

with Music Director Otto Tausk & the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra

GRADES K-3

Contents

- 1. The VSO and Music Director
- 2. Members of the Orchestra
- 3. Meet Andrew Crust
- 4.Instrument Families
- **8.** Curricular Objectives
- 9. Teacher Toolkit
- **10:** Activity I: Music and Heroes
- 11: Activity II: Play Along: Rhythms!
- 12: Activity III: Fun with Arranging





ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CONCERTS
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The Vancouver Symphony Orchestra

Founded in 1919, the Grammy and Juno-award winning Vancouver Symphony Orchestra is the third largest orchestra in Canada, the largest arts organization in Western Canada, and one of the few orchestras in the world to have its own music school.

Led by Music Director Otto Tausk since 2018, the VSO performs more than 150 concerts throughout Vancouver and the province of British Columbia each year, reaching over 270,000 people. The VSO has toured to the United States, China, Korea and across Canada. The orchestra presents passionate, high-quality performances of classical, popular and culturally diverse music, creating meaningful engagement with audiences of all ages and backgrounds.



Recent guest artists include Daniil Trifonov, Dawn Upshaw, James Ehnes, Adrianne Pieczonka, Gidon Kremer, Renée Fleming, Yefim Bronfman, Itzhak Perlman, Bernadette Peters, Tan Dun, and more. For the 2020-21 season the VSO has created the innovative streaming service **TheConcertHall.ca**, a virtual home for a virtual season, where more than forty performances will be released throughout the year.

Otto Tausk

Conductor & Music Director

Dutch conductor Otto Tausk is the Music Director of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, now in his third season. He is also the newly announced Chief Conductor of recently formed Phion Orkest van Gelderland & Overijs-sel. Until spring 2018, Tausk was Music Director of the Opera Theatre and Tonhalle Sinfonieorchester St. Gallen. He appears as a guest with such orchestras as Concert-gebouworkest, Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, Netherlands Radio Philharmonic Orchestra, Danish National Symphony Orchestra, Lahti Symphony Orchestra, Stuttgarter Philharmoniker, Philharmonie Südwest-falen, Orquesta Sinfónica de Galicia, Orchestra Sinfonica di Milano Giuseppe Verdi, Los Angeles Philharmonic, Orchestre symphonique de Québec, Melbourne Symphony Orchestra, the Mariinsky Orchestra, the orchestras of Perth, Tasmania, Auckland, BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra and BBC National Orchestra of Wales, with whom he made his BBC Proms debut in August 2018. He is a hugely respected musical personality in his native Holland, working with all its major orchestras and composers.

In the 2020/21 season, Tausk continues guesting relationships with orchestras such as Deutsche Staatsphilharmonie Rheinland-Pfalz, Het Gelders Orkest, Norwegian Radio Orchestra and Turku Philharmonic Orchestra.

In Vancouver, Tausk will lead an innovative reimagined season in response to COVID-19, showcasing the orchestra with a curated series of digital performances.

Born in Utrecht, Otto Tausk initially studied violin and then conducting with Jonas Aleksa. Between 2004 and 2006, Tausk was assistant conductor to Valery Gergiev with the Rotterdam Philharmonic Orchestra, a period of study that had a profound impact on him. In 2011 Tausk was presented with the 'De Olifant' prize by the City of Haarlem. He received this prestigious award for his contribution to the Arts in the Netherlands, in particular his extensive work with Holland Symfonia serving as Music Director 2007 to 2012. In reflecting on their work together in The Netherlands, Valery Gergiev paid particular tribute to Tausk on this occasion.

Members of the **Orchestra**

First Violin

Nicholas Wright, Concertmaster
Timothy Steeves, Associate
Concert-master
David Lakirovich, Assistant Concertmaster
Jennie Press, Second Assistant
Concertmaster (On Leave)
Jae-Won Bang
Mary Sokol Brown
Jenny Essers
Monica Pegis (On Leave)
Xue Feng Wei
Rebecca Whitling
Yi Zhou

Second Violin

Karen Gerbrecht, Acting Principal Jeanette Bernal-Singh, Acting Associate Principal Ashley Plaut, Acting Assistant Principal Cassandra Bequary Adrian Shu-On Chui Daniel Norton (On Leave) Ann Okagaito Carina Vincenti

Viola

Hung-Wei Huang, *Principal*Andrew Brown, *Associate Principal*Emilie Grimes, *Assistant Principal*Katrina Chitty
Matthew Davies (*On Leave*)
Angela Schneider
Jacob van der Sloot

Cello

Henry Shapard, *Principal*Janet Steinberg, *Associate Principal*Zoltan Rozsnyai, *Assistant Principal*Olivia Blander
Natasha Boyko
Charles Inkman
Luke Kim
Cristian Márkos

Bass

Dylan Palmer, *Principal*Evan Hulbert, *Associate Principal*Noah Reitman, *Assistant Principal*Malcolm Armstrong
David Brown
J. Warren Long

Flute

Christie Reside, *Principal* Chris James, *Assistant Principa*l Rosanne Wieringa

Piccolo

Chris James

Oboe

Roger Cole, *Principal* Beth Orson, *Assistant Principal* Karin Walsh

English Horn

Beth Orson

Clarinet

Jeanette Jonquil, *Principal*Michelle Goddard, *Acting Assistant Principal*

E-flat Clarinet

Michelle Goddard

Bass Clarinet

vacant

Bassoon

Julia Lockhart, *Principal* Sophie Dansereau, *Assistant Principal* Gwen Seaton

Contrabassoon

Sophie Dansereau

French Horn

Oliver de Clercq, Acting Principal Andrew Mee, Acting Associate Principal Vacant, Assistant Principal Vacant David Haskins

Trumpet

Larry Knopp, *Principal*Marcus Goddard, *Associate Principal*Vincent Vohradsky

Trombone

Brian Wendel, *Principal* Andrew Poirier

Bass Trombone

llan Morgenstern (On Leave)

Tuba

Peder MacLellan, Principal

Timpani

Aaron McDonald, Principal

Percussion

Vern Griffiths, *Principal* Michael Jarrett Tony Phillips

Harp

vacant

Piano

vacant

Otto Tausk *Music Director*

Andrew Crust

Associate Conductor

Bramwell Tovey

Music Director Emeritus

Kazuyoshi Akiyama Conductor Laureate

Education **Staff**

Christin Reardon MacLellan, *Director, Education & Community Programs*

Yvanna Mycyk, Education Programs
Coordinator

Erica Binder, Education Assistant

Emily Richardson, *Education Assistant*

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Andrew Crust VSO Associate Conductor

Andrew Crust has developed a versatile international career as a conductor of orchestral, opera, ballet and pops programs. Currently serving as the Assistant Conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra in Canada, Andrew conducts a large number of subscription, pops, educational and contemporary concerts with the VSO each season. In the 19/20 season Andrew will debut with the Bozeman and Lima Symphonies as a Music Director finalist and begin a relationship with the San Diego Symphony as Cover Conductor. Recent engagements include performances with the Winnipeg Symphony, Memphis Symphony, Hartford Symphony, and l'Orchestre de la Francophonie in Québec. Andrew is equally at ease in the pit, having conducted ballet with Ballet Memphis and the New Ballet Ensemble, and opera with Opera McGill, College Light Opera Company, Boulder Opera Company, and others. As a Pops conductor, Andrew has collaborated with such artists as Rufus Wainwright, Steven Page, Michael Bolton, Cirque de la Symphonie, and the United States Jazz Ambassadors, and will make his film debut conducting Casablanca with the Vancouver Symphony in the 19/20 season.

Abroad, he has led concerts with the Orchestra Giovanile Italiana in Italy, Hamburger Symphoniker at the Mendelssohn Festival in Germany, the Moravian Philharmonic in the Czech Republic, the Filharmonia "Mihail Jora" of Bacau, Romania, and the Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile in Santiago. In 2017 he was awarded first prize at the Accademia Chigiana by Daniele Gatti, receiving a scholarship and an invitation to guest conduct the Orchestra di Sanremo in Italy. He was a semi-finalist for the Nestlé/Salzburg Festival's Young Conductors Award competition and was selected by members of the Vienna Philharmonic as a winner of the Ansbacher Fellowship, with full access to all rehearsals and performances of the Salzburg Festival. Andrew is dedicated to exploring new ways of bringing the classical music experience into the 21st century through innovative programming and marketing, creating community-oriented and socially-sensitive concert experiences, and utilizing social media and unique venues. Andrew lives in Vancouver and enjoys making and consuming visual art during study breaks.

Andrew served as Assistant Conductor of the Memphis Symphony Orchestra from 2017-2019 where he conducted around forty concerts each season. He stepped in last minute for a successful subscription performance featuring Bernstein's Serenade with violinist Charles Yang. Andrew also served as Conductor of the Memphis Youth Symphony Program. As the Assistant Conductor of the Portland Symphony Orchestra in Maine from 2016-2018, he conducted a variety of concert series, helped coordinate the orchestra's extensive educational programs, and helped lead a program for concertgoers under 40 called "Symphony and Spirits".

Crust was the Assistant Conductor of the National Youth Orchestra of the USA (NYO-USA) in the summers of 2017 and 2018, assisting Michael Tilson Thomas on an Asian tour, as well as Giancarlo Guerrero, Marin Alsop and James Ross at Carnegie Hall and in a side-by-side performance with the Philadelphia Orchestra. He has also served as Cover Conductor of the Kansas City Symphony and Nashville Symphony, Assistant/Cover Conductor of the Boulder Philharmonic and Assistant Conductor of Opera McGill.





String Family

The four major instruments in the string family, the violin, the viola, the cello and the double bass, are built the same way. The instruments are made of many pieces of wood which are glued together. The body of the instrument is hollow, thus becoming a resonating box for the sound. Four strings made of animal gut, nylon, or steel are wrapped around pegs at one end of the instrument and attached to a tailpiece at the other. They are stretched tightly across a bridge to produce their assigned pitches.

The **Violin** is the soprano voice in the string family. It is held under the chin, resting on the shoulder. The violin has a lovely tone that can be soft and expressive or exciting and brilliant.

The **Viola** is the alto voice in the string family. Like the violin, it is held under the chin, resting on the shoulder. Unlike the violin, the viola is slightly larger and is tuned five notes lower. It has a richer and warmer tone quality than the violin but is not as brilliant.

The **Cello** is the tenor voice in the string family. While shaped like a violin, the cello is much larger and is held between the player's knees. Because it can produce beautiful sounds from its lowest to its highest notes, it is a popular instrument.

The **double bass** is the largest and lowest instrument of the string family. The double bass has sloping shoulders, instead of rounded shoulders like the other string instruments. This allows the player to have more room to move his or her arms, hands, and fingers in front of the instrument. Because of its size, the player stands or sits on a high stool to play the double bass.



Woodwind Family

The three branches of the woodwind family have different sources of sound. Vibrations begin when air is blown across the top of an instrument, across a single reed, or across two reeds. Reeds are small pieces of cane. A single reed is clamped to a mouthpiece at the top of the instrument and vibrates against the mouthpiece when air is blown between the reed and the mouthpiece. Two reeds together are commonly known as a double reed. The double reed fits into a tube at the top of the instrument and vibrates when air is forced between the two reeds.

Originally made of wood, the **flute** is now made from silver or gold and is about 2 feet in length. It looks like a narrow tube with a row of holes covered by keys along one side. The player blows air across the small hole in the mouthpiece to produce a sound that can be either soft and delicate or bright and piercing.

The **Oboe** is similar to the clarinet in many ways. Both are made from wood and have metal keys that can produce many notes rapidly. Unlike the clarinet, the oboe does not have a mouthpiece, but has two reeds tied together. By placing them between one's lips and blowing air through them, the reeds vibrate and produce a sound.

Made from wood, the **Clarinet** produces a fluid sound when air is blown between a single reed and the mouthpiece. By pressing metal keys with the fingers of both hands, the player has the ability to play many different notes very quickly.

The **bassoon** is a large double reed instrument with a lower sound than the other woodwind instruments. Its double reed is attached to a small curved tube called a bocal which fits into the bassoon. When the player blows air between the reeds, the vibrating column of air inside the instrument travels over nine feet to the bottom of the instrument, then up to the top where the sound comes out.



Brass Family

Brass family instruments produce their unique sound by the player buzzing his/her lips while blowing air through a cup- or funnel-shaped mouthpiece. To produce higher or lower pitches, the player adjusts the opening between his/her lips. The mouthpiece connects to a length of brass tubing ending in a bell. The shorter the tubing length, the smaller the instrument, and the higher the sound; the longer the tubing length, the larger the instrument, and the lower the sound. The brass family can trace its ancestry back to herald trumpets, hunting horns, and military bugles. The main instruments of the brass family include the trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba.

The **french horn** consists of about 12 feet of narrow tubing wound into a circle. The player obtains different notes on the horn with a clear mellow sound by pressing valves with the left hand and by moving the right hand inside of the bell.

The **trumpet** is the highest sounding member of the brass family. The brilliant tone of the trumpet travels through about 6½ feet of tubing bent into an oblong shape. The player presses the three valves in various combinations with the fingers of the right hand to obtain various pitches.

The mouthpiece of the **trombone** is larger than that of the trumpet and gives the instrument a more mellow sound. Instead of valves, the trombone has a slide which changes the length of its approximately 9 feet of tubing to reach different pitches.

Made of about 16 feet of tubing, the **tuba** is the lowest sounding member of the brass family. The tuba has three to five valves and is held upright in the player's lap.







Percussion Family

Percussion instruments are the loud instruments in the back of the orchestra that produce sound when they are struck with another object, usually a drumstick or mallet. There are two types of percussion instruments: definite-pitch instruments make pitches just like the other instruments of the orchestra, while indefinite-pitch instruments make neutral rhythmic sounds.

The **bass drum**, snare drum, and triangle are indefinite-pitch instruments that are hit with a drumstick or a beater.

The **marimba** and xylophone are definite-pitch instruments that are played with varn-covered or rubber mallets.

The **timpani** are the most visible instruments in the percussion family, because they are placed on a platform at the back of the stage, in the centre. Timpani are usually played in sets of four, with each drum a different size and pitch. The player uses a pedal to tighten or loosen the skin on the top of the drum to change the pitch.

The tambourine and **Cymbals** are also indefinite-pitch instruments, but they do not require a beater to play. The tambourine is struck with the player's right hand, while the cymbals are crashed together.



BC Arts Curricular Objectives

Core Competencies

- Communicating
- Collaborating
- Creative Thinking
- Positive Personal and Cultural Identity

Big Ideas

- People create art to express who they are as individuals and community. (K,1)
- People connect to the hearts and minds of others in a variety of places and times through the arts. (2)
- Engagement in the arts creates opportunities for inquiry through purposeful play. (K,1)
- The mind and body work together when creating works of art (3)

Curricular Competencies

Exploring and Creating

- Explore elements, processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques of the arts (K-2)
- Create artistic works collaboratively and as an individual, using ideas inspired by imagination, inquiry, experimentation, and purposeful play (K-3)
- Explore artistic expressions of themselves and community through creative processes (K-2)

Communicating and Documenting

- Express feelings, ideas, stories, observations, and experiences through the arts (K-3)
- Describe and respond to works of art (K-2)
- Experience, document and share creative works in a variety of ways (K-3)

Reasoning and Reflecting

- Observe, listen, and share how artists (dancers, actors, musicians, and visual artists) use processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools, and techniques (K-3)
- Develop processes and technical skills in a variety of art forms to nurture motivation, development, and imagination (K-2)
- Refine ideas, processes, and technical skills in a variety of art forms (2-3)

Content

- Personal and collective responsibility associated with creating, experiencing, or sharing in a safe learning environment (K-3)
- Processes, materials, movements, technologies, tools and techniques to support arts activities (K-3)

Music

• beat/pulse, rhythm, tempo, pitch, timbre, texture, dynamics (music)

Teacher Tool Kit



The activities and resources in this guide are intended to complement a viewing of the Elementary School Concert España!

Note that the first activity specifies what parts should be done before the concert, during the concert, and after the concert.

España!

The VSO brass and percussion players invite all kids to put on their sunglasses, pick up a tambourine, and pack their bags! Join us on tour to sunny Spain! Starting in Seville, España! is full of Spanish culture, rousing rhythms, and dramatic music. Students have the chance to meet members of the orchestra, and guest Flamenco artists. Throughout the concert, there are opportunities for students to learn the distinct rhythms and perform them along with the ensemble.

Marcus Goddard, Celestial Mechanics* [8:44]

Georges Bizet, Carmen Suite:

Les Toreadors [12:45] Aragonaise [16:20] Habanera [20:46] Danse Bohème [24:00]

Agustín Lara, Granada [30:22]

Enrique Granados, Intermezzo from Goyescas* [37:20]

Manuel de Falla, "The Miller's Dance" from *The Three-Cornered Hat** [43:38]

Marekito, Sevillanas [47:47]

Maurice Ravel, Alborada del Gracioso* [52:28]

^{*}Arranged for brass and percussion by VSO trombonist Andrew Poirier

Music and Heroes

Objective

Students will explore what being a hero means to them, and how music can help us express ideas like heroism and confidence. This activity contains steps to be completed before, during, and after the concert.

Activity

Pre-Concert: What is a Hero?

- 1. Before watching the concert, discuss with the class: Andrew, the conductor, will sometimes comment that the music is heroic. What are some characteristics of a hero? What are the characteristics of the music that you think sound heroic? If you were going to create a heroic piece of music, what sounds would you include?
- 2. Journal Prompt: Think of someone fictional or non fictional that you think is a hero. Can you list six qualities or actions that make people heroic?

During concert: How does music show confidence?

Keep those journals out! Instruct students to pay attention to confidence in the concert: Sometimes the musicians talk about it, and other times they might just show it, and sometimes they just play it on their instruments! Write down any ideas you get from the musicians about confidence. What ideas do you get from the music itself?

Post concert: What does confidence sound like to you?

1. Discuss: Students share what they noticed about confidence. On the board, create a "word bank" of the adjectives and music words that come up. It might include:

Loud, soft, fast, slow, solo instrument, tutti*, leaping, smooth, high, low... *tutti means all the instruments playing together.

2. Using a T-chart or a Venn diagram, students record in their journals a list of the words from the word bank that they think make the music sound confident; in the other section, list the words that make the music sound heroic. Notice the similarities and differences. There are no wrong answers!

Play Along: Rhythms!

Objective

Students will connect with the music through playing along to rhythms demonstrated in the piece.

Activity

- 1. Find or make percussion instruments with which you can play along with the rhythms in the show. Students may also choose to clap, snap, or tap on a surface!
- 2. Listen to Andrew and Vern demonstrate the "Aragonaise" rhythm [15:15]. In the beginning of this piece, the tambourine taps an important rhythm. We can speak the rhythm like this:

ti ti-ki ti ti ti

- 3. Practice a few times as a class, and then try to tap along with the VSO percussionists in the beginning of this piece. Watch out it goes pretty fast!
- 4. Listen closely to the rest of the percussion section. What other instruments can you spot and hear?
- 5. Now, choose another movement from *Carmen*: (Les Toreadors [12:45], Habanera [20:46], or Danse Bohême [24:00]). Using your instruments, try to keep a steady pulse throughout the piece. Does the music speed up, slow down, or stay the same?
- 6. Listen to the same movement again. What rhythms can you hear in the piece? How can you show them with symbols or words? Try to play along with the rhythms you have identified, and keep them going!

Interested in making craft instruments for the concert-viewing or for this activity? We love these recycled instrument ideas here, especially the maracas from egg cartons or plastic Easter eggs:

https://feltmagnet.com/crafts/Music-Instruments-for-Kids-to-Make

Introduction to Arranging

Objective

Students will understand, through experience, what it means to arrange a piece of music, acting on a variety of interests and criteria.

Activity

- 1. Choose a piece of music that's familiar to the students, eg. Happy Birthday. Don't forget to provide the lyrics!
- 2. Discuss what musical sounds you might be able to use. Are there different ways that your song can be sung (solo or multiple voices, high pitched or low pitched, whispering, etc.)?
- 3. Distribute available instruments, and review some options for body percussion think snapping, stomping, tapping and clapping! You may choose to write your different instruments and voice options on the board as you brainstorm.
- 4. Now the students become the arrangers! Consider all of the different options you have just come up with. How will you fill in your song with sound? Some sections of music might just be one sound, and other parts might involve all voices and instruments. You can also consider assigning the melody to some parts, and a rhythmic accompaniment to other parts. Ask students to get into small groups and begin with a Think, Pair, Share, exercise to generate their musical ideas.
- 5. Work together as a class to incorporate the ideas into the full piece, and do a test run of how it works. Continue working together to arrive at an arrangement that everyone is happy with.

Tips: You might wish to group students into sections of instrument-types, with section leaders. If students get stuck, use the following prompts to help generate ideas:

- Do the words of the song help you decide how to arrange the music?
- How many different sections do you see in this song? How can you use sounds to show that they are different?

Thank you!

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