circle the name of the highest sounding woodwind, brass, and string instrument listed in question 1.

3. Write a sentence that relates the highness or lowness of pitch to the size of the instrument.