

TIMBRE...is all about the quality of sounds in music – the types of voices, instruments and technology and how they are used.

Strings: Violin, Viola, Cello, Double Bass, Harp

Pizzicato - 'plucked'.

Arco - 'bowed'.

Double stopping – one instrument playing 2 notes at the same time.

Tremolo – rapid bowing to give a dramatic effect.

Divisi – 2 parts in the same musical line.

Mutes – used to a 'dampen' the sound.

Woodwind: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Saxophone, Bassoon

Slurred – joining notes 'smoothly'.

Tongued – notes are separated, sounding 'defined'.

Brass: Trumpet, French Horn, Trombone, Tuba

Muted – when mutes are used to 'dampen' the sound.

Percussion: Timpani, Drum Kit, Snare Drum, Cymbal, Hand Held Percussion, Glockenspiel, Xylophone, Tabla, Dhol

Rim shot – when the rim and head of the drum are hit at the same time.

Drum roll – beats played in a rapid succession.

Keyboards: Piano, Organ, Harpsichord

Guitars: Classical /Spanish, Electric + Bass guitars, Sitar, Saranga, Tumbi

Distortion – effect which 'distorts' notes.

Slap bass – bouncing strings against the fret board.

Hammer-on – finger brought down sharply on a string.

Pitch bend – altering pitch of a note very slightly.

Voices: Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

A cappella – without accompaniment.

Falsetto - male voice in a higher range than usual.

Humming - vocal sound made with closed mouth.

Belt - lower, more powerful part of voice range.

Syllabic - one note for each syllable.

Rap - words spoken in a rhythmical way.

Melismatic - each syllable has a number of notes.

Scat - jazz singing, no words or nonsense words.

Vibrato - rapid, slight variation in pitch.

Backing vocals - singers providing extra harmonies.