WOODWIND WORKSHEET

1. The flute is the ____________________ woodwind instrument.

2. Historians estimate that flute-like instruments can be traced as far back as the ________________ century B.C.

3. Prehistoric artwork shows evidence of the use of ____________________ instruments.

4. The modern mechanism of the flute was invented by Theobald ____________________. He was a German goldsmith who was an adept mechanical artist.

5. Boehm lived in ____________________ from 1794 to 1881.

6. A flute player himself, Mr. Boehm ____________________ and built flutes with his own key mechanism. His key system revolutionized the modern design of the flute since it allowed flute players to play difficult passages with ________________.

7. Boehm’s system has been adopted by other ____________________ within the woodwind family.

8. There are two possible Latin origins of the word ____________________.

9. One of them stems from the word flutus, meaning ____________________.

10. The other word origin is ____________________, which means to flow.
11. The term flute has been used for many instruments whose origins go back all the way to _____________________ civilizations.

12. The flageolet, and the _______________________ and considered direct ancestors of the modern flute.

13. The ________________________________ are flute-like instruments used by many native tribes around the world for dance and __________________________ purposes.

14. Another important ancestor of the flute is the ________________________________ flute.

15. Today, the recorder flute is still in use, and is commonly taught in __________________________ schools.

16. The flute used to be made out of bone or ________________________.

17. Today’s flutes are generally made of silver so they can create a bright, clear and __________________________ sound.

18. Nickel, or sometimes even ________________________, is also used to make flutes.

19. The oldest member of the woodwind family is the ____________________________.

20. The modern flute is about ______________________________ inches long.

21. Out of all the woodwind instruments, the flute and its variations do not require the use of a __________________________.

22. There are a wide variety of flutes from all parts of the __________________________.
23. The two main flute groups are: the __________________ family and the __________________ family.

24. The flute has a smaller version called the piccolo flute, which plays an octave ____________________________.

25. The piccolo flute is exactly the same as the flute, but it is __________________________ and sounds much higher.

26. The first major composer to use the piccolo in one of his composition was __________________________.

27. Today, flutes are able to play music which previously had been too ____________________________ demanding for pre-Boehm instruments.

28. The extended range used by composers of the Romantic era demands a flute which can play in excess of __________ octaves. This is still true today, as the flute is a vital piece of any ____________________________.

29. Contemporary flute soloists enjoy a vast ____________________________ of great solo pieces that have been written by prominent composers such as Brahms, Strauss, and ____________________________.

30. The flute has three main parts: the ____________________________, the body and the tail.

31. The mouthpiece hole is where the player blows air to produce ____________________________. The other holes of the flute were replaced with keys by Theobald Boehm in the ____________________________ century.
32. With the help of special keys or foot joints, the flute is capable of playing a range of _______________ three octaves.

33. Learning how to play the flute is _______________ very difficult.

34. However, one must produce a beautiful _______________ with the instrument. This is what takes a long time to _______________.

35. Circular _______________ is a special playing technique that requires a performer to hold the sound of the flute indefinitely with no audible breathing _______________.

36. _______________ tonguing is another special technique that is produced by rolling the front of the tongue, as in the Spanish "rr,". The tone produced is articulated _______________ rapidly.

37. The oboe is the instrument that _______________ the symphony orchestra before a concert performance.

38. The oboe’s stable sound provides the _______________ pitch necessary for all instruments to match their _______________.

39. The history of the oboe is _______________ as extensive as the history of its woodwind counterparts.

40. Most of the oboe’s history is represented in _______________ and _______________ of ancient civilizations.

41. The oboe was invented in the _______________ century by two _______________ musicians, and gained its place in the orchestra by the early part of the 18th century.
42. The “modern oboe” was developed by the
__________________________ family in the later part of the 18th
century.

43. Their oboe design became the quintessential model used at the
__________________________ Music Conservatory.

44. The word oboe comes from the French hautbois which means high
__________________________ woodwind instrument.

45. The ____________ was an ancient instrument considered to be an
important part of the cultural and social life of _____________.

46. The aulos is the earliest reference to double reed instruments and
__________________________.

47. Historically, the oboe descended from the ________________________
instrument family that divided into the hautbois and gros-bois: the
__________________________ woods and the ________________________
woods.

48. The shawm is the closest relative of the oboe.

49. The shawm instrument was introduced in Europe during the
__________________________ as invading armies used the instrument for
__________________________ and entertainment purposes.

50. The body of the oboe is made of ____________________ wood,
granadilla wood, rosewood or cocus wood. The oboe keys are mostly
__________________________ plated.
51. The reed of the oboe is made of two pieces of very thin
________________.

52. Both pieces are threaded in such a way as to leave a small opening of air
for the ______________________ to blow through.

53. The oboe has three important sections: the upper joint, the lower joint, and
the ____________________.

54. Each oboe part fits inside a smaller inner tube that is covered with
________________________ to avoid air leakage.

55. The oboe is known as a ______________________ reed instrument.

56. A musician that plays the oboe is called
__________________________.

57. The oboe is the instrument that tunes the
___________________________ orchestra.

58. Along with the __________________ flute, the oboe is one the oldest
________________________ instruments.

59. The oboe is about the same length as the flute; about ______________
   inches long.

60. The technique for playing requires great __________________________
   control.

61. The oboe is capable of playing a range of _______ octaves. However, it
   is a very ______________________ instrument to play.
62. For many years after its inception, the modern oboe was used mostly as a member of the woodwind family of the orchestra.

63. The improvements upon the oboe have inspired oboe and musicians to attain a superb level of instrumental construction and musical composition.

64. Within the orchestra, the oboe plays small solo parts or doubles the melodies played by the violins.

65. The oboe was regularly used as a solo instrument until the middle part of the 20th century, when oboist began to push the envelope of oboe.

66. Today, we enjoy the oboe to its fullest capacity. It is a major component of the woodwinds of the orchestra and is used to play major within the symphony orchestra and chamber.

67. Oboe concerti are pieces that feature the oboe as a - with orchestral accompaniment. These concerti allow the instrument to display its unique and penetrating.

68. The oboe is used in other musical genres.

69. When the oboe is used outside of the symphony orchestra, it is used in of jingles and television commercials. It is rarely
used for jazz or pop music. Occasionally, some __________ musical genres feature the sound of the oboe.

70. The oboist’s reed is actually a __________________________ reed. This double reed is made of two pieces of cane tied into another piece of tubing which fits into the __________________________ of the oboe.

71. Although the oboe is a __________________________ instrument, a veteran player is capable of producing more than one note on the instrument. This is called __________________________ and it is considered an extended technique.

72. There are several __________________________ positions that produce multiphonics on the oboe and sometimes the experienced oboist may produce __________________________ other multiphonics.

73. This extended technique is of great interest for contemporary composers who are always looking for __________ sonic alternatives on __________________________ instruments.

74. Early __________________________ of the instrument appeared before the end of the 17th century. The actual English horn did __________ appear until the middle of the 1800s.

75. The English horn is __________________________ of English descent. Actually, the English horn is of __________________________ origin.

76. Primarily, it was used by __________________________ composers as an instrument capable of producing dark and mysterious sounds.
77. The character of the English horn ___________ when Berlioz, a famous French Romantic composer, took advantage of the _______________ dynamic range of the instrument and its _______________ qualities.

78. For many years, _______________ bands and popular ensembles have used the English horn for their _______________ activities.

79. There are many interpretations for the origin of its name. One says that its ___________ name cor anglé translates as bent horn.

80. Although the English horn is not bent by any means, you can see that the ___________ crook on top of the instrument is bent.

81. This metal crook is where the player _______________ the double reed which produces the unique sound of the instrument.

82. Another interpretation claims that the name English horn comes from a _______________ of its original name:

83. The word engellisch means both _______________ and _______________. Thus, it could be called an English horn or Angelic horn.

84. The oboe da caccia is a _______________ instrument that predates the English horn and shares some of the physical _______________ of the modern English horn.

85. The early music of Baroque _______________ Johann Sebastian Bach uses the sounds of the oboe da caccia.
86. The ____________________ of the English horn is made of two very thin pieces of cane. Both pieces are threaded in such a way as to leave a ______________________________ opening of air for the player to blow through.

87. The body of the English horn can be made of __________________ wood, granadilla wood, rosewood or cocus wood.

88. The oboe keys are __________________________ silver plated.

89. The English horn belongs to the ______________________________ family, but it is somewhat different from the oboe.

90. The English horn is ______________________________ like the oboe, but it has a pear-like shape bell and a curved crook that holds the reed in place. It is also tuned a ______________________ degree lower than the oboe.

91. The sound of the English horn is ______________________ and enigmatic.

92. The English horn is ___________________ than the oboe. It is ________________ inches long.

93. This instrument is linked to ______________________ opera of the 18th century.

94. The English horn is an instrument that is usually played by an __________________________. This is common practice among oboists because the __________________________ for the English horn is not as __________________________ as the oboe.
95. There are quite a few solos _____________________________ for the English horn within the orchestral and opera repertoire.

96. The sound of the English horn could be described as ___________________________ and melancholic. It is mainly featured during slow movements or ______________________________ sections of the music.

97. During the Romantic period of music, composers such as ___________________________ and Meyerbeer introduced the instrument to their musical compositions. It caught on well among other composers, and the English horn gained a prominent position within the _______________________________ music repertoire.

98. The English horn is commonly used by ___________________________ music composers to complement a dark, sinister or even _________________________________ scene.

99. The English horn is a melodic instrument designed to play ___________________________ and _______________________________.

100. By ___________________________ the position of the lips on the reed and the regular ___________________________ on the keys of the instrument, the English horn is capable of producing sound ______________________________ that are smaller than its native tones and semitones.

101. The resulting effect of this extended technique is known as quarter ___________________________ and microtones.
102. The ______________________ used clarinet-like instruments for their ritual ceremonies as early as 3000 B.C.

103. Some clarinet prototypes have been found in other parts of _______________ and Eastern Europe.

104. There are painting references to _________________ reed instruments used during the Middle Ages for dance and entertainment purposes.

105. Johann Cristoph _________________ is credited with the development of the modern clarinet.

106. Denner was a well respected _________________ of woodwind instruments in the later part of the 17th century.

107. Many _________________ then felt compelled to write music for the early clarinet. By the 18th century, more _________________ were added to the clarinet.

108. These improvements opened the doors for _________________ and performers to expand the repertoire and _________________ of the clarinet.

109. The origin of the word clarinet comes from the French word _________________.

110. The word clarinette is a diminutive of clarine that means clarin, or _________________ bell in English.

111. The early ancestor of the clarinet is an instrument called the _________________. It appeared during the 1600s and is
considered to be the _________________________________ single reed
instrument that resembled the modern day clarinet.

112. ___________________________ wood is preferred over other types of
wood to build a clarinet. This dark wood gives the instrument its
characteristic ______________________ sound.

113. Student clarinet models use ________________________ sonorous
materials such as artificial rubber.

114. The keys for the clarinet are usually ______________________
plated. It is common to have keys made from a mixture of metals such as
_____________________________, copper and zinc. This mixture allows
the keys to keep their silverish look.

115. The finest clarinets use pure silver keys and sometimes
_______________________________ plated keys.

116. Other materials used for the clarinet include the ________________ pads
to soften the sound made by the movement of the keys.

117. Also, cork lining may be used for ___________________________ the
joints or the separate parts of the clarinet.

118. The clarinet is a ______________________ reed instrument.

119. It is known as a single reed instrument because it has
____________________ piece of cane placed against the mouthpiece
that is kept in place by the ____________________________.

120. The clarinet has a mellow, yet smooth ________________ and
______________________.
121. The clarinet notes, or pitches, are controlled by a 
_____________________________ of keys that are attached to the body.

122. The clarinet is a versatile instrument that can be featured in 
_____________________ and popular styles because it is capable of 
playing all ___________________________ ranges.

123. The clarinet was one of __________________________ favorite 
instruments, and his ________________________ for clarinet is one of 
the most beautiful pieces that he ever wrote.

124. The clarinet is the most important _____________________ instrument 
in the woodwind family within the symphony orchestra.

125. The ________________ of the clarinet is perfectly fitted for the 
bold and majestic melodies of the symphonic repertoire.

126. Clarinets are commonly associated with the sounds of 
__________________, Dixieland and other popular music genres 
because of its ________________________ and smooth sounds.

127. The clarinet is known as the most versatile woodwind instrument 
because it is capable of playing _______________ at different loudness 
levels. It can also play brilliant and difficult passages with 
_____________________________.

128. It is featured often in the orchestra as a ________________ instrument 
for its extended range of ______________ octaves.

129. Clarinetists often use a technique called ________________ 
fingerings. This technique allows the player to use an unusual fingering to
play a passage that otherwise could be _______________ to play or
even _________________.

130. Double reed instruments have been present since
______________________________ times. However, the
____________________ is a rather new instrument since references to it go
back for approximately ____________________ years.

131. French luthiers developed an instrument very similar to the bassoon
called the _________________ during the latter part of the 17th
century.

132. The _________________ was probably developed during the
__________________ century.

133. The bassoon underwent major changes during the 19th century by
_________________________ makers.

134. The term bassoon comes from the French basson with means
______________ bass or big bass sound.

135. Dulcian is a Latin word that translates to English as
“________________________ and ________________________”.

136. In German the bassoon is called fagot, in Italy is called the
__________________________.

137. The dulcian was an instrument that shared many similarities with the
________________________ bassoon.

138. The use of the dulcian increased throughout ____________________
as composers used it in many of their compositions.
139. In the 19th century, the bassoon went through several changes that 
______________________ keys, changed the size of the instrument, and 
provided a more precise ______________________ that allowed 
players to be more in tune with other more 
______________________________ woodwind instruments.

140. Adam Heckel was the __________________________ of this new 
mechanism known as the Heckel system. This innovation allowed the 
bassoonist to play more in tune by using an ______________________
fingering system.

141. Modern bassoons are usually made of maple, rosewood, 
______________________________, or plastic.

142. Maple wood bassoons produce the ________________ and most 
______________________ sound.

143. The student model bassoons are made of 
______________________________ material and are considerably 
______________________ expensive although they are more 
______________________________ to the beginning student’s use and abuse.

144. It is considered the ______________________ voice of the woodwind 
family.

145. One who plays the bassoon is called a 
______________________________.
146. The role of the bassoon is to provide a ________________ foundation for the woodwind family as well as for the ________________ symphony orchestra.

147. The instrument is very versatile, as it is also capable of producing ________________ and warm melodies when used as a solo instrument. Generally, a symphony orchestra uses ________________ bassoonists as regular members of the orchestra.

148. The bassoon is a ________________ member of the woodwind quintet.

149. Musicians play the bassoon by ________________ their lips on the double reed, blowing through the instrument, and ________________ fingerings on the keys and holes to create ________________ tones.

150. The bassoon is mostly used as a ________________ and chamber music instrument.

151. Although the bassoon is not commonly played as a jazz instrument, it is occasionally performed in the symphonic ________________ genre.

152. It is common to hear the bassoon in jingle and commercial ________________.

153. Fluttertonging is an extended ________________ commonly used in ________________ and popular music genres.

154. Other woodwind and brass instruments use this technique, which require the player to ________________ their tongue as they play their
instrument to add a “frrrr” type of noise on ________________ of the musical note being played.

155. The contrabassoon is a rather ________________ instrument that is used occasionally by composers for its dark and sinister sounds.

156. Egyptians used double reed instruments made of pressed ________________ straws inserted into a small pipe.

157. These ancient Egyptian instruments used ________________ to produce sounds and were made in different sizes.

158. Alfranio Canon de Ferrara designed the modern ________________ of the bassoon.

159. De Ferrara constructed the instrument in such a way that the ________________ was facing upwards giving the instrument its ________________ look.

160. Contrabassoon makers used bassoon-making techniques to build the first contrabassoon in the later part of the ________________ century. It used the same construction principles as the bassoon.

161. However, the contrabassoon had a ________________ compact look because of its many folding wooden tubes.

162. As with all instrument prototypes, the contrabassoon had ________________ instead of keys.

163. Later, makers added ________________ to the instrument to facilitate its playing and ________________.
164. The contrabassoon has __________________ parts to its name.

In the previous lecture you learned that the origin of the word bassoon comes from the French basson with means grand bass or big bass sound.

165. The prefix contra means that the instrument sounds an __________________ lower than the bassoon

166. The __________________ were reed instruments with similar characteristics as the early Egyptian instruments.

167. The ancient Romans used the tibiae for their __________________ and religious events.

168. The contrabass sarrusophone is another __________________ of the contrabassoon.

169. Use of the instrument was discontinued because the sarrusophone had a __________________ tone quality and was not able to produce good intonation.

170. The Contrabassophone is another __________________ prototype of the contrabassoon.

171. Modern __________________ are usually made of maple, rosewood, ebonite, or plastic.

172. The __________________ wood contrabassoons are considered to produce the __________________ and most professional sounds.

173. The contrabassoon is a double reed instrument that belongs to the __________________ group of the woodwind family.
174. It is similar to the bassoon, but it sounds an octave ________________.

175. The contrabassoon has ________________ feet of tubing and is 10 feet long when all the parts are joined together.

176. The contrabassoon instrument uses a ________________ fingering than the bassoon.

177. The sounds produced by the contrabassoon are very ________________ and ________________.

178. The contrabassoon is the ____________________________ voice of the woodwind family. However, the instrument does ____________________________ play lower than the tuba.

179. Generally, the contrabassoon plays the same notes as the bassoon, the double bass, the bass trombone and the tuba. This is known as ____________________________ the sound.

180. The contrabassoon is ________________ used in the symphony orchestra.

181. However, some Romantic composers of the 19th century used the instrument because of its ________________, evil and sometimes graceless sound. When it is used, it reinforces the sounds of the instruments it doubles, providing an ostentatious and voluptuous sound.
182. Key clicks are an extended technique that is done quite effectively on the contrabassoon because of its _______________________ and resounding characteristics.

183. The performer must click on the instrument keys _______________________ blowing air through the contrabassoon.

184. The result is a _______________________ and loud pitched sound that resonates _______________________ of the instrument. It is used as a sound effect for _______________________ and avant garde music.