

	2017/71/011-1, 11
17.	<ul> <li>දී ඇති අලංකරණය හඳුන්වා දෙන්නේ පහත කුමක් මගින් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஒர்ணமென்ற் இனை விவரிப்பது எது?</li> <li>Which of the following describes the given ornament?</li> <li>(1) Mordent</li> <li>(2) Acciaccatura</li> <li>(3) Inverted turn</li> <li>(4) Arpeggio</li> </ul>
18.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් කුමන කේඩන්සය ටොනික් සිට ඩොමිනන්ට් කෝඩය පාවිච්චි කරන්නේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ரொனிக் தொடக்கம் டொமினன்ற் கோட் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி உருவான கேடன்ஸ் எது? Which of the following cadence is made up of the chords tonic to dominant? (1) Interrupted cadence (2) Perfect cadence (3) Plagal cadence (4) Imperfect cadence
19.	ස්වරයකට ඉහලින් තිතක් 📍 මගින් නිරූපණය වන්නේ කුමක් ද?
	ஸ்வரத்துக்கு மேலாக ஒரு புள்ளி 🖡 என்பதனால் குறிப்பிடப்படுவது என்ன?
	<ul> <li>What is indicated by a dot above a note ?</li> <li>(1) Play the note with an accent</li> <li>(2) Play the note smoothly</li> <li>(3) Play the note detached</li> <li>(4) Play the note adding half its value to its length</li> </ul>
20.	දී ඇති ඒවා අතරින් එක රීඩයක් ඇත්තේ කුමන වාදා හාණ්ඩයට ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் தனி ரீட் இனைக் கொண்ட இசைக்கருவி எது? Which of the following is a single reed instrument?
	(1) Trumpet (2) Clarinet (3) Oboe (4) Bassoon
21.	වාදනය කරන ස්වරයට වඩා පර්ෆෙක්ට් පහක් පහළින් හඬ නංවන වාදා හාණ්ඩය වන්නේ කුමක් ද? இசைக்கப்படும் ஸ்வரத்தை விட ஐந்து பேர்பெக்ட் கீழாக ஒலி எழுப்பும் இசைக்கருவி எது? Which instrument sounds a perfect 5th lower than the played note? (1) Piccolo (2) Cor Anglais (3) Trumpet in Bb (4) Clarinet in A
22.	පහත ඒවා අතරින් ඩොන් සංගීත භාණ්ඩයක් වන්නේ කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ட்ரோன் இசைக்கருவி எது? Which of the following is the drone instrument? (1) Oboe (2) Mandoline (3) Tampura (4) Sitar
23.	දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය B ටම්පට් එකෙත් වාදනය වන විට ඇසෙත්තේ කුමත වරණයෙන් දැක්වෙන ආකාරයට ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பு B ட்ரம்பற் இல் இசைக்கப்படும்போது பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளவாறு கேட்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும்? Which of these would be heard when the given musical extract is played on a Trumpet in B??
×	$(3) \qquad (4) $
24.	දී ඇති ස්වරය වාදනය කරන ආකාරය දැක්වෙන්නේ කුමකින් ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்வரத்தை இசைக்கும் விதம் இவற்றில் எதில் விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது? Which illustrates the way the given note is played? (1) (2) (3) (4) (4)

25.	පහත දැක්වෙන කුමන පුකාශය නිවැරදි වේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் சரியான கூற்று எது? Which of the following is the correct statement? (1) The Trombone plays the soprano part in the Brass section (2) The Piccolo sounds an 8 <sup>ve</sup> higher than written. (3) The Conductor tunes the orchestra. (4) The Saxophone is an important instrument of the orchestra.
26.	දී ඇති වාකායට ගැළපෙන නිවැරදි රිද්මය ඇත්තේ මින් කුමන වරණයක ද? தரப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்துக்குப் பொருத்தமான சரியான சந்தம் இவற்றுள் எதில் உள்ளது? Which of the following would be the correct rhythm to match the given sentence? "Yankee doodle came to town, riding on a pony."
	$(1)  \frac{3}{4}  \mathbf{a}  \mathbf{a} $
	(2) $\begin{cases} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 $
27.	බැන්ජෝ එක භාවිත කරන්නේ මින් කුමක ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எதில் பஞ்சோ பயன்படுத்தப்படும்? Which of the following would use the Banjo? (1) Folk group (2) Pop group (3) Jazz band (4) Brass band
28.	<ul> <li>'இන්ලයිට් සෝනාටාව' රචනා කළ සංගීකඥයාගේ තවත් කෘතියක් වන්නේ පහත කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'மூன்லையிற் சொனற்றா' இனை இயற்றிய இசை ஆக்குநரின் மற்றுமொரு இசையாக்கம் எது?</li> <li>Which of the following is another composition by the composer of 'Moonlight Sonata'?</li> <li>(1) Nut cracker Suite</li> <li>(2) Mikrokosmos</li> <li>(3) Petroushka</li> <li>(4) Fidelio</li> </ul>
29.	'සිංඉං ඉන් ද රේන්' පුසිද්ධ ගීතය ඇතුළත් මියුසිකල් එක වන්නේ මින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'சிங்கிங் இன் த ரெயின்' என்ற பிரபல்யப் பாடல் அடங்கிய மியூசிகல் எது? Which of the following musicals has the popular song 'Singin' in the Rain'? (1) Mary Poppins (2) Wizard of Oz (3) Lion King (4) Sound of Music
30.	'රිටාඩැන්ඩො' යන තේරුමට විරුද්ධ අර්ථය දෙන්නේ කුමන පදය ද? 'ரிட்டாடன்டோ' என்பதன் எதிர்க்கருத்தைத் தரும் சொல் எது? Which term gives the opposite meaning of 'Ritardando'? (1) Crescendo (2) Larghetto (3) Vivace (4) Accelerando
31.	දී ඇති ඒවායින් 'පුොග්රෑම් සංගීතය' හා සම්බන්ධතාවයක් <b>නොදක්වන්නේ</b> කවරක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் 'புரோகிராம் மியூசிக்' உடன் <b>தொடர்பில்லாத</b> இசை ஆக்கம் எது? Which of the following compositions is <b>not</b> associated with 'Programme music'? (1) Pastoral Symphony (2) William Tell Overture (3) Scenes from childhood (4) 1812 Overture
32.	'ක්ලෙයාර් ඩි ලූන්' ලියූ සංගීතඥයා පහත සඳහන් අයගෙන් කවුරුන් ද? பின்வருவோரில் 'கிளயர் டி லூன்' இன் இசை ஆக்குனர் யார்? Which of the following is the composer of 'Clair de Lune'? (1) Liszt (2) Debussy (3) Gershwin (4) Schumann

33.	. නාඩගම් ගීතයක් වන්නේ මින් කුමක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் நாடகம் பாடல் எது?				
	Which is a song from a Nadagam?				
		2)	Danno Budunge		
	(3) Shantha Johnge Weediye Kade (4)	4)	Wasana dineki		
34.	பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எந்த மிருகத்தின் நடக்கும் விது Which animal's gait is described in the Thuranga Va	ið Inn	துரங்கா வன்னத்தில் எ	ນີ້າລາງ	க்கப்படுகிறது? Snake
25		,	1	. ,	
35.	. ඔකෙස්ටුල් කෘතියක් වන්නේ මින් කවරක් ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ஒகெஸ்ட்ரல் ஆக்கம் எது? Which is an orchestral composition?				
		2)	Gollywog's cake wal	k	
	(3) Lohengrin (4	4)	Bolero		
36.	. දී ඇති සංගීතඥයන් අතරින් ජෑස් සංගීතය සමග සබඳත பின்வரும் இசை ஆக்குநர்களில் ஜாஸ் இசையுடன் Which of the following composers is <b>not</b> associated	தெ	<b>ாடர்பில்லாதவர்</b> யார்?	?	
	(1) Louis Armstrong (2	2)	Prokofiev		
		4)	Duke Ellington		
37.	<ul> <li>පහත දැක්වෙන කුමක් වැරදී පුකාශශක් වේ ද? பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பிழையான கூற்று எது?</li> <li>Which of the following is a false statement?</li> <li>(1) MIDI is a standard way of connecting or</li> <li>(2) Synthesizers can record, edit replay music</li> <li>(3) DJs use a mixing desk to combine difference</li> <li>(4) Sampler is a piece of equipment that can</li> </ul>	e. ent	tracks.		ack bits of sound
38.	பின்வருவனவற்றுள் மன்டொலின் ஒன்றில் பொதுவாக குறிப்பிடுவது எது? Which of the following states the number of str (1) Four double metal strings (2	கப் ring	பயன்படுத்தப்படும் நர	гюца па п	5ளின் எண்ணிக்கையைக் mandolin?
39.	. පියානෝව පමණක් භාවිත කරන කෘති වර්ගය කුමක් ද?	>			
39.	பின்வருவனவற்றுள் பியானோ மாத்திரம் பயன்படுத்த Which composition uses only the Piano?		டும் இசை ஆக்கம் எத	5]?	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3)	Rag time	(4)	Be Bop
40.	. දී ඇති ඒවායින් ඩුම් කිට් එකට අයත් <b>නොවන්නේ</b> මින් කවර பின்வருவனவற்றுள் ட்ரம்கிற் இற்கு <b>உரித்தல்லாதது</b> Which of the following does not belong to a Drum k	តរួ	ы?		
-		3)	Tom tom	(4)	Conga drum
	* *	÷			
		•			
<u> </u>	*	_	17 බැසි සිවබ බලුන්න /		7 mil untit 7 / Saanaaa 7

ශී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව රහසායි இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் அந்தரங்கமானது අ.පො.ස. (සා.පෙළ) විභාගය - 2019 க.பொ.த (சா.தர)ப் பரீட்சை - 2019 විෂයය අංකය විෂයය සංශීනය ( අහදිග) 41 பாட இலக்கம் பாடம்

පුශ්න අංකය ඛානා இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය விடை இல.	පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය ඛාිজட இல.	පුශ්න අංකය வினா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකය බාිනා  இல.	පුශ්න අංකය ඛിனா இல.	පිළිතුරු අංකං ඛාිනා
01.	3	11.	4	21.		31.	
02.	2	12.	2	22.		32.	2
03.		13.	1	23.	1	33.	3
04.	3	14.	2	24.	4	34.	1
05.	2	15.	4	25.	2	35.	3,4
06.	3	16.	3	26.	3	36.	2
07.	1	17.	4	27.	1	37.	2
08.	4	18.		28.	4	38.	<u> </u>
09.	2	19.	3	29.	Any Answer	39.	3
10.	2	20.	2	30.	<u>4</u>	40.	4

I පතුය - පිළිතුරු

பனேச උපදෙස \_ பன පළතුංකට ලකුණු விசேட அறிவுறுத்தல் ∫ ஒரு சரியான விடைக்கு

புள்ளி வீதம்

= 80

இಲ் උතුණු / மொத்தப் புள்ளிகள்

02 × 40

පහත නිදසුනෙහි දක්වෙන පරිදි බහුවරණ උත්තරපතුයේ අවසාන තීරුවේ ලකුණු ඇතුළත් කරන්න.

கீழ் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கும் உதாரணத்திற்கு அமைய பல்தேர்வு வினாக்களுக்குரிய புள்ளிகளை பல்தேர்வு வினாப்பத்திரத்தின் இறுதியில் பதிக.

නිවැරදි පිළිතුරු සංඛාාව சரியான விடைகளின் தொகை 25 40 I පතුයේ මුළු ලකුණු பத்திரம் I இன் மொத்தப்புள்ளி

50	
80	

## UL/2017/41/5112-1,11

 පහත දී ඇති සංගීත බණ්ඩය අධායනය කර අසා ඇති පුශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள இசைப் பெயர்ப்பை அவதானித்து கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுதுக. Study the musical extract given below and answer the questions.

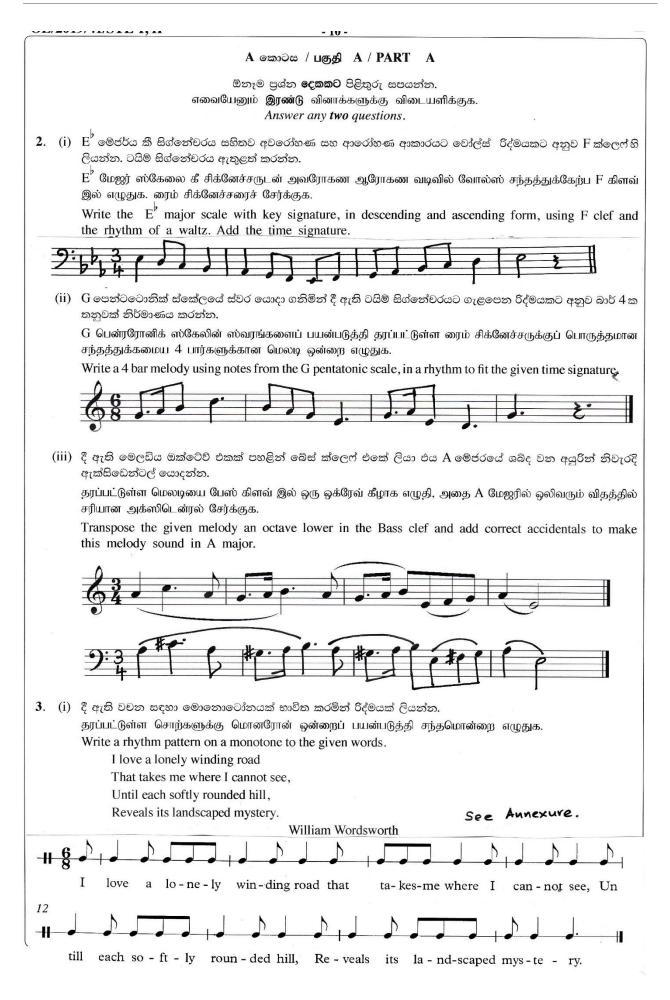


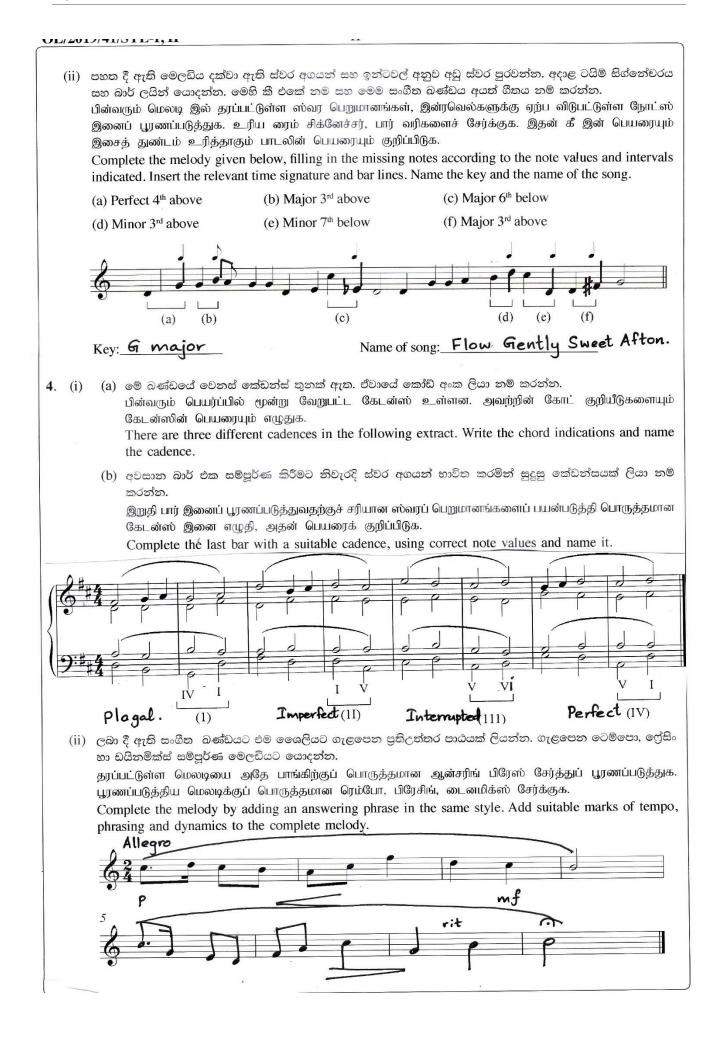




- (i) මෙම කෘතිය G මෙජර් ස්කේලයේ වේ. නිවැරදි කී සිග්නේවරය සංගීත පුස්තාරයේ අදාළ පරිදි ඇතුළත් කරන්න. இந்த ஆக்கம் G மேஜர் ஸ்கேல் இலுள்ளது. சரியான கீ சிக்னேச்சரை இசை ஸ்கோருக்குப் பொருத்தமாக உட்புகுத்துக.
  - This piece is in G major. Insert the correct key signature appropriately in the music score.
- (ii) මෙහි ටයිම් සිග්නේචරය තීරණය කර ස්වර පුස්තාරයේම ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
   இதன் ரைம் சிக்னேச்சரைத் தீர்மானித்து அதை ஸ்வர ஸ்கோரில் உட்புகுத்துக.
   Decide on the time signature and insert it in the score.
- - உரிய பார் இலக்கங்களைக் குறிப்பிடுக.

UL/201	/41/51E-1,11 - y-
(iv)	லம் අංක 1 සහ 8 අතර ටොනික් කී එකේ ඇති කේඩන්ස් එක 'A' ලෙස ලකුණු කර කේඩන්සය නම් කරන්න. 1ார் இலக்கம் 1 - 8 வரை ரொனிக் கீ இல் உள்ள கேடன்ஸ் ஒன்றை 'A' எனக் குறிப்பிட்டு, கேடன்ஸின் பெயரைத் நருக.
	Find the cadence in the Tonic key between bars 1-8 and mark it as 'A' and name the cadence. Perfect Cadence $(V-T)$ bar 4.
(v)	මෙම කෘතියේ ෆෝම් එක කෙටියෙන් විස්තර කරන්න. මූந்த ஆக்கத்தின் போம் இனைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக. Briefly describe the form of this piece?
	Binary Form - Also known as two part form/AB form/Open
	form. Section A - Tonic key to Dominant key. Section B - Dominant key to Tonic key.
(vi)	මෙම කෘතියේ ටෙම්පො එක පැහැදිලි කරන්න.
	இந்த ஆக்கத்தின் ரெம்போ இனை விளக்குக. Explain the tempo of the piece
	Fast, Quick.
(vii)	මෙම කෘතිය රොමැන්ටික් යුගයට අයත් වේ. දී ඇති මාතෘකා සහ සංගීතඥයන් තුන්දෙනා අතරින් සුදුසු මාතෘකාව සහ සංගිතඥයා තෝරා ස්වර පුස්තාරයේ නියමිත ස්ථානයන්හි ඇතුළත් කරන්න.
30	இந்த ஆக்கம் ரொமான்டிக் காலத்திற்கு உரியது. தரப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்புகள், இசை ஆக்குநர் மூவர் என்பவற்றிலிருந்து பொருத்தமான தலைப்பையும் இசை ஆக்குநரையும் தெரிவுசெய்து ஸ்கோரில் பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் உட்புகுத்துக.
	This composition belongs to the Romantic period. From the three titles and the composers given below choose the most likely answers and insert them in the appropriate place in the score.
	<ul> <li>Title: Waltz of the Flowers, Serenade, <u>Soldiers' March</u></li> <li>Composer: Franze Schubert, Robert Schumann, Pyotr Tchaikovsky</li> </ul>
(viii)	லம் අංක 1 – 4 ඇති සංගීත ඛණ්ඩය එම කී එකේම දක්වා ඇති වාර ගණන කීය ද? பார் இலக்கம் 1 – 4 இலுள்ள இசைத் துண்டம் அந்தக் கீ உடன் எத்தனை தடவைகள் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது? How many times does the music of bars 1 – 4 appear in the same key throughout the piece?
	Three times.
(ix)	லம் අංක 17 ආරම්භ වන දෙවන කොටස නැවත වාදනය විය යුතු වේ. ඒ සඳහා අදාළ ස්ථානයේ රිපීට් සයින යොදන්න. பார் இலக்கம் 17 இல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் இரண்டாம் பகுதி மீண்டும் இசைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதற்காக இசையில் உரிய இடத்தில் ரிபீட குறியீட்டை இடுக. The second part of this piece, commencing at bar 17, should be repeated. Place the repeat signs at the correct place in the music.
(x)	මාර් අංක 17 සහ 18 හි රිද්මික් සහ හාර්මොනික් සැකිල්ල සමග බාර් අංක 29 සහ 30 සංසන්දනය කර එහි එක් සමානකමක් හා වෙනස්කමක් සඳහන් කරන්න.
	பார் இலக்கம் 17, 18 ஆகியவற்றை பார் இலக்கம் 29, 30 ஆகியவற்றுக்கிடையே சந்தம், ஹார்மோனிக் அமைப்பு என்பவற்றை ஒப்பிட்டு அவற்றிலுள்ள ஓர் ஒத்த தன்மையையும் ஒரு வேறுபட்ட தன்மையையும் தறிப்பிடுக. Compare the rhythm and harmonic structures of bars 17 and 18 with bars 29 and 30 and write a similarity and a difference.
	Rhythmic pattern is the same Notes are move in 8 <sup>ves</sup> ,
	Melodic pattern is different, Notes are transposed a major 2 <sup>nd</sup> lower.
	•



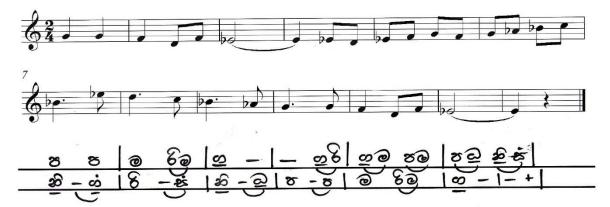


## **B** කොටස / பகுதி В / РАRT В ඕනෑම පුශ්න දෙකකට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න. எவையேனும் இ**ரண்டு** வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்குக. Answer any **two** questions.



(ii) இ ලංකාවේ ජාතික ගීතයේ දී ඇති බටහිර සංගීත ස්වර පුස්තාර පෙරදිග සංගීත ස්වර පුස්තාරගත කරන්න. இலங்கையின் தேசிய கீதத்தில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள மேலைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபை, கீழைத்தேய சங்கீத ஸ்வர வரைபாக மாற்றியமைக்குக.

Convert the given phrase in western notation of the Sri Lankan Anthem to oriental notation.



6. (i) දී ඇති ස්ටේව් එක භාවිත කරමින් මෙම සංගීත ඛණ්ඩය ෂෝට් ස්කෝර් කුමයට නැවත ලියන්න. தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இனைப் பயன்படுத்தி இந்த இசைத் துண்டத்தினை ஷோட் ஸ்கோர் முறையில் மீண்டும் எழுதுக.

Re-write this passage in short score using the given stave.



(ii) (a) C බ්ලූස් ස්කේලයේ ස්වර, දී ඇති ස්ටේවයේ ටුබල් ක්ලෙෆ් යොදා ලියන්න.
 C புளுஸ் ஸ்கேலின் ஸ்வரங்களைத் தரப்பட்டுள்ள ஸ்ரேவ் இன் ட்ரெபிள் கிளேவ் பயன்படுத்தி எழுதுக.
 Write the notes of the Blues scale on C in the given stave in the Treble clef.



- (b) ජෑස් සංගීතයේ වැදගත් ලක්ෂණයක් සඳහන් කරන්න. ஜாஸ் இசையின் முக்கிய பண்பொன்றைக் குறிப்பிடுக. State an important feature of Jazz music.
  - Syncopation and swing rhythm, Improvisation, Instrumental breaks, 12 bar blues chord pattern, using glissand
- (c) இனையீடுமின ஐவிலில் வுட்வின்ட் குடும்பத்துக்கு உரிய இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டின் பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அகெஸ்ரா ஒன்றில் வுட்வின்ட் குடும்பத்துக்கு உரிய இசைக்கருவிகள் இரண்டின் பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு, அவற்றைச் சுருக்கமாக விவரிக்குக.
  - Name two instruments that belong to the woodwind family in an orchestra and briefly describe each. (1) Piccolo, Flute, Oboe, English Horn, Clarinet, Bassoon,

Sec. Annexure. (2) 7. (i) පහත දී ඇති ඒවායින් එකක් උදාහරණ සහිතව විස්තර කරන්න. கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றினை உதாரணங்களுடன் விவரிக்குக. Explain one of the following with examples.

Vannam, Raga, Prashasthi

Vannam is a form of poetry associated with Kandyan dance forms. It describes arises objects seen and dancers perform to these background songs. There are 18 vannams. E.g. GajagaWannama, Thuraga, MayuraWannama etc..

**Raga** is a form of a scale used in the Hindusthani Classical music. Each raga has a given set of notes which helps to create a specific mood or atmosphere unique to a rage. E.g. Bhupali, Bilawal, Yeman, Kafi, Bageshree etc.

**Prashasthi**is a form of written poem or prose composed by the court poet to be recited or sung to please or praise the king.

E.g. Waramathisubacharithe, Deepadeepapathi, NomadithVikumpa, Lakshmi Buhujana ye, Chandanandakumkumaanjana

(ii) சலත සංගීත කෘති රචනා කළ සංගීතඥයන් නම් කරන්න. பின்வரும் ஆக்கங்களின் இசை ஆக்குநர்களின் பெயர்களை எழுதுக. Write the name of the composer of the following compositions.

	Composition	Composer
1	Young Person's Guide to the orchestra	Benjamin Britten
2	Rite of spring	Igor Stravinsky
3	The Entertainer	Scott Joplin.
4	Rhapsody in blue	George Gershwin.

(iii) (a) මෙම කෘතීන් කිනම් යුගයකට අයත් වේ ද?
 இந்த ஆக்கங்கள் எந்தக் காலத்துக்கு உரியனவாகும்?

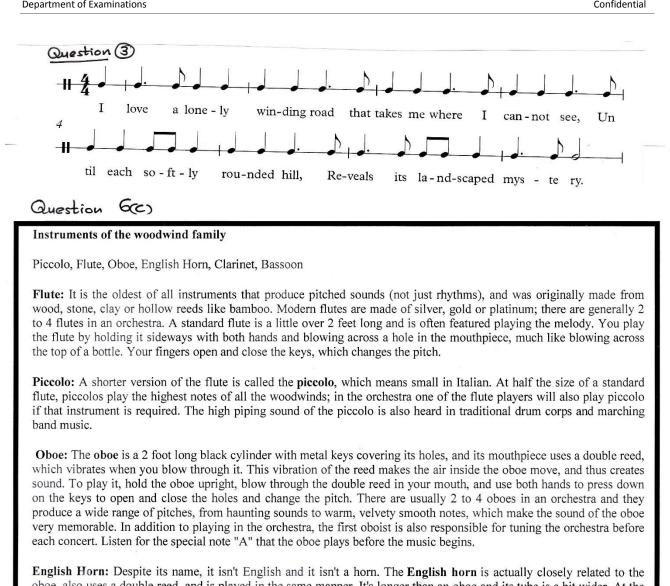
Into which period do these compositions belong?

Modern Period.

(b) මෙම යුගයට පොදු වූ ලක්ෂණ දෙකක් සඳහන් කරන්න. இக்காலத்திற்குரிய இரண்டு பொதுப் பண்புகளைக் குறிப்பிடுக. State two common features of this period.

Chromatic harmony, Unusual sound effects Dissonant and often harsh Syncopated rhythm, More percussion sounds, Improvisation, Atonality, Polytonality, Whole tone scales Note cluster, Polyrhythm, Twelve tone technique,

- - x Confidence in performance. x Creative skills are improved. x Develops Listening ability.
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oboe, also uses a double reed, and is played in the same manner. It's longer than an oboe and its tube is a bit wider. At the bottom end of the English horn it opens out into a rounded bell shape, which gives it a warmer, fuller sound. Because it's larger, the English horn also has a lower pitch range than an oboe. An oboe player will also play English horn if it is needed.

Clarinet: The clarinet could easily be mistaken for an oboe, except for the mouthpiece, which uses a single reed. Clarinets come in a number of different sizes, and the standard B-flat clarinet is just over 2 feet long. Some musical works require the clarinetist to play several types of clarinet in the same piece. The 2 to 4 clarinets in the orchestra play both melodies and harmonies, and they have a dark rich sound in their lower notes, while the upper part of the clarinet's range is bright and resonant. You play the clarinet as you do an oboe, by holding it upright, blowing through the reed, and using your hands to change the pitches by opening and closing the keys with your fingers.

Bass Clarinet: This is the grandfather of the clarinet family. The bass clarinet is so large that its top and bottom are bent to make it easier for musicians to hold and play. Its greater length allows it to play some of the lowest notes in the orchestra.

The **bassoon** is a long pipe, doubled in half, made of wood, with many keys. The bend in the pipe makes it possible for musicians to play it comfortably. If it were straight, the bassoon would be around 9 feet long! Like the oboe, the bassoon uses a double reed, which is fitted into a curved metal mouthpiece. There are 2 to 4 bassoons in an orchestra and they have a similar range to that of the cello. Bassoons usually play lower harmonies, but you will sometimes hear their hollow low notes featured in a melody. You play the bassoon by holding it upright and blowing through the double reed. The air travels down the tube and then makes a u-turn and goes up and out the top. Just like the oboe, you use both hands to press on the keys to open and close the holes and change the pitch.

Contrabassoon: It is a longer bassoon with a wider pipe. The contrabassoon is the grandfather of the wind section and is so much larger than a regular bassoon that its tube is doubled over twice to allow the player to hold it. It takes a lot of breath to make sound come out of such a long pipe! The lone contrabassoon plays the lowest notes in the entire orchestra.