



Musical

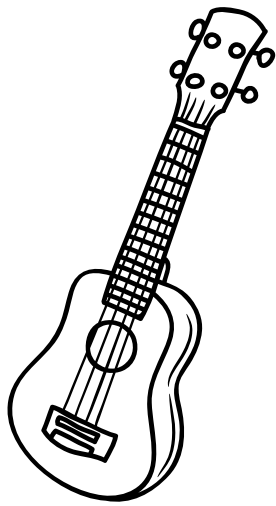
instruments



# Guitar

The guitar is a musical instrument with 6 chords which makes sounds by pinching or hitting it with the fingers, and which may be used for playing different musical styles such as Rock, Folk, Blues, Pop, Latino or Jazz. There are classic, acoustic or electric guitars.

The guitar is the worldwide second instrument (as popularity) after the piano. The most expensive guitar ever sold was the "Reach out of Asia" Stratocaster from Fender, which collected funds for the victims of the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami and earthquake, and which was signed by 19 great musicians such as Eric Clapton, Jimmy Page, Mick Jagger or David Gilmour. The guitar was sold at an auction for 2.7 million dollars.



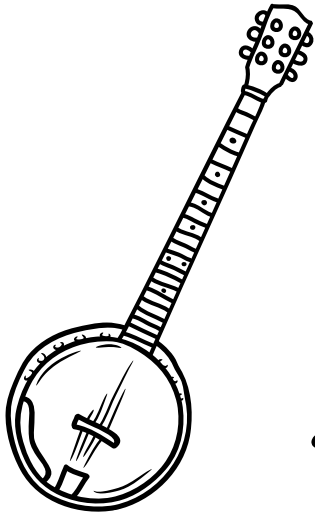
# Ukulele

The ukulele or ukelele is a musical instrument similar to a small guitar, only that it has 4 chords.

It was invented in Hawaii by modifying the Portuguese cavaquinho by the immigrants from this country.

There are four types of ukulele: soprano, concert, tenor and baritone.

Nowadays it is used by the Jazz bands.



# Banjo

The banjo is a chord instrument with a thin membrane stretched over a frame. The membrane is usually circular and generally from plastic, while sometimes it can be from leather.

Its early shapes were modelled by the Afro-Americans in the United States, adapted from the African instruments with similar design.

The banjo is frequently associated with the folk and country music, being though used also in some rock songs.



# Piano

The piano is an acoustic musical instrument with chords invented in Italy in about the year 1700.

It is formed by a big box with resonance placed on three feet and a series of metallic chords which vibrate when they are being hit with some little hammers triggered by pressing the keys.

The instrument has two distinguished construction shapes:

- Piano with tail, where the chords are placed horizontally in a wooden frame, usually supported by three legs.

- Upright piano, where the chords and the frame are disposed vertically, to occupy less space

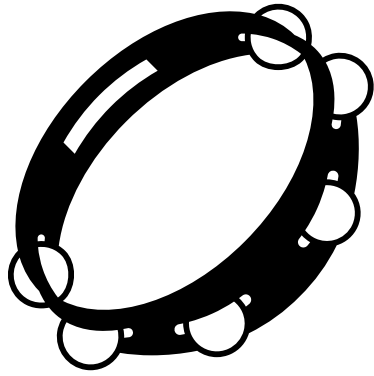


# Mouth Harp

The mouth harp is a tiny musical instrument, in the shape of a lyre, which is being held between the teeth and gets hit with the finger to produce songs.

These are present in many cultures, the oldest evidence being some Chinese drawings, but also the Old Greeks knew this instrument.

In Europe, the oldest mouth harps were found in France. The mouth harp produces a loud whirring sound, not too high as volume.

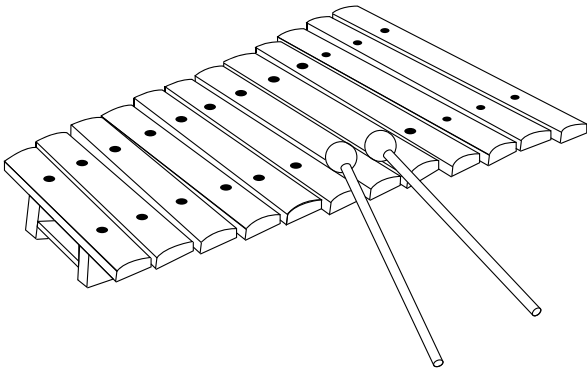


# Tambourine

The tambourine is a popular percussion musical instrument of a handy small drum shape, with the leather stretched on one side and with metal plates or bells all around it, sounds out of which are obtained by shaking it in the air or hitting it my hand.

It is mostly used in Spain, Italy and the Orient, to accompany rhythmically the dance. Although it is a simple instrument, the tambourine can produce extraordinary sounds when hit. You can play the tambourine in countless ways.

Held in the hand or placed on a base or under the foot, it can make sounds while being hit, shook or moved.



# Xylophon

The xylophone is a percussion musical instrument made of wood (from the Greek xylon = wood and fone = sound).

This instrument can be compared with a pan flute of big dimensions, placed horizontally and handled from this position.


The wooden slides are of different sizes, placed in the order of their length, for being able to create low and sharp sounds.


With the help of the little hammers, you can play any type of music sheet, in a very easy manner.




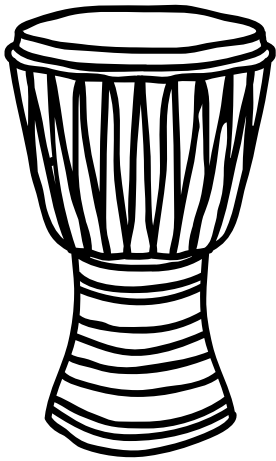


# Bongo

 The bongos are an Afro-Cuban percussion instrument formed by a pair of small drums with open bottom.

 They are hit with both hands, most frequently in a model of eight-beats.

 While the drums are of different dimensions, they also make different sounds.

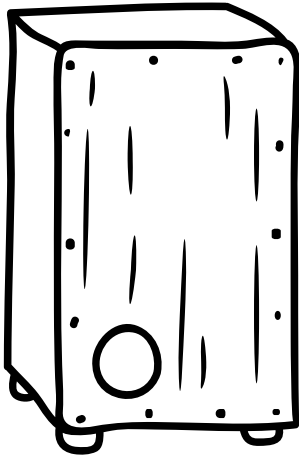


# Djembe

The djembe is a popular musical instrument from the Western Africa. It is a drum in the shape of a cup, narrow in the lower side and enlarged in the upper part, over which a leather membrane is stretched.

The average height of the instrument is of about 60 cm, while the diameter of 30 cm. The sounding opening, the so called neck, is the narrowest place from the drum, situated between the bowl and the foot.

This determines greatly the height of the bass note of this percussion instrument. As wider the neck of the djembe is as more low are the bass sounds.



Cajon

Percussion instrument from Cuba and Peru, similar to a drum, it is mainly made out of massive wood and looks like a box.

The front side has the role of a membrane, while the back side has a hole with the role of the resonance box.

It has both low and high frequencies, depending on where we hit the front part.

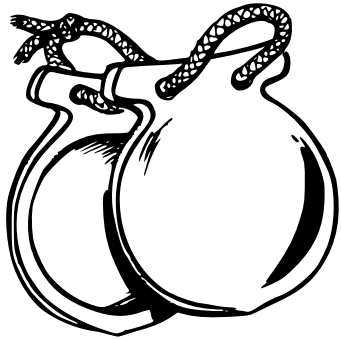


# D rums

🎵 The drum is one of the oldest musical instruments from the world, being a percussion one.

🎵 It is made from a wooden or metallic cylinder, of which depth is smaller than the diameter, empty, closed at the extreme parts with two membranes, out of natural leather or plastic materials (one used to be hit, the other for the resonance) fixed with the help of a circle, with metal screws.

🎵 In order to produce the sounds there are used two sticks with a thicker ending, wrapped in leather or felt.

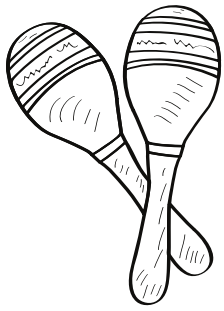


# Castanets

The castanet is a percussion musical instrument made out of two wooden or ivory boards, tighten like a shell valve, which are rhythmically hit one on the other and used to accompany the dance or the music.

Together with the classic guitar, the castanets are the instruments specific for Spain and produce the exact identifying sound of the Flamenco music and dance. Its name comes from the wood they are mostly made of – the chestnut.

Usually, a person performing on stage uses two pairs of castanets and each one has a different tone.



# Maracas

Percussion instruments of a spherical or ovoid shape, the maracas were initially made out of two coconuts filled in with sand or small dimension grains and caught with a handler.

The modern ones are from leather, wood or plastic, the material being also important while creating the sound.

By shaking they produce similar sounds to the castanets, being most often met in the Latino and Caribbean musical styles such as Salsa, Cumbia or Rumba.