



Product of Australia

Instruments

to trace, colour and label

by Beatrice Wilder

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Instruments Activity Book

A book of stringed instruments for students to trace and colour
as well as an opportunity for them to practice their correct handwriting style.

Download the pdf booklet for your state here:

[S.A. Book](#)

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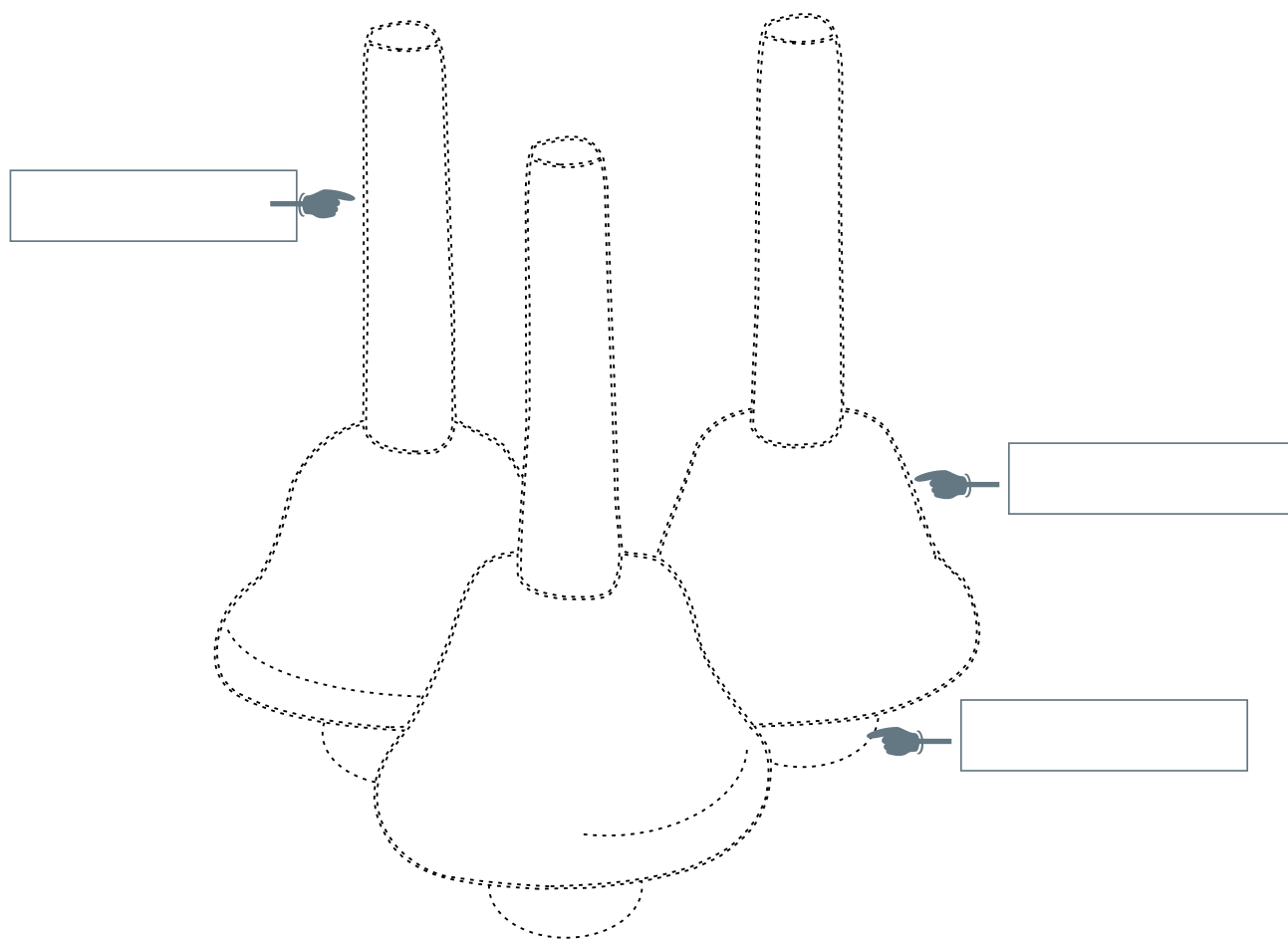


Instruments to Trace

1 - Hand Bells

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the handbells.
Many handbells have attractive designs on the bell.
Create your own design.



A handbell has three main parts. The bell, the handle and the clapper.

Sets of handbells are tuned so that they can be used to play melodies.

You can have a handbell choir, which is also called a handbell ensemble, or handbell team.

The bells range from low pitch to high pitch and are tuned chromatically.

Handbells are concussion idiophones, which means that they produce sound by being hit, not by being rubbed or shaken or plucked. The bell is hit by the clapper.

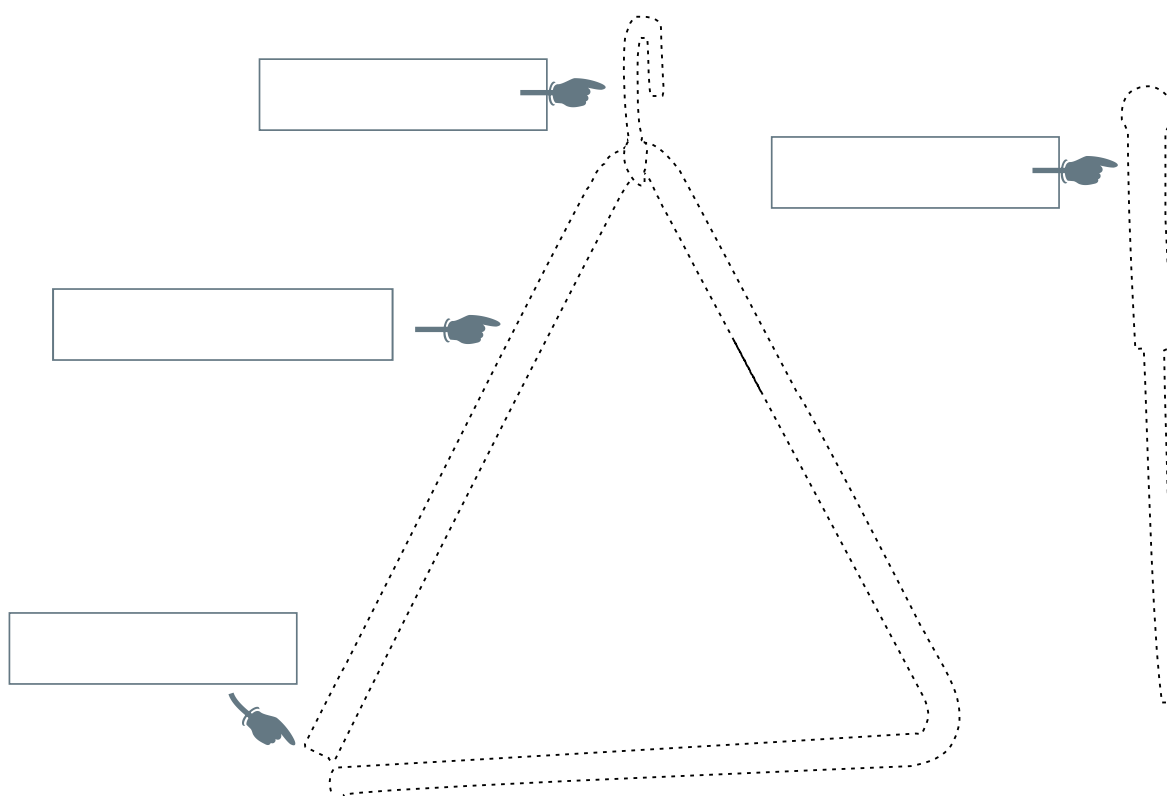


Instruments to Trace

2 - Triangle

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the triangle.



A triangle is usually made of steel but other metals can be used.

The shape is of an equilateral triangle, which means that the sides are of equal length.

It is open at one end so that the ends do not quite touch each other.

A triangle is held by a strap usually made of nylon or leather.

A beater is used to produce sound. The beater is usually made from the same metal as the triangle but sometimes, when a softer sound is needed, a drumstick is used.

The triangle is an idiophone.

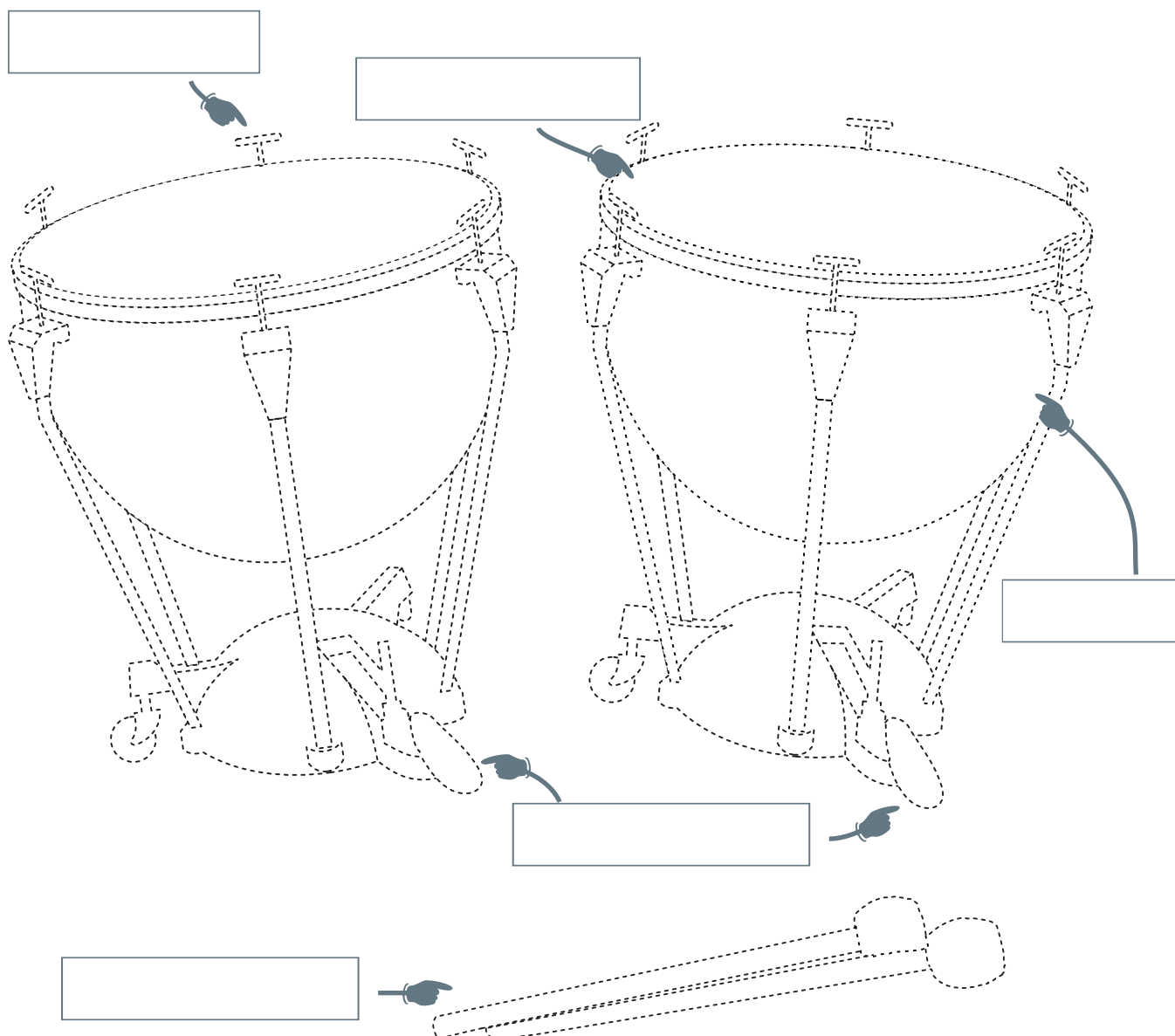


Instruments to Trace

3 - Timpani

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the timpani.



Timpani are also called kettledrums. Timpani is plural for timpano. We always use the plural because timpani are always played in sets of drums, never just one.

The bowl is traditionally made of copper but other metals are often used.

Timpani are membranophones, where the sound is produced by a vibrating membrane..

The top is called the drum head which is mostly made of skin but can be made of plastic.

Around the head there are tension rods so that the head can be loosened or tightened.

These days the tension is changed by means of the pedal.

Pairs of special drumsticks called timpani sticks or timpani mallets are used.

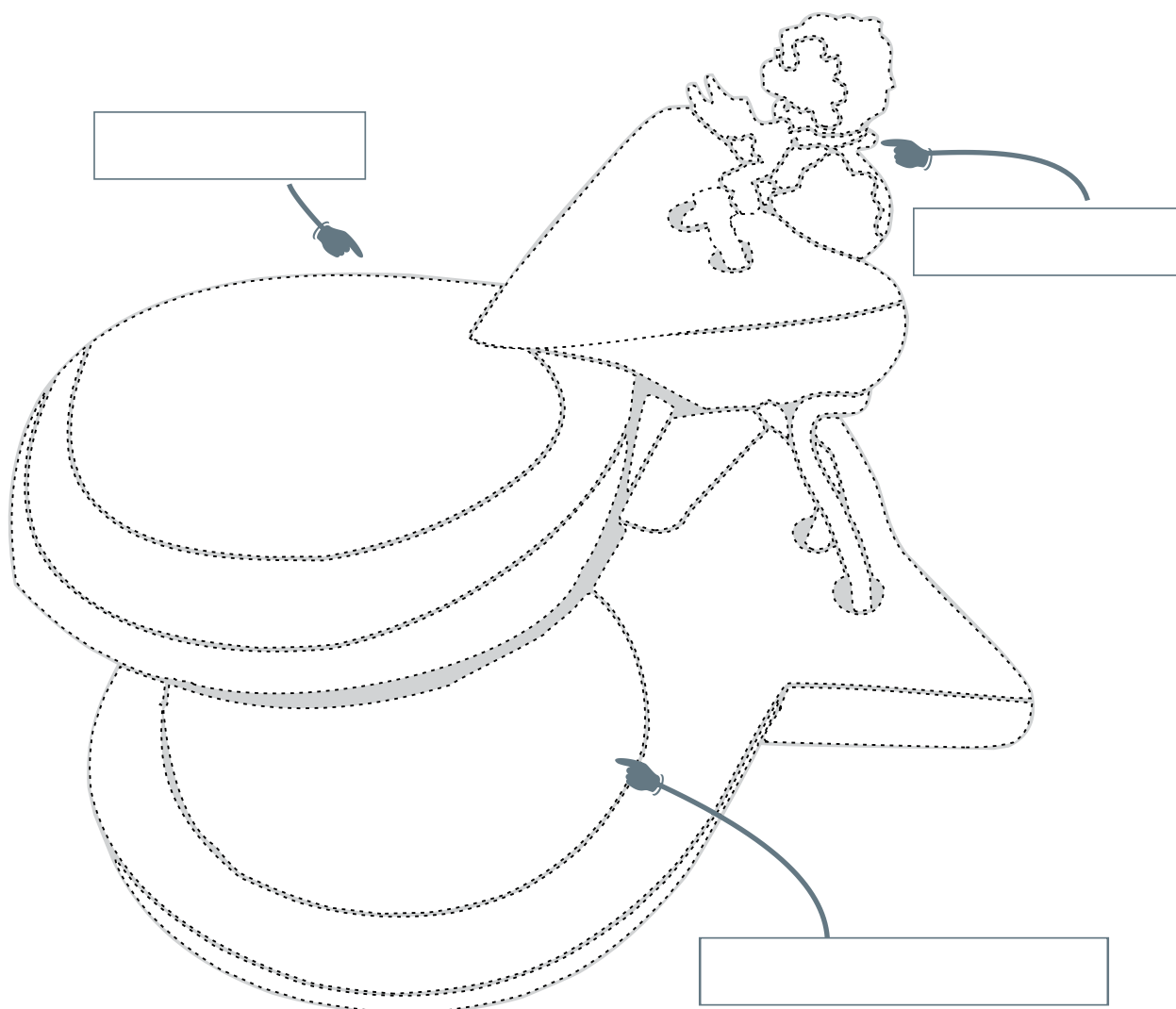
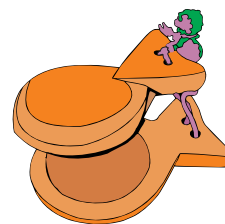


Instruments to Trace

4 - Castanets

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the castanets.



Castanets are often referred to as clackers. They are concussion idiophones.

They are used in pairs. Each pair is joined by a string. One pair is held in the palm of each hand with thumb holding the string to separate the shells, which are usually made from wood or plastic.

The concave bowls face each other to produce the sound.

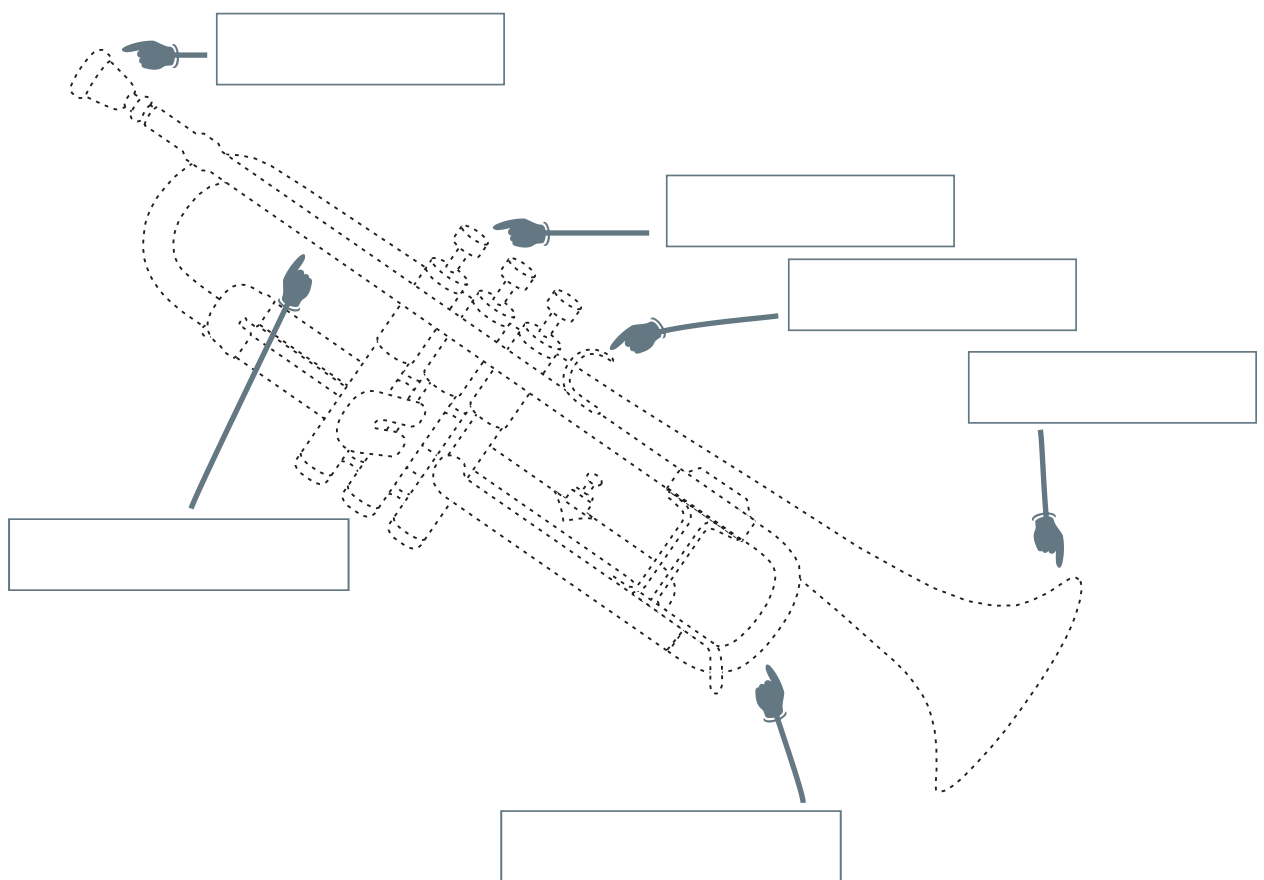


Instruments to Trace

5 - Trumpet

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the trumpet.



The trumpet is a brass instrument and an aerophone.

Air is blown in through the mouthpiece. The sound comes out at the bell.

The fingerhold helps the trumpeter to hold the trumpet and the piston valves are there to change the direction of the the air flow. The leadpipe is the tube that goes from the mouthpiece to the tuning slide.

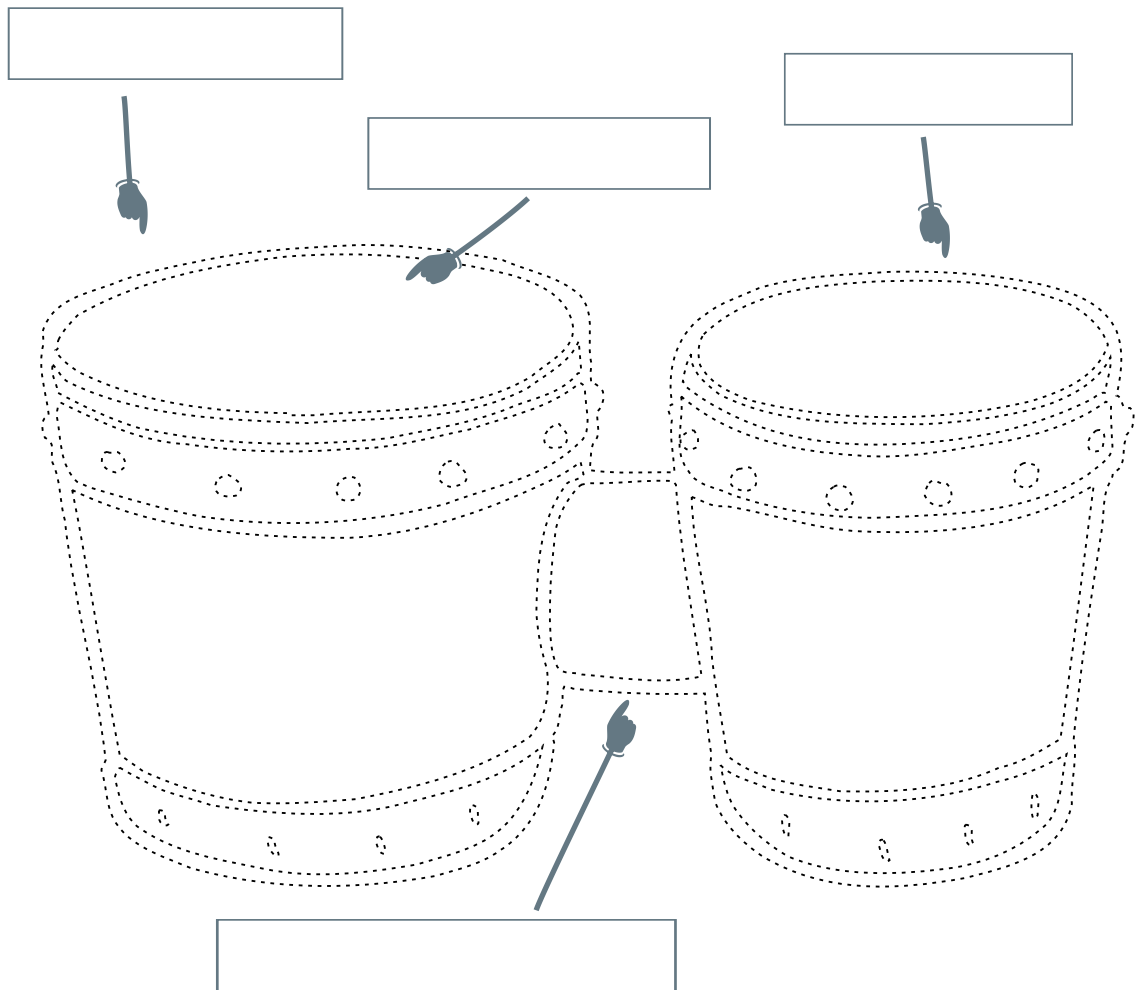


Instruments to Trace

6 - Bongo Drums

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the bongo drums.



Bongo drums are two round drums joined in the middle. They are membranophones.

Bongo drums are used in playing Latin American music but originated in Africa.

To play, the drummer holds the bongo drums between the thighs and plays by hand.

One drum is bigger than the other. The bigger one is called hembra and the smaller one is called macho. In Spanish, hembra means female and macho means male.

The drum head is traditionally made of animal skin.

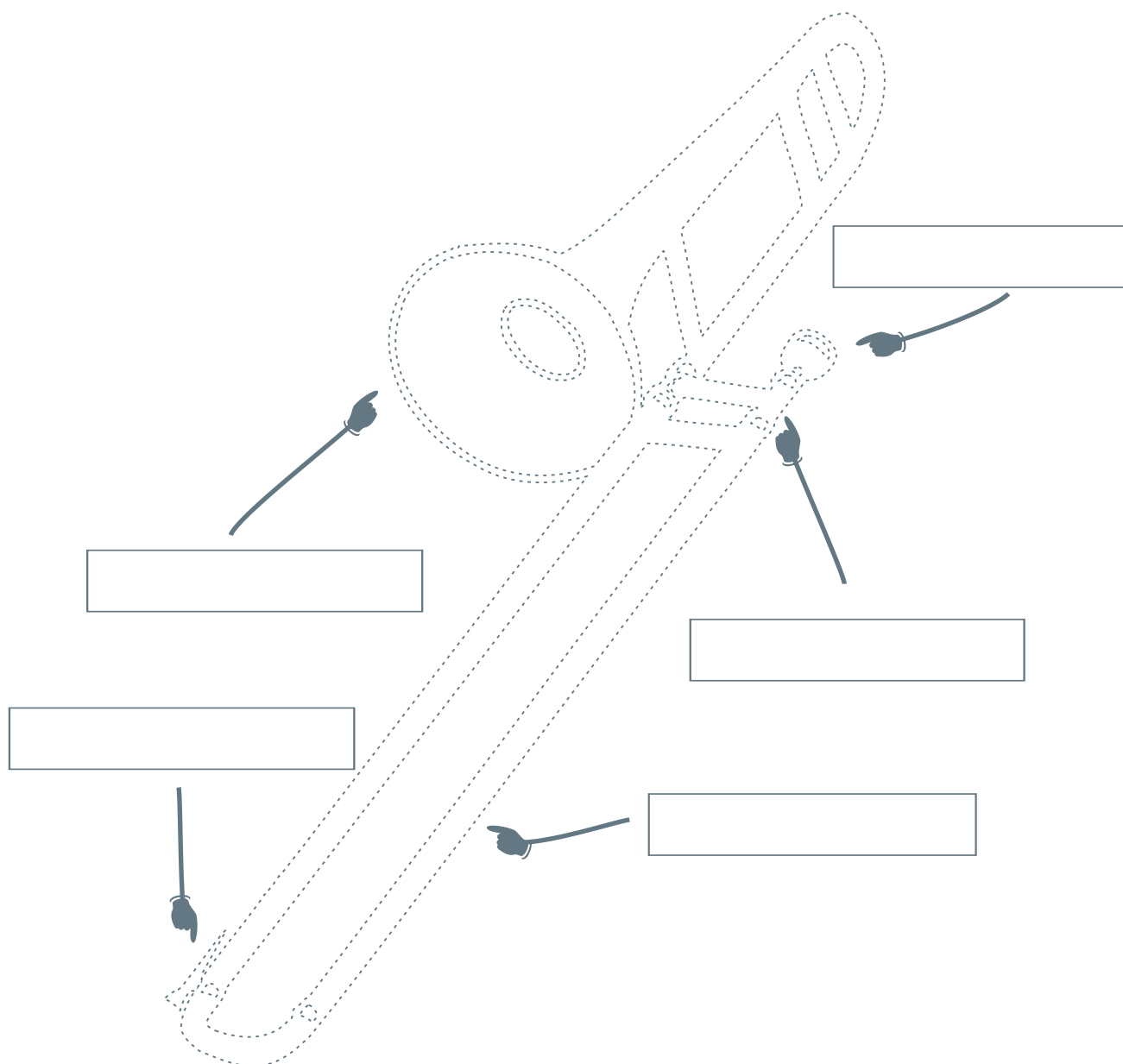


Instruments to Trace

7 - Trombone

Name

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the trombone.



The trombone is a brass instrument and an aerophone.

Air is blown in through the mouthpiece. The sound comes out at the bell.

The slide changes the length of the trombone, which also changes the pitch.

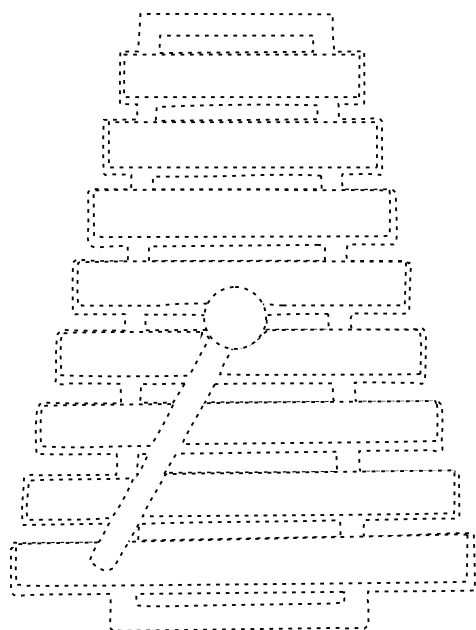
The water key is a little tap to release water or condensation that builds up inside the pipes. The leadpipe, which is the tube that connects to the mouthpiece and also connects to the slide.



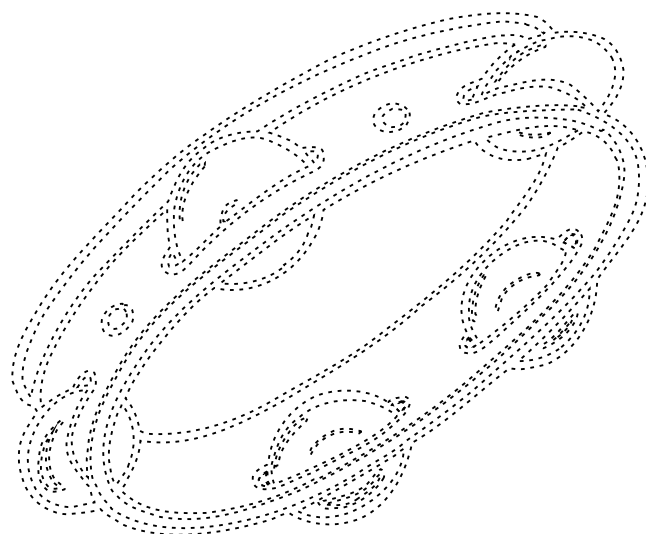
Instruments to Trace

8 - Four to Trace

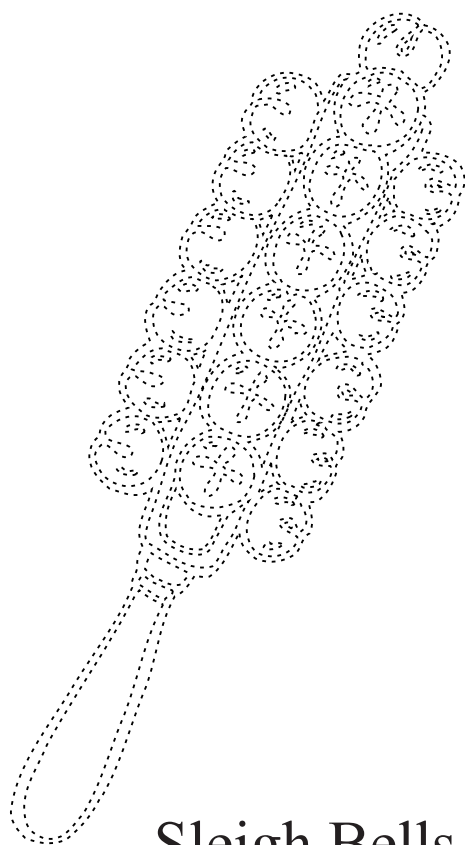
Name



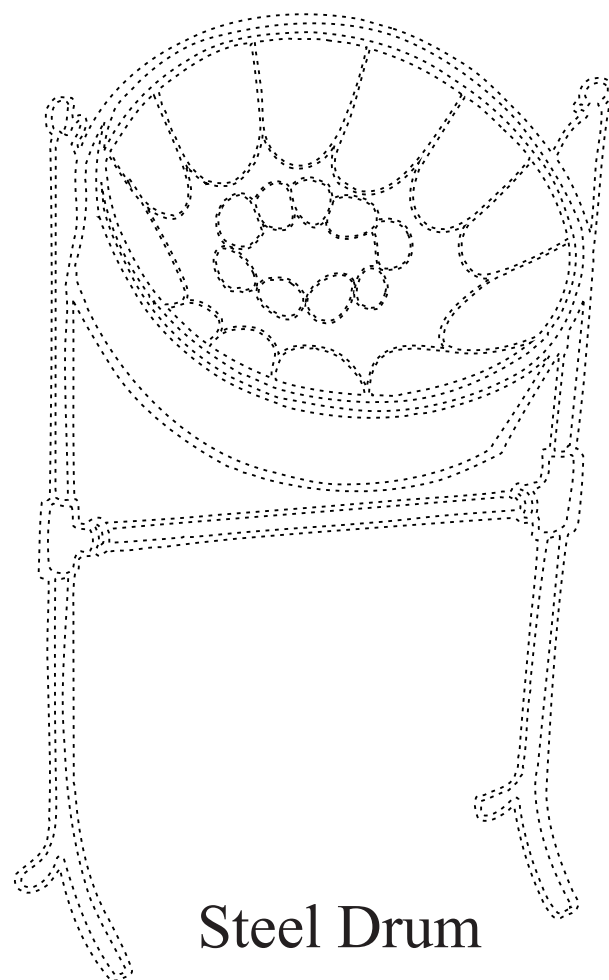
Metallophone



Tambourine



Sleigh Bells



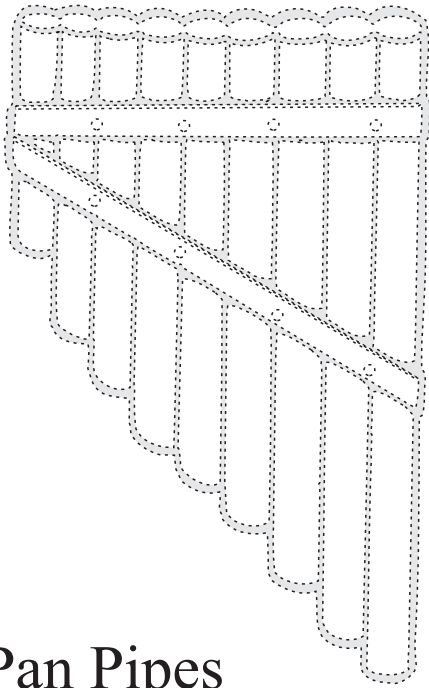
Steel Drum



Instruments to Trace

9 - Four More to Trace

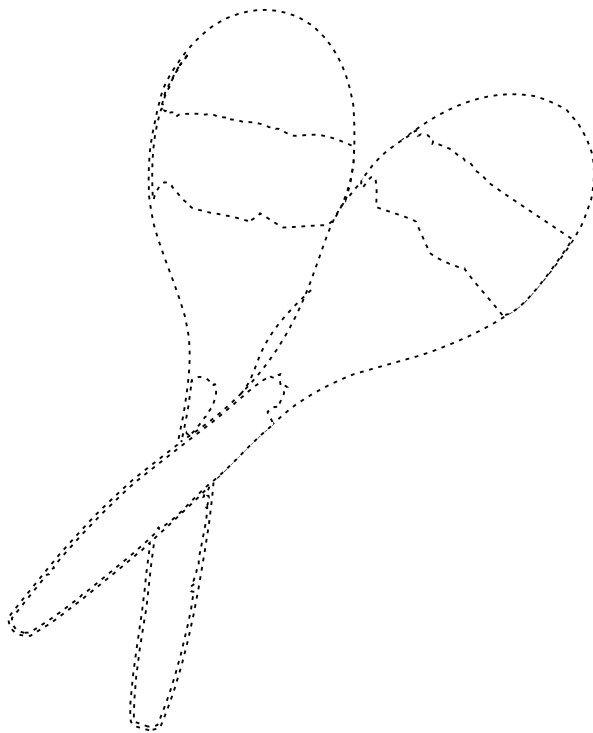
Name



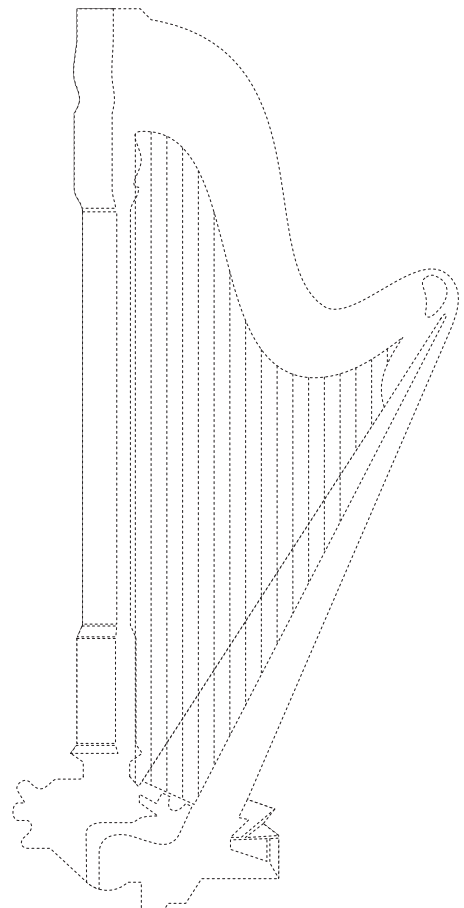
Pan Pipes
also called Pan Flute



French Horn



Maracas



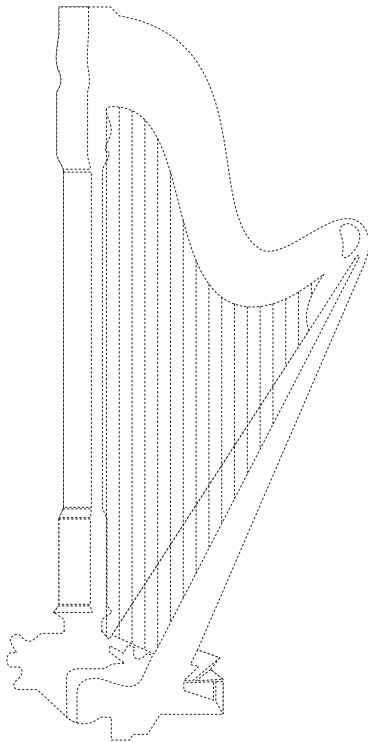
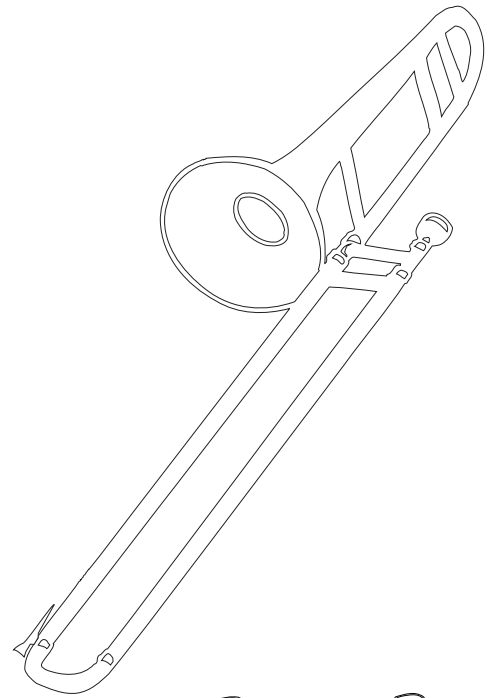
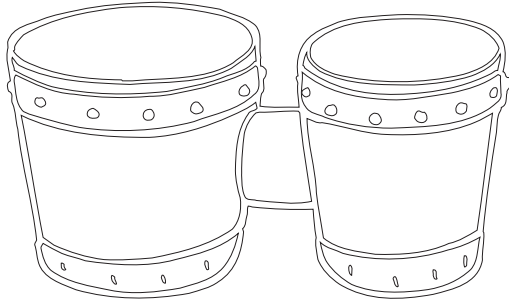
Harp



Instruments to Trace

10 - Connect Six

Name



Harp

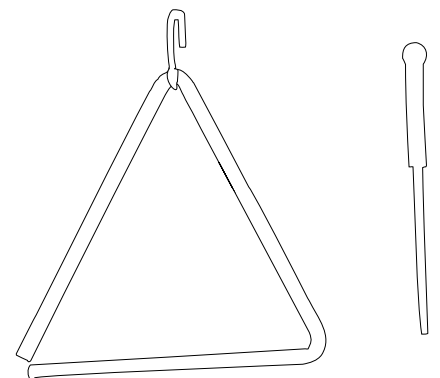
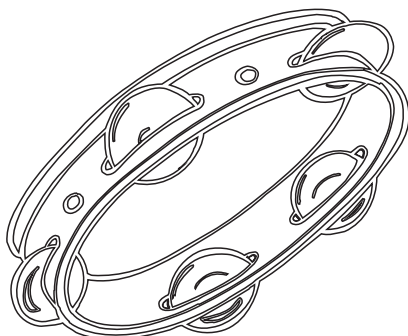
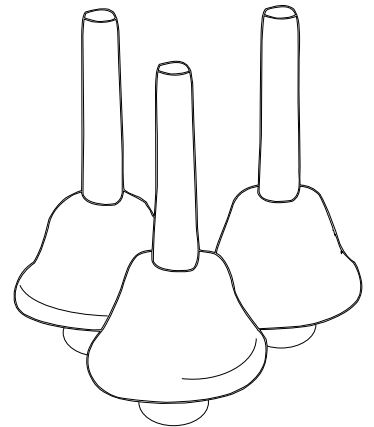
Bongo Drums

Trombone

Triangle

Tambourine

Hand bells



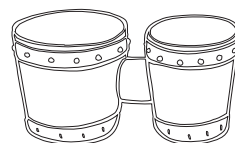
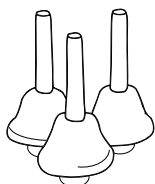
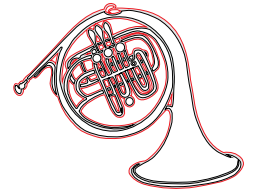
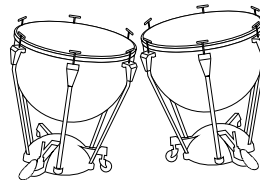
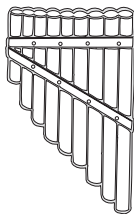
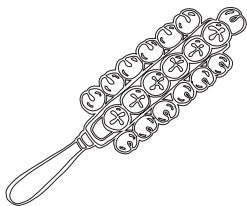
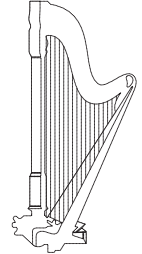
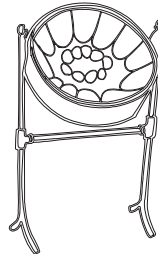
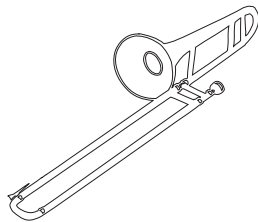
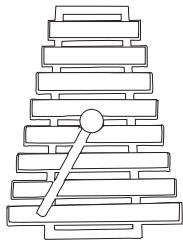
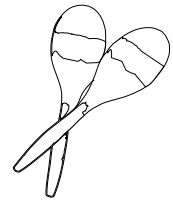
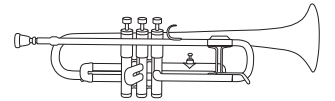
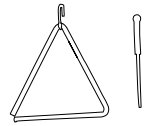


Instruments to Trace

11 - Word Search

Name

S S E A T S H O T T P M T S J
M T T L T I H A R E E M A M N
U E E O G G M O N T U C V R H
R E U N Y N M P A D A T I G A
D L Z M I B A L A R B H O I R
O D N M O R L I A N H E L V P
G R R N M O U M R C I I L S R
N U E U P X U O N T L O O L I
O M Q H S L L E B H G I E L S
B A O H X P R F X M W U S K N
M N T Z Z F C A S T A N E T S
E S E P I P N A P R M T W D D
S Q T R U M P E T S W N U X Q
L K Y B X H C O N B Y X H V R
R I Y Y I K Y R F L U M C J N

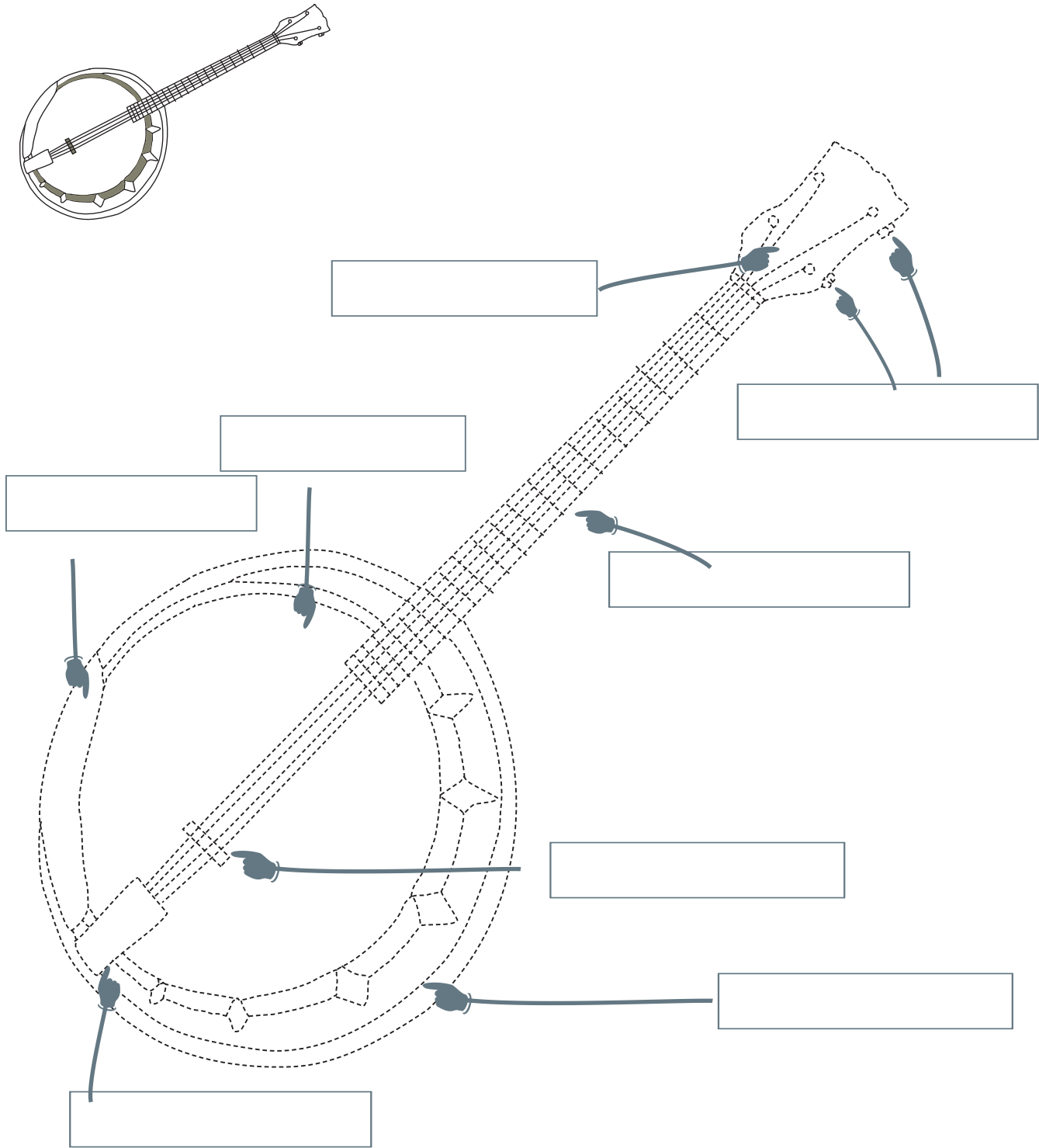




Instruments to Trace

12 - Banjo

Name

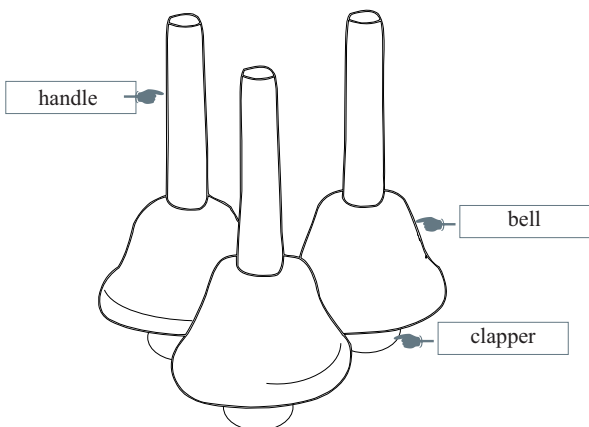
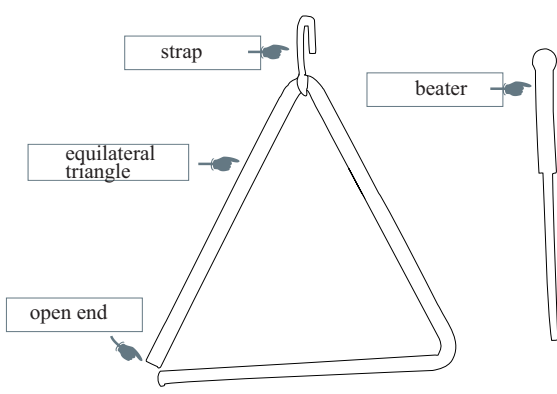
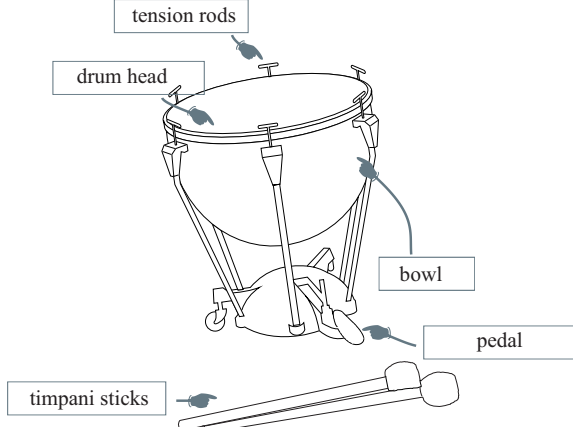
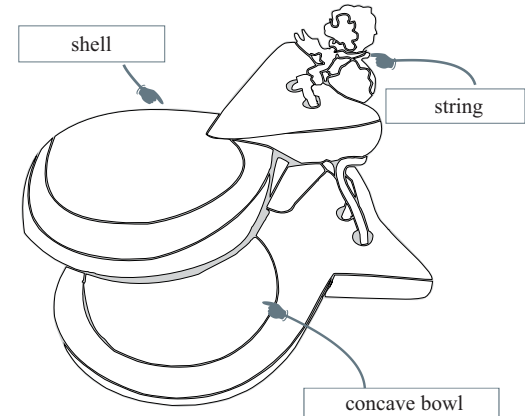
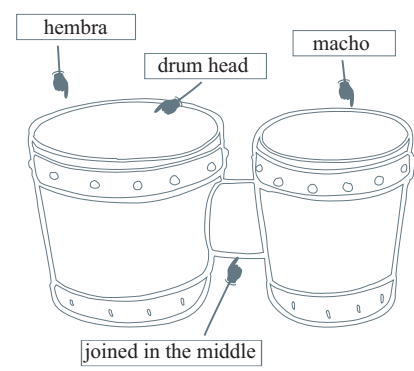
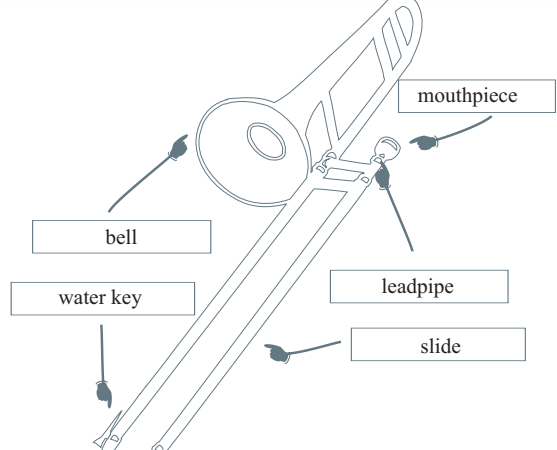
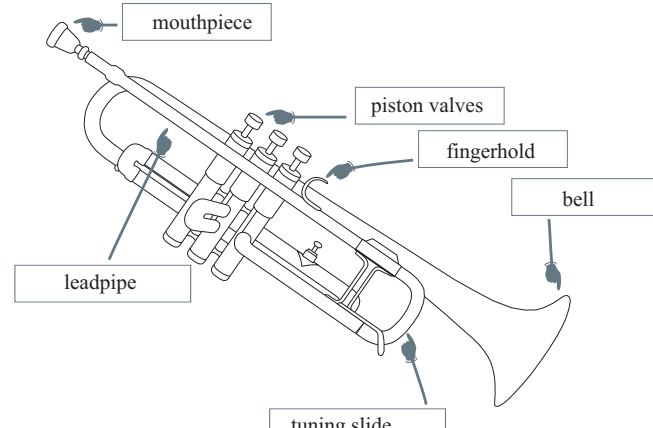
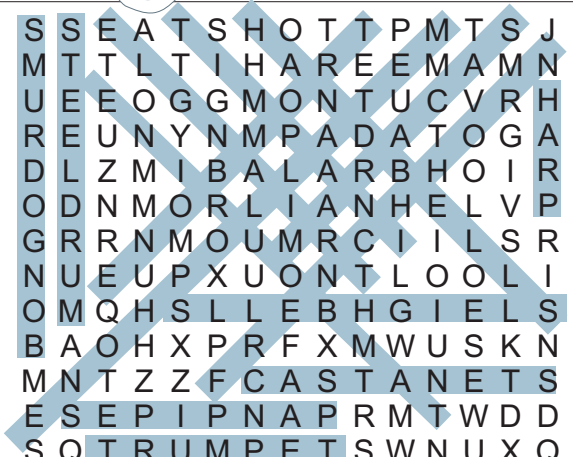


A banjo has a tensioned head, a bit like a drum head and it is usually called that. At the back is a resonator which helps to improve the sound and an arm rest to improve comfort for the musician. A banjo can have four, five or six strings that are connected at the bottom end at the tailpiece where they go across the bridge and stretch along the fingerboard to the headstock where they can be tightened or loosened by turning the tuning pegs.



Instruments to Trace

13 - Answers

	
	
	
	 <p>SQUAT</p>