Instruments
to trace, colour and label

by Beatrice Wilder

Contents
1. Handbells
2. Triangle
3. Timpani
4. Castanets
5. Trumpet
6. Bongo Drums
7. Trombone
8. Four to Trace
9. Four More to Trace
10. Connect Six
11. Word Search
12. Banjo
13. Answers
Copyright © Music Fun 2012

P.O. Box 342 Katoomba NSW 2780
19 Millyard Lane Katoomba 2780

Phone: (02) 4782 3073
Fax: (02) 4782 6362

Email: info@musicfun.net.au
Web: www.musicfun.net.au

Terms of use 2019

Except as permitted by the copyright law applicable to you, you may not reproduce or communicate any of the content on this website, including files downloadable from this website, without the permission of the copyright owner.

The Australian Copyright Act allows certain uses of content from the internet without the copyright owner's permission. This includes uses by educational institutions and by Commonwealth and State governments, provided fair compensation is paid. For more information, see www.copyright.com.au and www.copyright.org.au.

The owners of copyright in the content on this website may receive compensation for the use of their content by educational institutions and governments, including from licensing schemes managed by Copyright Agency.

We may change these terms of use from time to time. Check before re-using any content from this website.
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.
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.
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.
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.

Fill in the labels, trace and colour the castanets.
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 air flow. The leadpipe is the tube that goes from the mouthpiece to the tuning slide.
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.
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
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

- handle
- bell
- clapper
- strap
- equilateral triangle
- open end
- tension rods
- drum head
- bowl
- pedal
- timpani sticks
- shell
- string
- mouthpiece
- bell
- water key
- leadpipe
- slide
- joined in the middle
- hembra
- macho
- piston valves
- fingerhold
- tuning slide