



HOW GREAT TURTLE REBUILT THE WORLD

THIS CONCERT IS A JEUNESSES MUSICALES OF CANADA AND  CO-PRODUCTION.

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EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES



SUBJECT AREAS AND SUBJECT-SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE ARTS

- Core learning: Exercising critical judgment with regard to oral, written (study guide), visual (interpretive concert), and electronic texts
- **Competency 1** to read and listen to literary, popular, and information-based texts + **Competency 3** to represent her/his literacy in different media

GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Several components of the competencies as a whole:

- to construct his/her representation of space and time
- to recognize some characteristics of the social organization of a group
- to refer to aspects of everyday life here and elsewhere, from the past and the present
- to make connections of continuity with the present
- to be open to the diversity of societies and their territories
- to situate societies and their territories in space and time
- to recognize the main changes in the organization of a society and its territory

VISUAL ARTS

- Producing individual works in the visual arts
- Appreciating works of art, traditional artistic objects, media images, personal productions and those of classmates

MUSIC

All competencies



BROAD AREAS OF LEARNING

PERSONAL AND CAREER PLANNING

- Familiarity with the world of work, social roles, and trades and occupations

ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND CONSUMER RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Awareness of his/her environment
- Construction of a viable environment based on sustainable development

CITIZENSHIP AND COMMUNITY LIFE

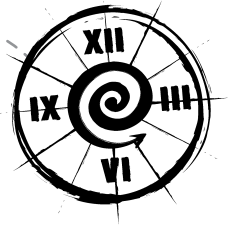
- Involvement in action in a spirit of cooperation and solidarity
- Culture and peace



CROSS-CURRICULAR COMPETENCIES

Through this guide, the concert, and your teaching, each of the cross-curricular competencies can be developed. We will simply draw your attention to the components that can be most touched upon:

- **Competency 1** To use information: all components + **Competency 3** To exercise critical judgement: all components + **Competency 4** To use creativity: all components + **Competency 5** To adopt effective work methods: all components + **Competency 7** To construct his/her identity: to make good use of his/her personal resources; to become aware of his/her place among others + **Competency 8** To cooperate with others: all components + **Competency 9** Communicate appropriately: all components



PERCUSSION THROUGH THE AGES A LOT MORE THAN JUST MUSIC!

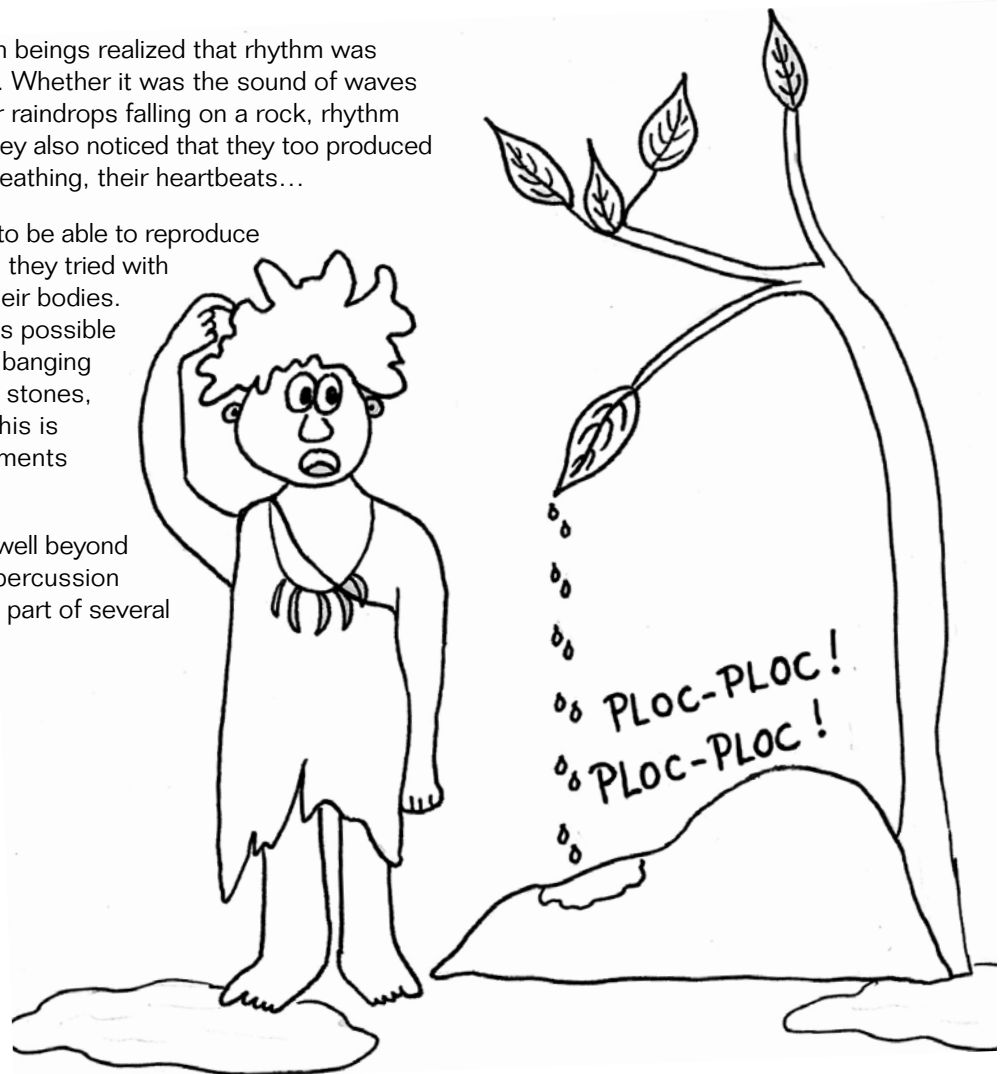
**IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO TRACE THE ORIGINS OF
PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, SINCE THEIR EXISTENCE
SEEMS TO DATE BACK TO THE DAWN OF MAN.**

**IN FACT, PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS WERE HUMANITY'S
FIRST MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**

In the beginning, the first human beings realized that rhythm was always present all around them. Whether it was the sound of waves in the sea, an animal's hoofs, or raindrops falling on a rock, rhythm was a part of their daily lives. They also noticed that they too produced rhythm: their footsteps, their breathing, their heartbeats...

Early humans therefore wanted to be able to reproduce the rhythms they heard. At first, they tried with their hands, their voices, and their bodies. They then discovered that it was possible to reproduce these rhythms by banging or rubbing together objects like stones, branches, bones, and shells. This is how the first percussion instruments were born.

Over time, their use developed well beyond a strictly musical purpose and percussion instruments gradually became a part of several aspects of human activity.



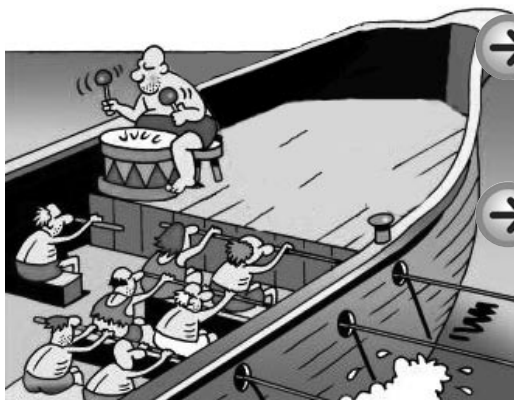


→ **RELIGION**

Most of the world's peoples, at one time or another in their history, used percussion for religious purposes. In fact, one of the roles played by percussion was to invoke gods and spirits. For example, Inuit fishermen and hunters used a drum, the **qilaut**, to ask the gods to protect them from the dangers of their occupations. Even today, certain cultures still use percussion in this way.

→ **SOCIAL LIFE**

In several of the world's populations, village life is organized around rituals made up of singing and dancing. These gatherings are a very important part of social life, and percussion instruments are present to lend rhythm to these events.



→ **COMMUNICATION**

On the African continent, the *talking drum* was used to send messages from one village to another. Long before the invention of the telephone and email, this drum enabled people to communicate with one another.

→ **TRANSPORTATION**

At a time when boats with motors did not exist, ships and galleys moved along through to the efforts of strong rowers. On board the boats, the steady rhythm of a drum allowed the rowers to stay in sync with one another.

→ **AT WAR**

In Europe, beginning in the Middle Ages, drums were used on the battlefield in order to send messages to the soldiers. When large troops moved, different rhythmic patterns were used to motivate and organize the soldiers' marching. Over time, the drum went on to become the favourite instrument of soldiers.

→ **TODAY...**

**PERCUSSION HAS BECOME AN
ESSENTIAL ELEMENT OF OUR MUSIC.**

**WITHOUT IT, JAZZ, POP, LATIN,
COUNTRY, HIP-HOP, AND ROCK
WOULD NOT BE THE SAME!**





THE COMPLEX WORLD OF PERCUSSION

1 HUNDREDS OF DIFFERENT INSTRUMENTS

IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO KNOW THE EXACT NUMBER OF PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS THAT EXIST, AS THEY ARE—AND HAVE BEEN—PRESENT IN EVERY CIVILIZATION SINCE THE DAWN OF TIME...

Certain percussion instruments may have disappeared, while others are yet to be invented. In addition, over the last fifty years or so, our openness to other cultures has allowed us to discover new instruments and to incorporate them in our music. So currently, we know of several hundred different percussion instruments—some 400 in fact, and perhaps more! It is beyond a doubt the largest and most varied family of musical instruments.

Now imagine how difficult this diversity of instruments makes the work of a professional percussionist who must master a great number of different instruments.

2 MEMBRANOPHONES AND IDIOPHONES

GENERALLY, THE EASIEST WAY TO CATEGORIZE PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS IS TO SEPARATE THEM INTO TWO CATEGORIES: MEMBRANOPHONES AND IDIOPHONES.

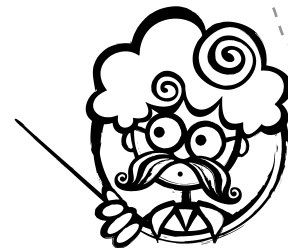
MEMBRANOPHONES

Membranophones produce sound through the vibration of a **stretched skin** or membrane. This skin may be made from a natural material, such as an animal hide, or from synthetic material, like plastic. Instruments in the membranophone family can be struck, either with the hands, or with drumsticks. They can also be rubbed. This category includes drums of all kinds.

IDIOPHONES

This category includes all percussion instruments that do not have a skin, like the maracas or the thunder sheet. Idiophones may be made out of wood, metal, plastic, and sometimes even out of glass. Certain idiophones can be **struck**, others are **shaken**, **scratched**, or **struck against each other**.

Did you know that the pitch of the sound produced by a membranophone depends on the size of the drum shell (the body of the instrument) and the tension of the skin? The bigger the drum shell, the deeper the sound will be; the more taut the skin is, the higher-pitched the sound will be.



3

DEFINITE AND INDEFINITE PITCH.

IT'S EASY TO THINK THAT PERCUSSIONISTS ARE SIMPLY HAPPY PLAYING RHYTHMS WITHOUT EVER PLAYING NOTES.

However, certain percussion instruments, like the marimba or the hang, produce clearly identifiable notes. We therefore call these **pitched percussion instruments** or instruments that produce a definite pitch. On the other hand, instruments that do not produce precise notes are called **unpitched percussion instruments** or instruments that produce an undetermined pitch. The qilaut is a good example, since it is impossible to know whether the sound it emits is a G sharp, a D, or a B flat.



Musical notation for instruments with definite pitch is done in the traditional way, with notes on a staff. So a score for marimba closely resembles a score for piano. However, a score for an instrument like a snare drum is made up of rhythms along a single line.



4

DRUMSTICKS



SEVERAL PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS REQUIRE THE USE OF DRUMSTICKS IN ORDER TO BE PLAYED. AND SINCE THERE ARE SEVERAL TYPES OF PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS, THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL TYPES OF DRUMSTICKS.

Usually made of wood, drumsticks can also be made out of plastic or metal. Their ends can be covered with tips of various sizes made out of felt, rubber, or even fur! For example, mallets are heavy wooden drumsticks with a felt tip that are ideal to use on a bass drum. Some drumsticks are known as brushes. They are made out of thin metal bristles on a handle. They are used on membranophones and certain metallic idiophones. But despite this wide variety of drumsticks, certain percussion instruments are simply played with the hands or fingers!



Percussionists choose their drumsticks according to the instrument they play, but also depending on the sound they want their instrument to produce. A felt-tipped drumstick will produce a sound that is less loud than a wooden drumstick. Also, the number of drumsticks used can vary from one instrument to another. When playing the marimba, percussionists usually use four drumsticks, but this number can sometimes go as high as six.





→ HOW GREAT TURTLE REBUILT THE WORLD

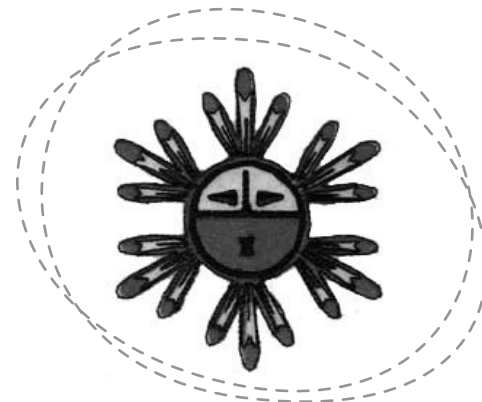
THE PLANET ISN'T DOING SO WELL. IN ORDER TO FIND A SOLUTION, THE SUN AND THE MOON

GET TOGETHER AND DECIDE TO SEND A TERRIBLE STORM DOWN ONTO THE EARTH, AND TO REBUILD

EVERYTHING, STARTING FROM SCRATCH.

BUT ONE QUESTION REMAINS: WHO SHOULD BE GIVEN THE TASK OF REBUILDING THE WORLD?

A flood takes place and Great Turtle wakes up alone on a tiny island. The Totem Tree that sits on the island tells Great Turtle that he has been chosen to rebuild the world. Great Turtle then gets to work, and from his efforts not only does life appear but music as well. Will he succeed in creating a world better than the previous one?



AMERINDIAN INSPIRATION

Everywhere around the planet, people have always felt the need to explain the origin of the world and of life through stories and legends. Close to home, the native people of North America felt this same need. The story of *How Great Turtle Rebuilt the World* is directly inspired by legends from various indigenous cultures, such as the Amerindian legend of *Tuwaqachi*. The concert also features a drum from the Canadian North.

THE RICH AMERINDIAN CULTURE IS

AN OBVIOUS SOURCE OF INSPIRATION.

INSTRUMENTS YOU WILL HEAR



→ HOW GREAT TURTLE REBUILT THE WORLD FEATURES A GREAT NUMBER OF PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS.

YOU WILL HEAR TRADITIONAL INSTRUMENTS, FOLK INSTRUMENTS, AND EVEN A FEW INSTRUMENTS THAT WERE JUST RECENTLY INVENTED.



DURING THE CONCERT, KEEP YOUR EYES WIDE OPEN AND LISTEN CAREFULLY!
YOU'LL BE SURPRISED TO FIND THAT MUSIC CAN COME FROM THE MOST
UNEXPECTED THINGS: FLOWER POTS, BAMBOO STALKS, THE HUMAN BODY,
AND EVEN... GARBAGE!

1 The main characters

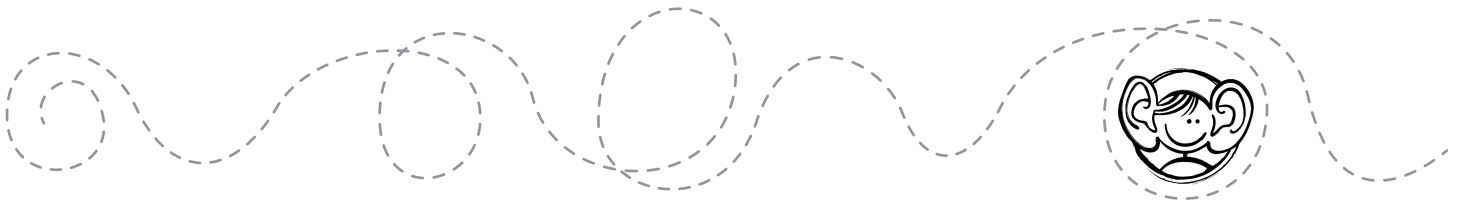
→ GREAT TURTLE



To represent our hero, two instruments are required: a hang (for the turtle shell) and a maraca (for the head). Don't be surprised if you've never heard of a **hang**, since it is a very recently created instrument that few people know about. In fact, the hang is a 21st century instrument! Two people from Berne, in Switzerland, invented it in the year 2000. The hang has a marvellous and surprising sound. It has eight notes and is played with the fingers or with mallets.

Maracas usually come in pairs. You have probably already seen and heard maracas. They are instruments in the shape of a calabash (a type of gourd) on the end of a wooden handle. They are shaken, causing many little dried seeds inside them to move and produce sound. Maracas are very popular in Latin music. In fact, a Central American tribe called the *Tainos* invented them.





THE SUN

A **bodhrán** is used to personify the sun. Originally from Ireland, in Europe, the bodhrán is a frame drum, meaning that it is simply made from a skin stretched over a round frame. It is played using both hands: while one hand strikes the skin with a stick, the other hand holds the instrument and alters the sound by changing the tension of the skin. The bodhrán is the instrument used to supply rhythm for traditional Irish dances. In the past, bodhráns were made out of goatskin; today synthetic materials are used instead.



THE MOON

A drum called the **qilaut** represents the moon. Made from caribou hide or synthetic material, this frame drum is from the Canadian far north, where it still plays a very important role. The qilaut is the instrument used to accompany Inuit singing, dancing, and celebrations. Since it is easy to use, it can be played by anyone: adults, children, and older people.



THE TOTEM TREE

The **Totem Tree** is made up of several elements. One part includes a metal structure from which several different instruments are suspended, and another part is made up of a **bass drum**. This large drum is very different from frame drums like the qilaut and the bodhrán. Made from two skins fitted on a large drum shell, the bass drum is often used in symphony orchestras, where it is placed on a stand and played with a large mallet. As you will see, in *How Great Turtle Rebuilt the World*, the musicians will also play the bass drum using their fingers.



2 Great Turtle's creations

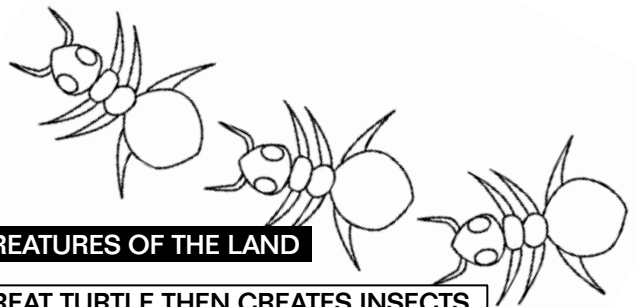
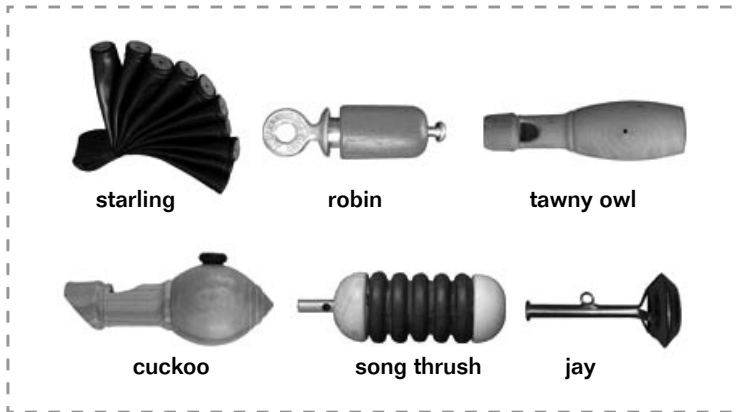
→ CREATURES OF THE SKY

TO BEGIN, GREAT TURTLE CREATES

VARIOUS SPECIES OF BIRDS.

To avoid a cacophony, Great Turtle decides to separate the birds into two categories: those that come out in the day, and those that come out at night.

In this portion of the concert, the featured instruments are **birdcalls**—little instruments that are used to imitate animal sounds. While hunters sometimes use birdcalls to attract their prey, they are most often used by ornithologists, people who specialize in the study of birds. They use them to study birdsong and bird behaviour. Birdcalls come in different shapes and imitate the song of robins, owls, ducks, and many more types of birds! In *How Great Turtle Rebuilt the World*, 21 different birdcalls will be used.



→ CREATURES OF THE LAND

GREAT TURTLE THEN CREATES INSECTS,

REPTILES, AND MAMMALS.

These different species are represented by a variety of simple objects: **terra cotta pots** (the same kind that gardeners use), as well as **wooden blocks**.



HUMAN BEINGS

GREAT TURTLE ALSO CREATES HUMAN BEINGS,
AND ALONG WITH THEM COME CITIES.



All of this new activity is represented by several instruments: the bass drum, the drum kit, the sixxen, and the marimba.

The drum kit is a set of drums and cymbals played by a single percussionist. The drum kit is a favourite instrument in jazz and pop music.

The sixxen is an instrument invented in 1978 by composer Iannis Xenakis for his work *Pléiades*. This instrument, which physically resembles a xylophone, is made up of several metal slats tuned according to a particular method. This is why the instrument may sound "off" to our ears. The word sixxen comes from "six" (the number) and "xen" (for Xenakis).

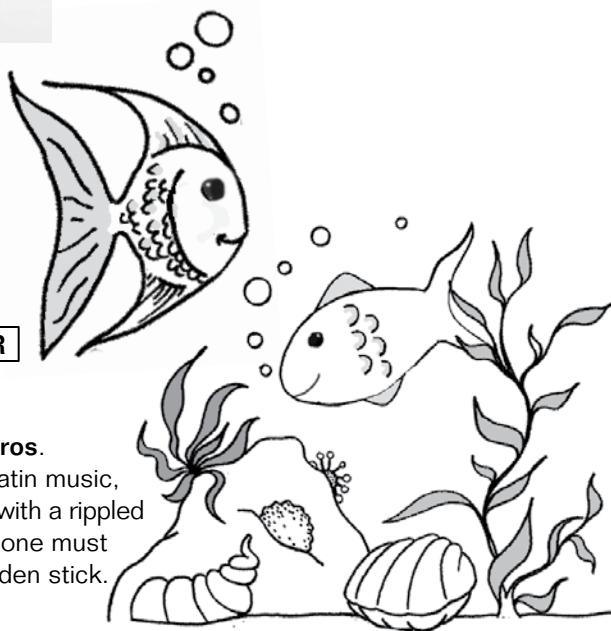
The marimba is an idiophone made up of wooden slats arranged in the same way as a piano keyboard. These wooden slats or keys are struck with mallets. As for the metal tubes underneath the instrument, they are resonators used to amplify the sound.



CREATURES OF THE SEA

FINALLY, GREAT TURTLE
CREATES FISH AND OTHER
MARINE CREATURES.

These are represented by **guiros**. A very popular instrument in Latin music, the guiro is made out of wood with a rippled or notched surface. To play it, one must scrape the surface with a wooden stick.





3 The events

→ THE STORM

THE STORM THAT DESTROYS THE WORLD IS A LONG AND TERRIBLE ONE.

IT CAUSES A HUGE FLOOD! AMONG THE OTHER INSTRUMENTS YOU WILL SEE

BEING PLAYED ARE THE TAM-TAM, THE THUNDER SHEET, THE BASS DRUM,

AND THREE OCEAN DRUMS.

Contrary to what we are often led to believe, the **tam-tam** is not an African drum—far from it. In fact, it's a large metal disc that is Asian in origin, which must be struck with a mallet. This instrument of indefinite pitch has a deep sound that really makes an impact!



The **thunder sheet** is a thin sheet of metal that, when shaken, produces a sound that closely approximates the sound of thunder. As for the **ocean drum**, it was created in 1971. Composer Olivier Messiaen invented this instrument specifically for his work *Des canyons aux étoiles*. The ocean drum is simply a drum filled with thousands of grains or small lead pellets. It is used to imitate the sound of waves on the sea.



→ THE CELEBRATION

GREAT TURTLE HAS

ACCOMPLISHED HIS TASK.

NOW HE CAN CELEBRATE!

In this part of the concert, you will be introduced to the **pandeiro**, a small frame drum fitted with tiny cymbals. You'll also hear the majority of the other instruments again, but it is above all the marimba, the hang, and the pandeiro that are featured.



→ CUT OUT AND COLLECT MUSIC CELEBRITIES FROM EACH STUDY GUIDE.



Les Percussions de Strasbourg

The ensemble *Les Percussions de Strasbourg*, from France, is renowned around the world. It is made up of six musicians who play only percussion instruments. In fact, these musicians play over 400 different percussion instruments! Through their collaborations with various composers, new instruments have been created, such as the Sixxen, for example. Since it was formed in 1962, this ensemble has premiered over 250 works and has recorded 10 albums.



Evelyn Glennie (1965-)

An extraordinary musician, Scottish percussionist Evelyn Glennie has been deaf since the age of 12! She “hears” music through the vibrations that go through her body. In addition to giving solo performances around the world, she lectures and teaches *master classes*. Many composers have written works especially for her.



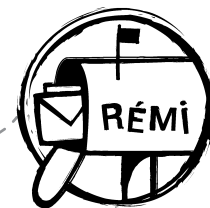
Sixtrum Percussion Ensemble

Sixtrum Percussion Ensemble was founded in Montreal in 2007. This professional ensemble is made up of six enthusiastic percussionists who aim to develop the wonderful world of percussion. Each year, Sixtrum premieres new works written by Canadian composers for audiences at their concerts in Canada and on tour. In some of these concerts, they also play electronic instruments to further expand their diverse universe of sound.



Keiko Abe (1937-)

Born in Japan, Keiko Abe is a great marimba virtuoso. She has even been called a primary figure in the development of marimba playing. In addition to frequently performing in concert, Keiko Abe has recorded 20 albums. Thanks to her, the marimba has become a solo instrument on a par with the violin or the piano. Keiko Abe is also known for her work as a composer, and her many works for the marimba are played around the world.



Dear Rémi,

I'm 11 years old and for three years now, I have been taking private piano lessons. I'm not too bad at it. But I would much rather play percussion. My parents have accepted my decision. The problem is: there are so many different percussion instruments that I don't quite know where to start. Can you help me out?

Cassandra

Dear Cassandra,

You're right. The world of percussion includes a multitude of different instruments, and it's not always easy to know where to start.

First of all, it is important to answer the following question: what kind of music do you want to play?

Do you like African rhythms or the rhythms of Latin music? Are you fascinated with modern percussion or by military band music? If you're not sure how to answer, do a little research to help narrow down your tastes in music. You can easily find videos of various music styles on the internet.

If you like African rhythms, you can learn to play a percussion instrument with a skin. You can probably find a private school in your area that offers an introduction to the various types of African drums.

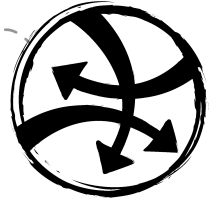
If you prefer military band music, you can join the percussion section of a drum and bugle corps. These percussion and brass instrument ensembles usually offer instruction in basic instrumental techniques.

Finally, you can also start private lessons with a classical percussion teacher who will introduce you to an instrument such as the snare drum. If you're lucky enough to attend a school that has a music program, you'll know that the teachers often put together percussion ensembles. You can thereby learn to play other percussion instruments and, above all, play along with other percussionists.

Rémi



MATCH-UP GAME



→ USING ARROWS, MATCH UP THE RIGHT DEFINITIONS WITH THE RIGHT ANSWERS.

GREAT TURTLE HAS FINISHED CREATING ALL LIVING THINGS. PHEW!

HE NOW HAS TO TACKLE THE WORLD OF PERCUSSION AND HE REALLY NEEDS YOUR HELP.

Wooden idiophone with a rippled surface that is scratched with a stick

Inuit drum made from caribou hide

Very large drum that is usually played with a mallet

Large metal disc of Asian origin that produces sound when struck with a mallet

Metal instrument with a very surprising sound, created in the 21st century

Drum filled with lead pellets, used to imitate the sound of the ocean

The frame drum that provides the rhythm for Irish folk dances

Bass drum

Guiro

Qilaut

Hang

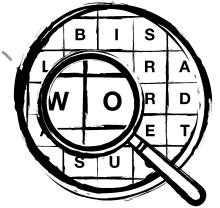
Bodhrán

Tam-tam

Ocean drum



THE SECRET WORD



→ SUBJECT: THE WORLD OF GREAT TURTLE

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

- AIR
- ANIMALS
- ART
- BIRDCALLS
- BEFALL
- BLOCK
- BODHRAN
- CELEBRATION
- CITIES
- CONCERT
- CULTURE
- DRUMSTICK
- DUMP
- EARTH
- FISH
- FLOOD
- FRAME
- GARBAGE
- HANG
- HEAR
- HOOF
- IDIOPHONE
- INSECTS
- ISLAND
- LEGEND
- MALLET
- MARACAS
- MEMBRANOPHONE
- METAL
- MOON
- MUSIC
- OWL
- PERCUSSION
- QILAUT
- RHYTHM
- SHAKE
- SIXXEN
- SKIN
- SUN
- THUNDER
- TOTEM
- TURTLE
- WATER
- WORLD
- WORK

→ Your answer: ----- PERCUSSION -----

→ THE PROJECT

AMERINDIANS AND NATURE

FOR THIS PROJECT, WE PROPOSE DOING A LITTLE RESEARCH ON THE SPECIAL CONNECTIONS THAT AMERINDIANS HAVE WITH NATURE.

BEGINNERS

Together with your teacher and classmates, find out about the importance of nature in Native art. First, read a few Amerindian legends together. Notice the place that animals and nature hold in these stories. Then, do the activity again while looking at some photos of Amerindian paintings and sculptures. What do you notice?

INTERMEDIATE

1. Start by selecting a North American Native community. You'll see that there are many to choose from, for example, the Haida Nation (west coast of Canada), the Hopi (south-west United States), or the Inuit (Canadian far north).
2. Try to get a better understanding of their attachment to the Earth. In order to do so, find out about their art: what are their songs and legends about? What is represented by their paintings and sculptures? Focus attention on the importance they place on animals, the sun, trees, and elements like wind, water, or fire. You will thereby have a better idea of what nature represents for them.
3. Once you have done this, get together with a few of your friends and discuss the research each of you has carried out: are there similarities from one Native group to another? Why do you think the Amerindian's relationship to nature is different than ours? What can we learn from them about respecting nature?

ADVANCED

4. To conclude, find out about the changes that Native peoples have experienced since the colonization of America. How do these people live today? Do they still have the same beliefs, the same habits, and the same rituals? Do you believe their relationship to nature is still the same, or has it changed?



TO YOUR INSTRUMENTS! READY? SET... PLAY!



GREAT TURTLE ARRIVES ON THE BEACH VERSION FOR STUDENTS

JOAO CATALAO - 2009

$\text{♩} = 100$

5

9

13

17

21

24

TO YOUR INSTRUMENTS! READY? SET... PLAY!



GREAT TURTLE ARRIVES ON THE BEACH

VERSION FOR STUDENTS WITH PIANO ACCOMPANIMENT

JOAO CATALAO - 2009

$\text{♩} = 100$

Piano

7

Pno.

13

Pno.

GREAT TURTLE'S THEME - MINOR KEY

20

Pno.



→ CREATE A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT USING RECYCLED OBJECTS!

YOU TOO CAN INVENT A NEW PERCUSSION INSTRUMENT! USE YOUR IMAGINATION AND SEEK OUT SOME NEW AND UNUSUAL SOUNDS.

1 FIND THE MATERIALS YOU WILL USE.

Ask your family or neighbours to provide you with old objects they are no longer using. Your project will give these objects a chance at a second life. Don't pass up anything, even if it seems really unusual. Don't forget that music can come from anywhere.

2 EXPERIMENT.

Spread out all the objects you've collected on the floor and test their musical potential. Hit them, shake them, bang them together, and scratch them! Also try to create combinations of different objects. Modify and combine the objects using tape, glue, scissors, or anything else that you think may be necessary. You'll create a unique instrument with an original sound. If you need to use drumsticks, don't forget that the type of drumsticks you use can change the sound of your instrument.

3 DECORATE.

A musical instrument is also a work of art! Make your instrument more attractive by decorating it in an original way. Take some inspiration from the Amerindians who decorate their drums with magnificent paintings. Try to hide the original identity of the objects you used. People will then be surprised by what's really hiding behind your instrument.

4 FIND A NAME FOR YOUR INSTRUMENT.

5 PUT ON A LITTLE CONCERT.

Present your creation to your class and to your family. Try to have them guess the origins of your instrument.

**THERE YOU GO!
YOU NOW HAVE AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.
GREAT TURTLE WILL BE VERY PROUD OF YOU!**

Note: Make sure not to throw out the objects you didn't end up using. Bring them to a recycling centre... someone else may be able to use them.



For more advanced students

Get together in groups of three or four and form an unconventional percussion ensemble. Compose an original piece of music for your ensemble.

GET READY FOR THE CONCERT



**YOU CAN KEEP THIS GUIDE AND REFER TO IT EVERY TIME
YOU GO TO AN OPERA OR CONCERT.**

It sets out various rules that you must follow before, during and after the concert, and information about applause, an ancient custom that has continued to this day.

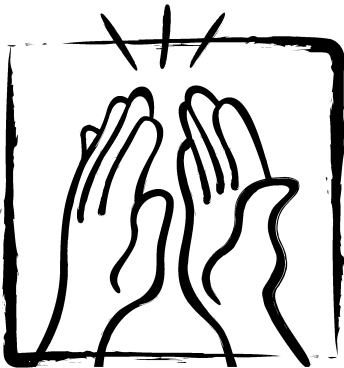
Read the guide carefully to become an experienced concertgoer!

CLAP YOUR HANDS

To show your appreciation during a concert, you can clap your hands.

In a concert, it is customary to applaud the performers at the end of each piece. If the piece is in several movements, you should wait for the end of the last movement and leave a moment of silence, just as the musicians leave a moment of silence between movements.

At the opera, a different system applies. The audience often applauds the singers at the end of a well-known or difficult aria, as well as applauding at the end of each Act. At jazz concerts, the audience often applauds the players after each solo improvisation.



1

BEFORE THE CONCERT

To make sure you don't distract the artists and audience, turn off any electronic device (watch, pager, cell phone, etc.)

Make sure you don't arrive late for the concert. It is preferable to arrive 10 to 15 minutes before the concert is scheduled to begin. This will give you time to read the program!



2

DURING THE CONCERT

To show your respect for the musicians and the audience, don't talk to the people next to you. Silence is essential to allow the musicians, and everybody at the concert, to concentrate.

Candies and sweets should only be eaten outside the concert hall. They can make a lot of noise and disturb your neighbours if you unwrap them during the concert.

Unless there's an emergency, never leave the concert hall during the performance. If possible, wait for the intermission.

The musicians on the stage are aware of everything going on in the hall and hear all the sounds made by the members of the audience. By keeping a respectful silence, you will allow the performers to give the best concert possible.

3

AFTER THE CONCERT

Make sure you haven't forgotten anything on or under your seat. Leave the concert hall calmly, without pushing or shoving. Take the time to discuss the concert with your friends.

It is often possible to meet the performers after a concert to congratulate them or ask them questions. Sometimes, the musicians come back on stage to meet the audience members; if this is the case, you just have to go up to them and speak to them. If the musicians do not come back on stage, ask one of the ushers where to go to meet them backstage or in their dressing room.

EXPAND YOUR MUSICAL KNOWLEDGE



→ BIBLIOGRAPHY

HOLLAND, James, *Practical percussion: a guide to the instruments and their sources*, Scarecrow Press, 2003, 110 pages.

VANDERICHET, Jean-Paul, *Les instruments de percussion*, Presses universitaires de France, Collection « Que sais-je », Paris, 1977, 126 pages.

→ VIDEOS ON YOUTUBE

The hang

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJoy-S8v1c0>

The bodhrán

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NSdPOB9Snrw>

Inuit song accompanied by a qilaut

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M1GUengQGAQ>

Les Percussions de Strasbourg in action

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PMcfpLvphx4>

Keiko Abe and the marimba

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dnjGOB6fmT8>

Sixtrum Ensemble

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pkg55hRRb_M

The guiro

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ws5bBt6dGo>

A work for thirteen percussionists: *Ionisation* by Edgar Varèse

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TStutMsLX2s>

SOLUTIONS

→ MATCH-UP GAME

- Wooden idiophone with a rippled surface that is scratched with a stick: guiro
- Inuit drum made from caribou hide: qilaut
- Very large drum that is usually played with a mallet: bass drum
- Large metal disc of Asian origin that produces sound when struck with a mallet: tam-tam
- Metal instrument with a very surprising sound, created in the 21st century: hang
- Drum fill with lead pellets, used to imitate the sound of the ocean: geophone
- The frame drum that provides the rhythm for Irish folk dances: bodhrán

→ THE SECRET WORD

Answer: Sixtrum Ensemble