



LEARNING GUIDE

Timothy & Nikki Chooi: Tangos & Tempests

The concert world loves its prizewinners, and with the Chooi brothers we have two soloists on their way to heavyweight status. The toast of the music press, they are both winners of scores of international prizes and tag team here to perform a South-American centric program.

DISCOVER

THE MCO, ANNE MANSON, NIKKI & TIMOTHY CHOOI

THE REPERTOIRE

THE INSTRUMENTS

THE CREATIVE POSSIBILITIES

25 SEPTEMBER 2019

ANNE MANSON, NIKKI & TIMOTHY CHOOI



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with collaboration from the education and outreach committee



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DISCOVER

THE MCO, ANNE MANSON, NIKKI & TIMOTHY CHOOI

WHO ARE... WHO IS...

To answer the questions, use the texts and the video links on the next page.

- THE MANITOBA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA?
WHAT IS A CHAMBER ORCHESTRA?
WHO IS THE CONDUCTOR?
WHO IS THE CONCERTMASTER?
- ANNE MANSON?
- NIKKI AND TIMOTHY CHOOI?



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly



DISCOVER



Who are the MCO?(Manitoba Chamber Orchestra)

The “MCO is “Canada’s tiny, perfect chamber orchestra”

Toronto Star

What is a Chamber Orchestra?

A chamber orchestra is a group of up to 40 musicians. Because a chamber orchestra is smaller than a full orchestra (around 100 musicians), each player in the chamber orchestra has a very important role.

Chamber orchestras usually don't perform in full-size concert halls since the numbers of instruments and repertoire are more suited to the acoustics of smaller, more intimate spaces.



Manitoba Chamber Orchestra
Anne Manson, Music Director and Conductor
Karl Stobbe, Concertmaster
Westminster United Church
27 April 2016

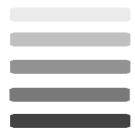
Lucie Horsch, Recorder

Would you like to hear the MCO?

Who is the Conductor? *To answer the questions, click on the images above*



[Manitoba Chamber Orchestra Website](#)



DISCOVER

To answer the questions, click on the images above



WHO IS NIKKI CHOOI?



WHO IS TIMOTHY CHOOI?





DISCOVER

THE REPERTOIRE

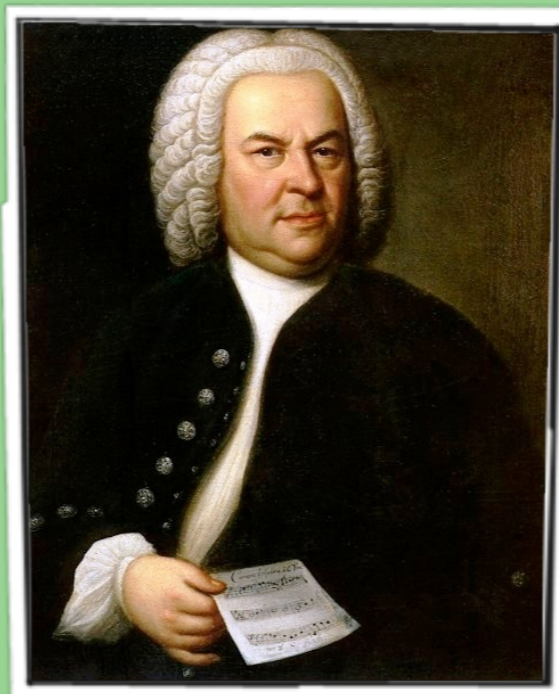
COMPOSERS: WHO ARE THEY?

Click on the images of the composers

WHERE AND WHEN WERE THEY BORN?

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID THEY COMPOSE?

WHAT WILL BE PLAYED AT THE CONCERT?



Johann Sebastian Bach

Concerto for Two Violins in D Minor (BWV1043)

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Symphony No. 34 in C Major, K. 338

Heitor Villa-Lobos

String Quartet No. 5 (W263)

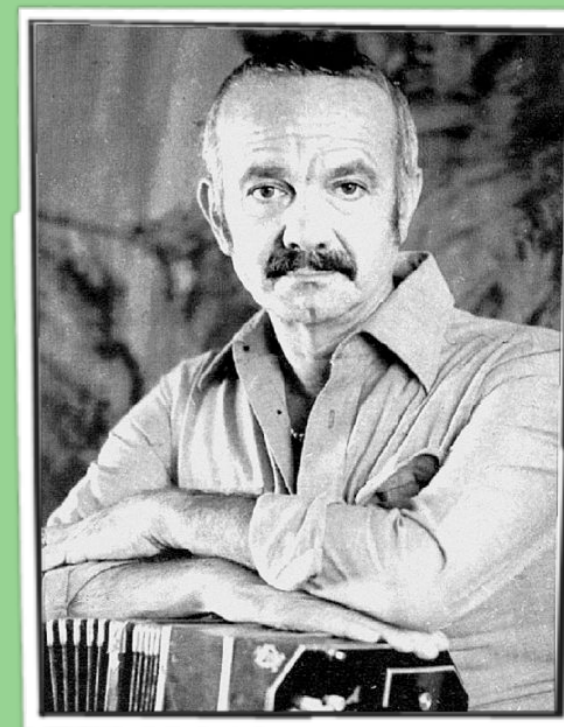
Astor Piazzolla

The Four Seasons of Buenos Aires



Manitoba Music Curricular Lin

Click on the butterfly



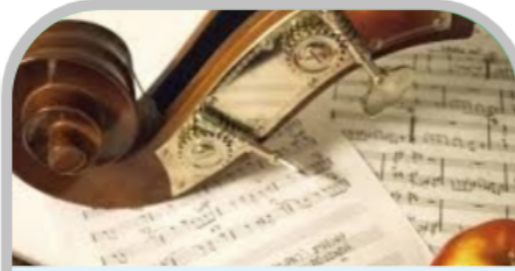
DISCOVER



MUSICAL ERA



Baroque Era
1600-1750



Classical Era
1750-1830



Modernist Era
1890-1950



Contemporary Era
1930- Present



J.-S. Bach
1685-1750

W. A. Mozart
1756-1791

H. Villa-Lobos
1887-1959

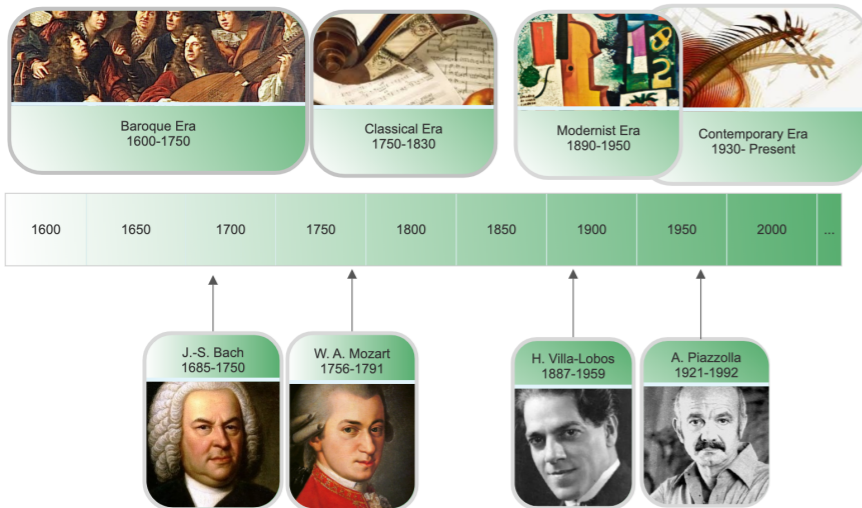
A. Piazzolla
1921-1992



DISCOVER



JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH



WHO IS JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH?

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and musician during the Baroque era. The Baroque era was a period in Western European classical music from about 1600 to 1750.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Johann Sebastian Bach was born in Eisenach, Germany in 1685. He died in Leipzig, Germany in 1750 at the age of 65.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

Johann Sebastian Bach wrote Cantatas, Motets, Sacred compositions written for the church, Passions and Oratorios, Chorales, Vocal works, Organ works, Other keyboard works (including works for the harpsichord), Lute compositions, Chamber music, Orchestral Music, and Canons. Johann Sebastian Bach is considered one of the most influential composers from the Baroque era.

CONCERTO FOR TWO VIOLINS IN D MINOR (BWV1043): PERFORM ON SEPTEMBER 25TH



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly



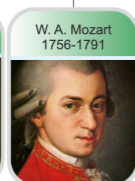
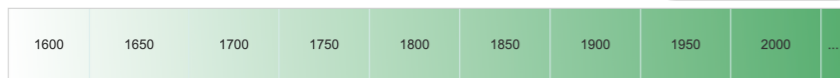
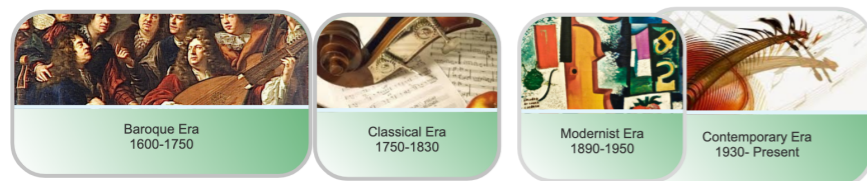
1
Sato | Netherlands Bach Society



DISCOVER



WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART



WHO IS WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART?

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was an Austrian composer, teacher and musician in the Classical era. The Classical era was a period in Western European classical music from about 1735 to 1825.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart was born in Salzburg, Austria in 1756 and died in Vienna, Austria in 1791 at the age of 35.

WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DID HE COMPOSE?

From an early age, Mozart was touring around Europe performing, as he was a child prodigy on both the piano and violin. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart is known for helping to create the classical style of music. Mozart wrote many different types of music, including; symphonies, operas, solo concertos, chamber music, string quartets, string quintets and piano sonatas.

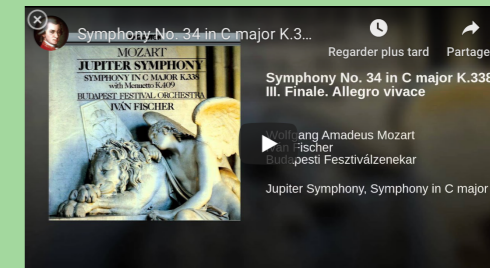
SYMPHONY NO. 34 IN C MAJOR, K. 338: PERFORM ON SEPTEMBER 25TH



Budapest Festival Orchestra
I. Allegro vivace



Budapest Festival Orchestra
II. Andante di molto



Budapest Festival Orchestra
III. Finale. Allegro vivace

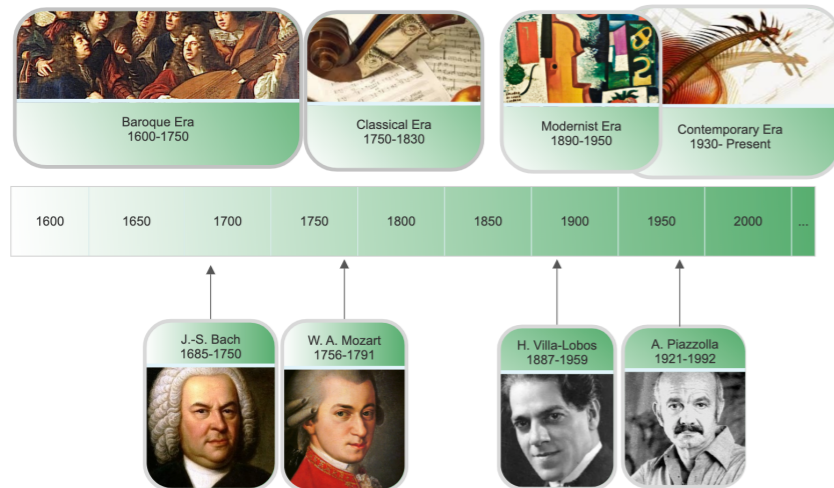


Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

DISCOVER



HEITOR VILLA-LOBOS



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly

WHO IS HEITOR VILLA-LOBOS?

Heitor Villa-Lobos was a Brazilian composer, conductor, cellist, pianist, and guitarist from the modernist era. The Modernist era in music occurred around the turn of the 20th century. It is a period of innovations in music.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

Heitor Villa-Lobos was born in Rio de Janeiro in 1887 and died in the same city in 1959.

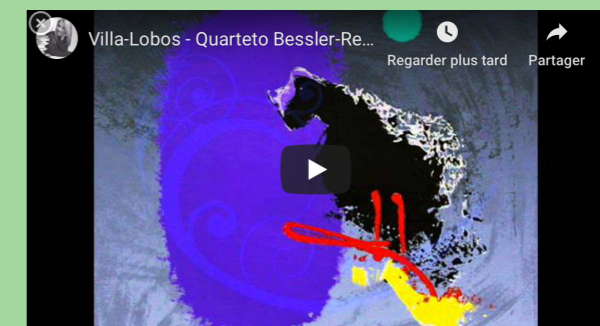
WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

Heitor Villa-Lobos wrote over 2000 works: orchestral, chamber, instrumental and vocal works. Brazilian folk music and European classical tradition influenced his music. He is described as "the single most significant creative figure in 20th-century Brazilian art music".

STRING QUARTET NO. 5 (W263): PERFORM ON SEPTEMBER 25TH



Music score - Bartje Bartmans



Quarteto Bessler-Reis (1988)

Bernardo Bessler (violin)

Michel Bessler (violin)

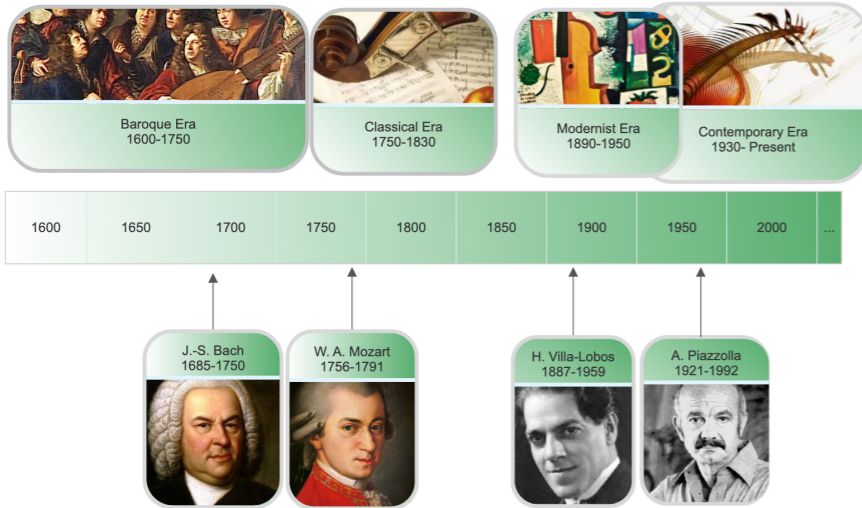
Marie-Christine Springuel (viola)

Alceu Reis (cello)

Paintings : Manabu Mabe



DISCOVER



ASTOR PIAZZOLLA

WHO IS ASTOR PIAZZOLLA?

Astor Piazzolla was an Argentine tango composer, bandoneon player, and arranger. He is associated to the contemporary music era, beginning around 1930.

WHERE AND WHEN WAS HE BORN?

He was born in 1921 in Mar del Plata, Argentina, and died in 1992 in Buenos Aires.

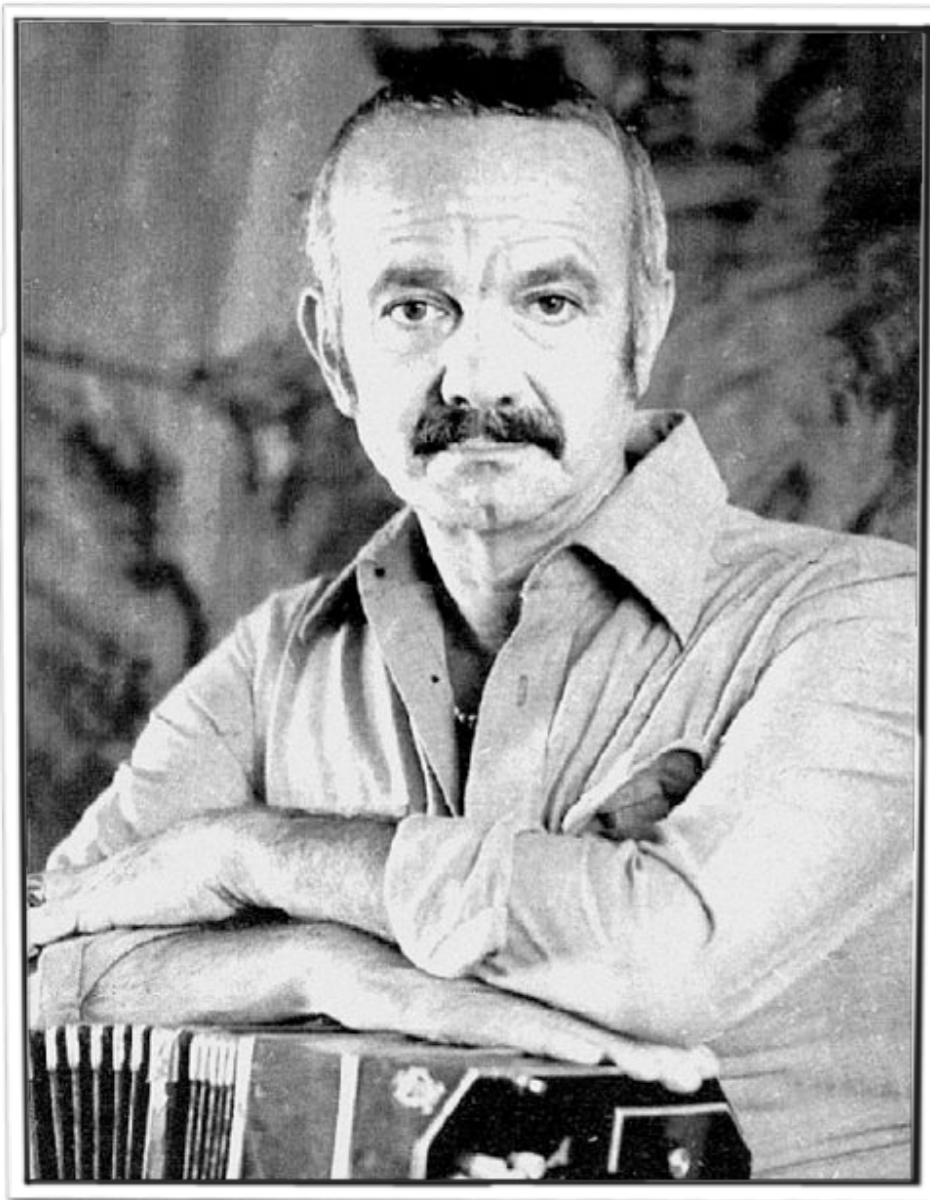
WHAT TYPE OF MUSIC DOES HE COMPOSE?

Astor Piazzolla is associated with numerous music genres such as tangos, nuevo tangos, jazz, Latin jazz and world music.

THE FOUR SEASONS OF BUENOS AIRES: PERFORM ON SEPTEMBER 25TH



Cuatro Estaciones Porteñas
Arranged for piano trio by José Bragato



Manitoba Music Curricular Links
Click on the butterfly



DISCOVER

THE VIOLIN

1. What instrumental family does the violin belong to?
2. Can you name the parts of the violin?
3. What is your favorite violin piece? Why?
4. Could you find and share two or three interesting facts about the violin?

Violin sounds and techniques



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The violin is an instrument in the string family. It is the smallest and highest-pitched instrument in the family in regular use. The violin typically has four strings tuned in perfect fifths, and is most commonly played by drawing a bow across its strings. Violins are important instruments in a wide variety of musical genres. They are used in the Western classical tradition and were first known in 16th-century Italy.

Violins are also frequently used in folk, jazz, rock and roll, country music and bluegrass music. The violin is played in many cultures all over the world. The violin is sometimes informally called a fiddle by some musicians.

A person who makes or repairs violins is called a luthier or a violin maker. Violinists particularly prize the instruments made by the Stradivari, Guarneri and Amati families from the 16th to 18th century in Brescia and Cremona and by Jacob Stainer in Austria.

The parts of a violin are usually made from different types of wood with the

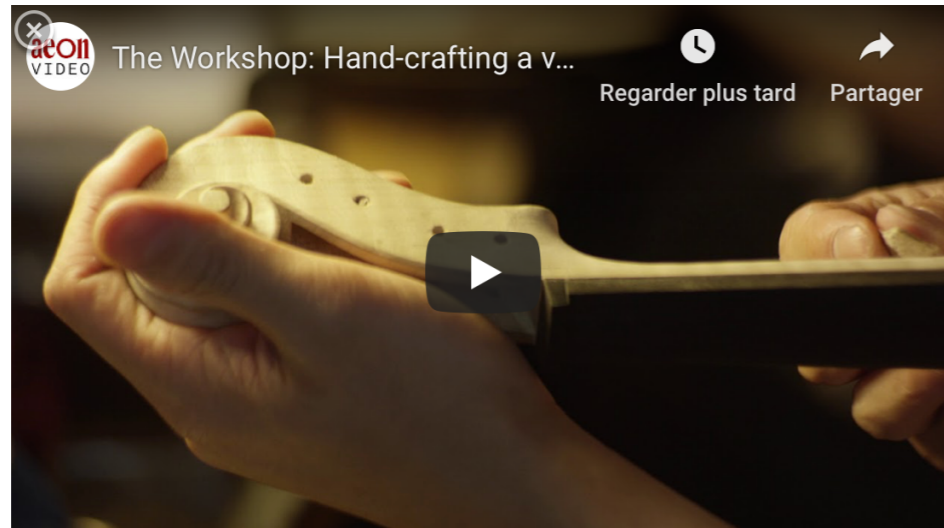


1658 Baroque violin by Jacob Stainer
User: Frinck51

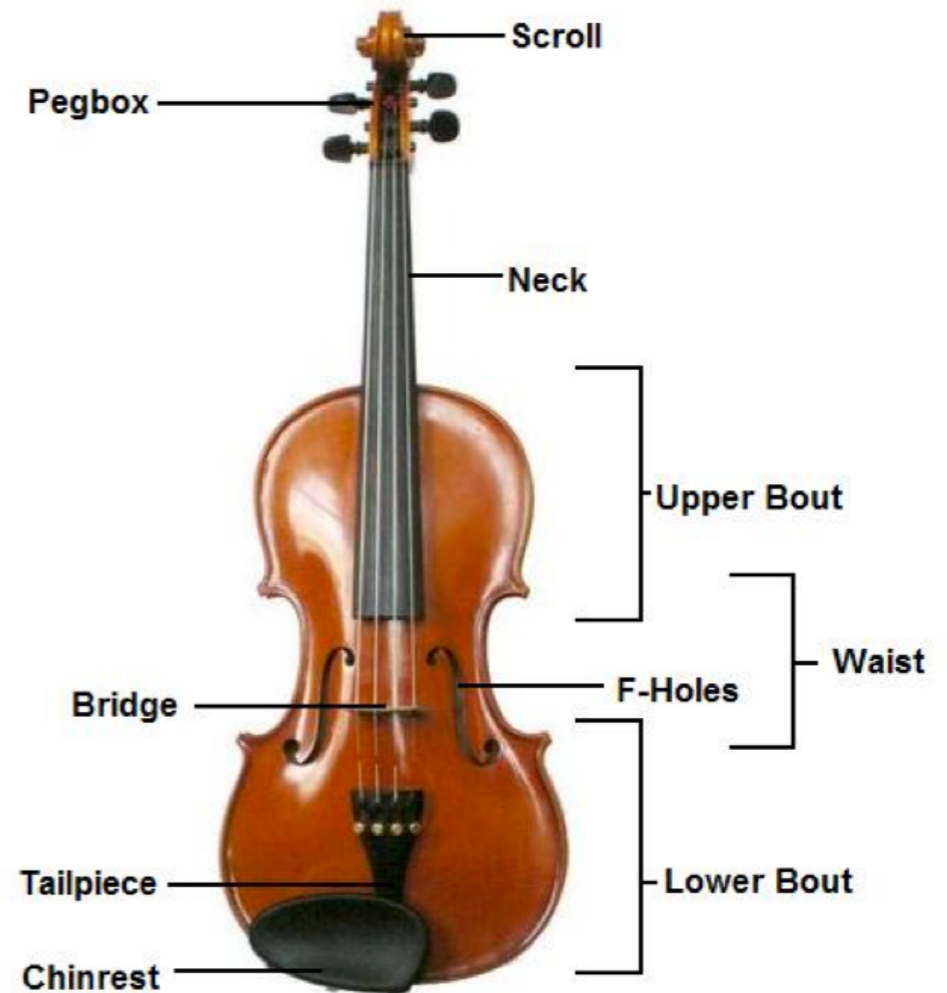


THE INSTRUMENTS: PARTS AND HAND-CRAFTING

HAND-CRAFTING A VIOLIN



A person who makes or repairs violins is called a luthier or a violin maker.



The parts of a violin are usually made from different types of wood with the exception of the electric violin. Violins are usually strung with gut, Perlon or other synthetic or steel strings.

DISCOVER

THE CREATIVE POSSIBILITIES

Discover the September 25th repertoire that will be performed at the concert/matinee. Let them inspire you to create your own music.

1. Listen to the musical selections below, choose the one you prefer.
2. Stop the recording at appropriate times to identify musical elements. Refer to the list and questions on the next page.

1



Johann Sebastian Bach
Concerto for Two Violins in D
Minor (BWV1043)

2



Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
Symphony No. 34 in C Major, K.
338

3



Heitor Villa-Lobos
String Quartet No. 5 (W263)

4



Astor Piazzolla
Les quatre saisons de Buenos Aires

Co-construct the criteria for creation with your peers and your teacher.

For example, your composition will be:

- of a duration of 4 or 8 measures, 3/4 or 4/4
- in C major
- composed for two different instruments playing in duo
- written with staccatos and legatos

- **Tempo** : Could you find the beat and determine the tempo (fast, medium, slow), identify if there are accents, slowdowns (rallentando), acceleration (accelerando), recognize the measure, is it to 2, 3 or 4 times?
- **Rythm** : Do you hear long sounds, short sounds, silences? Do you recognize rhythms that are repeated? Is the rhythm regular or irregular?
- **Melody** : Do you hear ascending, descending, repeated, high, low sounds? Do you recognize certain intervals (jumps between sounds), are they close together, distant? Can you identify the phrases? Can you recognize the major or minor mode?
- **Texture and harmony**: Do the instruments play all together all the time? Did you hear duos, trios, quartets?
- **Timbre**: Which instruments or which instrument families do you recognize?
- **Dynamique** : Do you hear crescendo, decrescendo, soft sounds, loud sounds (pp, p, mp, mf, f and ff) Do you recognize articulations (e.g.: legato, staccato, tenuto, accent, binding, marcato, portamento)?
- **Form** : Can you recognize repeating musical phrases? Can you identify introductions, codas, transitions? What is the musical form of the piece?

Allegro moderato

Allegro moderato – close to, but not quite allegro (116–120 bpm)

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Andante

Andante – at a walking pace (76–108 bpm)

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Bar instruments

Glockenspiels, xylophones, metallophones, etc.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Baritone Saxophone

The baritone saxophone or "bari sax" is one of the largest members of the saxophone family, only being smaller than the bass, contrabass and subcontrabass saxophones. It is the lowest-pitched saxophone in common use.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Baroque

The Baroque is often thought of as a period of artistic style that used exaggerated motion and clear, easily interpreted detail to produce drama, tension, exuberance, and grandeur in sculpture, painting, architecture, literature, dance, theater, and music. The style began around 1600 in Rome, Italy, and spread to most of Europe.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Body percussion

Body percussion may be performed on its own or as an accompaniment to music and/or dance.

1. Stomp: Striking left, right, or both feet against the floor or other resonant surface.
2. Patsch: Patting either the left, right, or both thighs with hands; or patting cheeks
3. Clapping hands together
4. Snapping fingers

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Cadenza

In music, a cadenza (from Italian: *cadenza*, meaning cadence; plural, *cadenze*) is, generically, an improvised or written-out ornamental passage played or sung by a soloist or soloists, usually in a "free" rhythmic style, and often allowing for virtuosic display. Indicated by a fermata in all parts if improvised, a cadenza is usually over a final or penultimate note in a piece or important cadence and the accompaniment rests or sustains a note or chord.[2] Thus it is often before a *finalcoda* or *ritornello*.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Cantata

A medium-length narrative piece of music for voices with instrumental accompaniment.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Chaconne

A chaconne is a type of musical composition popular in the baroque era when it was much used as a vehicle for variation on a repeated short harmonic progression, often involving a fairly short repetitive bass-line (ground bass) which offered a compositional outline for variation, decoration, figuration and melodic invention.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Chamber music

Music written for a small group of musicians or a small orchestra.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Chamber Orchestra

A chamber orchestra is a group of up to 40 musicians. Because a chamber orchestra is smaller than a full orchestra (around 100 musicians), each player in the chamber orchestra has a very important role.

Chamber orchestras usually don't perform in full-size concert halls since the numbers of instruments and repertoire are more suited to the acoustics of smaller, more intimate spaces.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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- **The MCO, Anne Manson, Nikki & Timothy Chooi**
- The MCO, Anne Manson, Nikki & Timothy Chooi
- The MCO, Anne Manson, Nikki & Timothy Chooi

Chorale

A hymn tune with harmonies.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Clusters

A musical chord comprising at least three consecutive tones in a scale.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Concertmaster

The concertmaster (from the German *Konzertmeister*) in the U.S. and Canada is the leader of the first violin section in an orchestra (or clarinet in a concert band) and the instrument-playing leader of the orchestra. After the conductor, the concertmaster is the second-most significant leader in an orchestra, symphonic band or other musical ensemble.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Concerto

A concerto (from the Italian: concerto, plural concerti or, often, the anglicised form concertos) is a musical composition usually composed in three parts or movements, in which (usually) one solo instrument (for instance, a piano, violin, cello or flute) is accompanied by an orchestra or concert band.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Conductor

Orchestras are usually led by a conductor who directs the performance with movements of the hands and arms, often made easier for the musicians to see by use of a conductor's baton. The conductor unifies the orchestra, sets the tempo and shapes the sound of the ensemble. The conductor also prepares the orchestra by leading rehearsals before the public concert, in which the conductor provides instructions to the musicians on their interpretation of the music being performed.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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- The MCO, Anne Manson, Nikki & Timothy Chooi

Divertimentos

Divertimento; from the Italian divertire "to amuse") is a musical genre, with most of its examples from the 18th century. The mood of the divertimento is most often lighthearted (as a result of being played at social functions) and it is generally composed for a small ensemble. The term is used to describe a wide variety of secular (non-religious) instrumental works for soloist or chamber ensemble. It is usually a kind of music entertainment, although it could also be applied to a more serious genre. After 1780, the term generally designated works that were informal or light.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Dynamics

In music, dynamics normally refers to the volume of a sound or note, but can also refer to every aspect of the execution of a given piece, either stylistic (staccato, legato etc.) or functional (velocity). The term is also applied to the written or printed musical notation used to indicate dynamics. Dynamics are relative and do not refer to specific volume levels.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Expressive elements

Expressive elements are nuances in the music, such as dynamics (changes in intensity of sound), tempo, (rate of speed), and rubato (flexibility in tempo) that make the music we play come alive.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Flautino

The flautino is a sopranino recorder.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Form

In music, Form refers to the structure of a musical composition or performance.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Fugue

In music, a fugue is a contrapuntal compositional technique in two or more voices, built on a subject (a musical theme) that is introduced at the beginning in imitation (repetition at different pitches) and which recurs frequently in the course of the composition.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Gamelan

Gamelan is the traditional ensemble music of Java and Bali in Indonesia, made up predominantly of percussive instruments. The most common instruments used are metallophones played by mallets and a set of hand-played drums called kendhang which register the beat. Other instruments include xylophones, bamboo flutes, a bowed instrument called a rebab, and even vocalists called sindhen.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Harmony

In music, harmony considers the process by which the composition of individual sounds, or superpositions of sounds, is analysed by hearing. Usually, this means simultaneously occurring frequencies, pitches (tones, notes), or chords.

The study of harmony involves chords and their construction and chord progressions and the principles of connection that govern them.

Harmony is often said to refer to the "vertical" aspect of music, as distinguished from melodic line, or the "horizontal" aspect.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Lute

An early guitar.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Melody

A melody is a linear succession of musical tones that the listener perceives as a single entity. In its most literal sense, a melody is a combination of pitch and rhythm, while more figuratively, the term can include successions of other musical elements such as tonal color. It may be considered the foreground to the background accompaniment. A line or part need not be a foreground melody.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Opera

An opera is an art form in which singers and musicians perform a dramatic work combining text (libretto) and musical score, usually in a theatrical setting.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Oratorio

A large-scale work, similar to an opera, for voices and orchestra on a religious theme.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

Index

Rechercher le terme

Overtures

Overture (from French *ouverture*, lit. "opening") in music is the term originally applied to the instrumental introduction to an opera. During the early Romantic era, composers such as Beethoven and Mendelssohn began to use the term to refer to independent, self-existing instrumental, programmatic works that presaged genres such as the symphonic poem. These were "at first undoubtedly intended to be played at the head of a programme".

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Phrasing

Musical phrasing is the way a musician shapes a sequence of notes in a passage of music to allow expression, much like when speaking English a phrase may be written identically but may be spoken differently, and is named for the interpretation of small units of time known as phrases (half of a period).

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Pitch

Pitch is a perceptual property that allows the ordering of sounds on a frequency-related scale.[1] Pitches are compared as "higher" and "lower" in the sense associated with musical melodies,[2] which require sound whose frequency is clear and stable enough to distinguish from noise.[3] Pitch is a major auditory attribute of musical tones, along with duration, loudness, and timbre.[4]

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Quartets

In music, a quartet or quartette

(French: quatuor, German: Quartett, Italian: quartetto, Spanish: cuarteto, Polish: kwartet) is an ensemble of four singers or instrumental performers; or a musical composition for four voices or instruments.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Quintets

A quintet is a group containing five members. It is commonly associated with musical groups, such as a string quintet, or a group of five singers, but can be applied to any situation where five similar or related objects are considered a single unit.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Rhythm

Rhythm, in music, the placement of sounds in time. In its most general sense rhythm (Greek *rhythmos*, derived from *rhein*, “to flow”) is an ordered alternation of contrasting elements.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Solo

In music, a solo (from the Italian: solo, meaning alone, although assolo is now used in Italy when referring to the musical solo) is a piece or a section of a piece played or sung by a single performer.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Sonatas

Sonata, pl. sonate; from Latin and Italian: sonare, "to sound", in music, literally means a piece played as opposed to a cantata (Latin and Italian cantare, "to sing"), a piece sung. The term evolved through the history of music, designating a variety of forms until the Classical era, when it took on increasing importance. Sonata is a vague term, with varying meanings depending on the context and time period. By the early 19th century, it came to represent a principle of composing large-scale works. It was applied to most instrumental genres and regarded—alongside the fugue—as one of two fundamental methods of organizing, interpreting and analyzing concert music. Though the musical style of sonatas has changed since the Classical era, most 20th- and 21st-century sonatas still maintain the same structure.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Symphony

A symphony is an extended musical composition in Western classical music, most often written by composers for orchestra. Symphonies are scored for strings (violin, viola, cello, and double bass), brass, woodwind, and percussion instruments which altogether number about 30–100 musicians.

Termes connexes du glossaire

Faire glisser ici les termes connexes

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Rechercher le terme

Tempo

In musical terminology, tempo ("time" in Italian; plural: tempi) is the speed or pace of a given piece.

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Texture

An overall sound created by the interaction of aspects of a piece of music.

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Timbre

In music, timbre (/ˈtæmbər/ tam-bər, also known as tone color or tone quality from psychoacoustics) is the quality of a musical note, sound, or tone that distinguishes different types of sound production, such as voices and musical instruments, string instruments, wind instruments, and percussion instruments.

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Trios

Many musical works have a secondary section called a trio. The name "trio" has only a historical association with a group of three instruments. Since the Classical period, a trio which is a component of a larger work is rarely written for three instruments.

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