

TIMBRE

REVIEW

1. Timbre can best be defined as

- the quality of sound that is not loudness and pitch
- the pitch of sound
- the volume of sound
- the dynamics of sound

2. Musical instruments usually produce

- sound waves
- overtones
- harmonics
- frequencies

3. The lowest frequency is an intimate relation with

- timbre
- pitch
- dynamics
- overtones

4. The remaining higher frequencies are called

- timbre
- pitch
- dynamics
- overtones

5. The timbre is also called

- tone color
- melody
- expression
- overtone

6. For bowed instruments such as violins and cellos, their tone quality, or timbre, is affected by

- where on the string the bow is placed
- how hard it's pressed against the string
- how quickly it's drawn across the string

7. For bowed instruments such as harp, guitar or banjo their tone quality, or timbre, is affected by

- striking the string nearer to one end harder
- striking the string nearer to one end softer

8. For wind instruments such as trumpet, oboe, clarinet, horn their tone quality, or timbre, is affected by

- the shape of your lips and mouth
- how hard you blow

9. Blowing harder creates harmonics that are

- louder
- softer

10. Blowing with less force creates a sound that is

- brighter
- darker

11. Striking a drum harder creates a sound that is

- brighter
- darker

12. Striking a drum near the edge makes overtones

- louder relative to the fundamental
- softer relative to the fundamental

13. Striking a drum near the center makes overtones

- louder relative to the fundamental
- softer relative to the fundamental