Instruments of the Orchestra

THE STRING FAMILY includes violin, viola, cello, bass and harp. These instruments are made of wood and strings, and are played by vibrating the strings using a bow or plucking or striking with a finger.

THE WOODWIND FAMILY includes flute, oboe, clarinet, bassoon and saxophone. These instruments all have the same basic shape: a long tube with a mouthpiece at one end. The flute is played by blowing across a hole to create a vibration. Oboe, clarinet, bassoon and saxophone are all played by blowing air into a single or double reed attached to the mouthpiece, creating a vibration that results in sound.

THE BRASS FAMILY includes horn, trumpet, trombone, euphonium and tuba. To make a sound on any brass instrument, the player vibrates his or her lips against a mouthpiece, which is fitted into the instrument. The player can change pitch on a trumpet, horn or tuba by pressing on valves. Trombone players change pitch by moving the slide back and forth.

THE PERCUSSION FAMILY includes snare drum, bass drum, gong, triangle, xylophone, timpani and piano, among many others. Percussion instruments are struck, scraped or shaken.