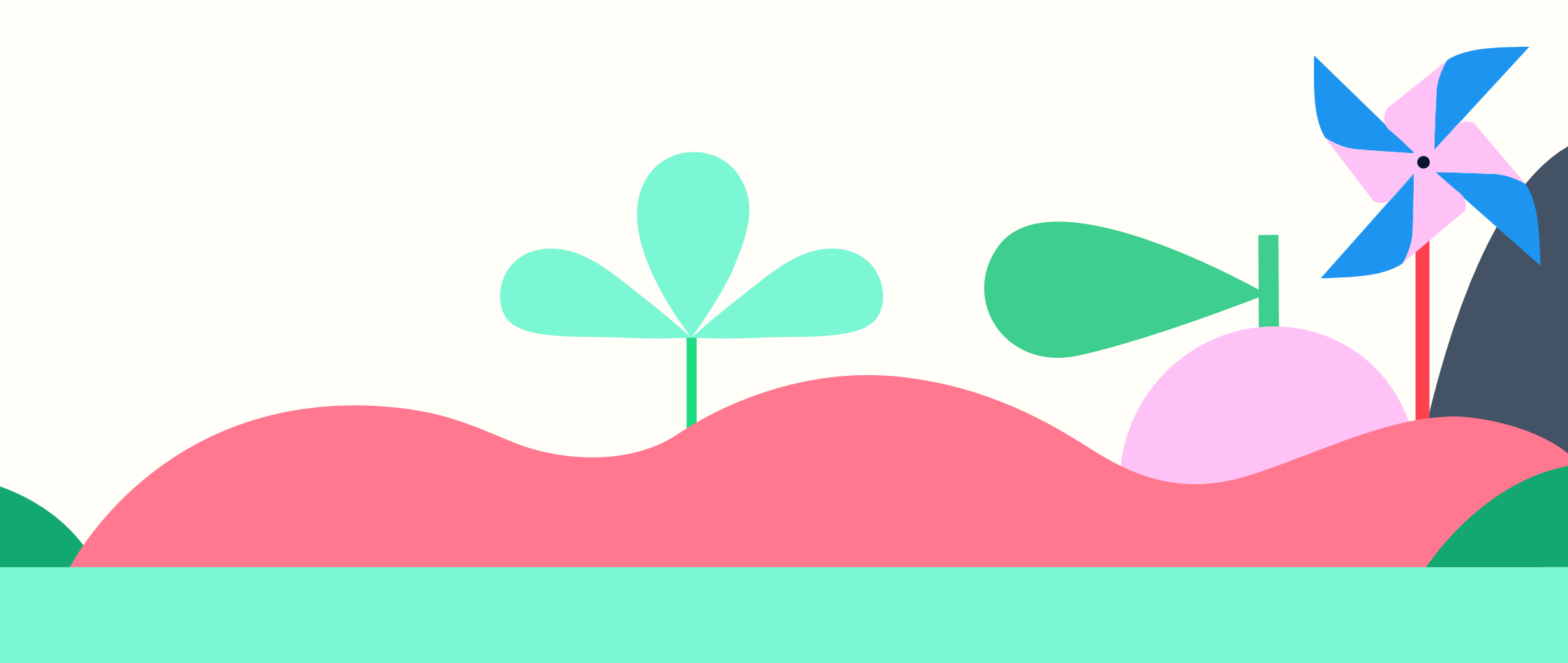
MANUAL



The App “Tongo Music” is a playful and intuitive approach to classical music for children between two and eight years. The children move through a lovingly designed environment that holds many discoveries, from the sound of individual instruments to first note signs. Being completely text-free and only using visual language and music samples, the app is even suitable for pre-literate children. One of the many ways in which the children‘s creative potential is kindled is the use of small games.

Below you will find short explanations of the musical instruments and the respective audio samples that you will encounter on your walk through the small world of “Tongo Music”.

Have fun!



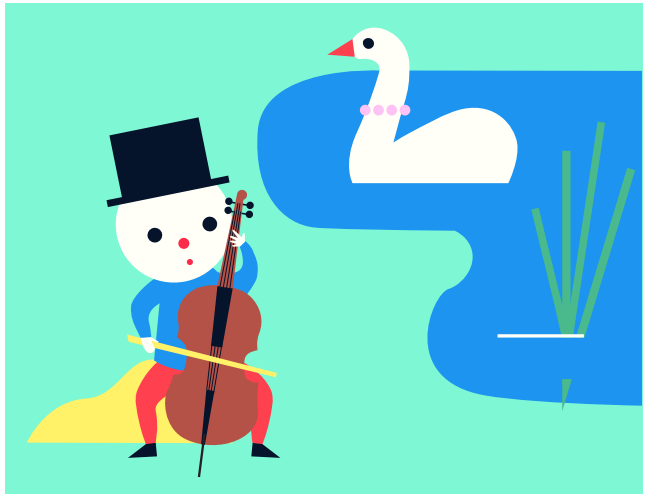
STRING INSTRUMENTS

The **violin** has a beautifully shaped body made of wood. The lower end of the violin is placed on your left shoulder and held in position by your chin. Your left hand holds the neck and presses the four strings with its fingers. You hold the bow with your right hand. Drawing the bow over the strings makes the wooden body vibrate – sound is created. A violin produces bright, high tones.

The **cello** has a similar shape, but it is much larger than the violin. Here too you draw the bow over the strings. You sit down to play the cello, placing it between your legs. The cello has a deep, warm, sound.
The left hand presses the strings along the neck of the cello, making the vibrating part of the string longer (low notes) or shorter (high notes).

The **double bass** is the largest musical instrument in the string family. You must stand or sit on a stool to play it. The double bass produces really deep, dark, and droning sounds. Often you can put the bow aside and pluck the strings with your right hand. This way of playing is called *pizzicato* and works on every string instrument.







The bow is strung with a precise number of strands of real horse hair. Horse hair is long, rough, and firm. It works best for stroking over the strings to make them vibrate. For a violin bow you need around 140 strands of horse hair, for a cello bow you need around 180 strands and for a double bass bow you even need around 300.

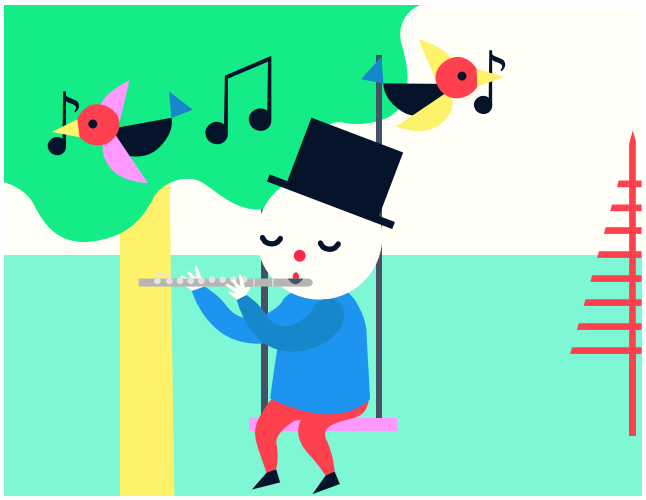
The “Carnival of the Animals“ was written by the French composer **Camille Saint-Saëns** in 1886. His composition features different animals by using different instruments. Most of the musical pieces are very funny. In the app you can hear the swan (cello), the elefant (double bass), the donkey (violin, for us a monkey!) and the fish (high string instruments, flute and piano) from the phantastic zoo from Camille Saint-Saëns.

WIND INSTRUMENTS

The **flute**, also called **transverse flute**, is held across the mouth with both hands so that the mouthpiece is at your lips. In order to produce sound, you must blow air exactly across the edge of the hole so that half of the air goes into the flute while the other half flows over it.
The flute is usually made of silver. It has a beautifully bright and brilliant sound.

The body of the **clarinet** is made of a long hardwood tube with metal valves and a funnel-shaped end piece in the bottom, called bell. When you play, the tone holes are covered by the valve flaps, which are connected to each other in a complicated fashion. In contrast to the flute the clarinet produces its sound with a reed that is attached to the bottom of the mouthpiece.
The clarinet sounds soft and warm.

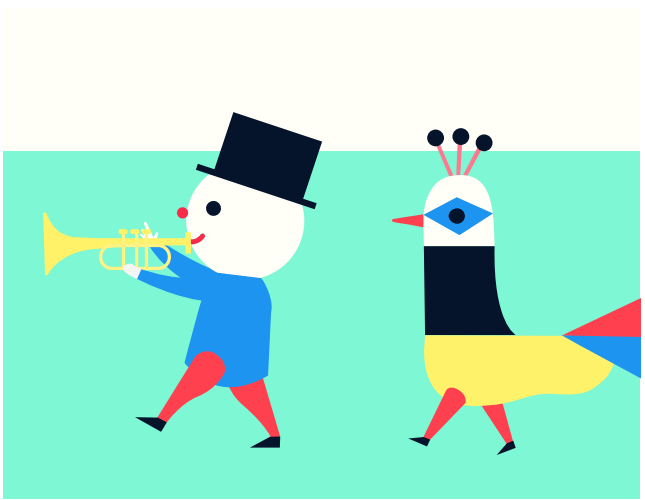
The **trumpet** is made from one long, narrow, cylindrical tube formed in a loop. You produce the sound with your lips at the mouthpiece, from where it travels through a long horn which makes it bright and radiant.
The trumpet has three valves used to play all the different notes. These are pressed with the fingers of the right hand while you blow firmly (with inflated cheeks!) into the mouthpiece.



Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky is one of the most beloved Russian composers. He lived from 1840 to 1893. Among other works, he is known for his Piano Concerto No. 1 and his ballets "Swan Lake," "Sleeping Beauty," and "The Nutcracker." The piece you hear here is from "The Nutcracker". Three flutes are playing in the foreground while the string instruments of the orchestra are beginning with a *pizzicato* - a beautiful melody, isn't it?



Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov was another Russian composer. This beautiful melody for the clarinet comes from his pen, from his work "Scheherazade." Maybe you already know about clever Princess Scheherazade from "Arabian Nights", who told the sultan a story every night to escape her death.

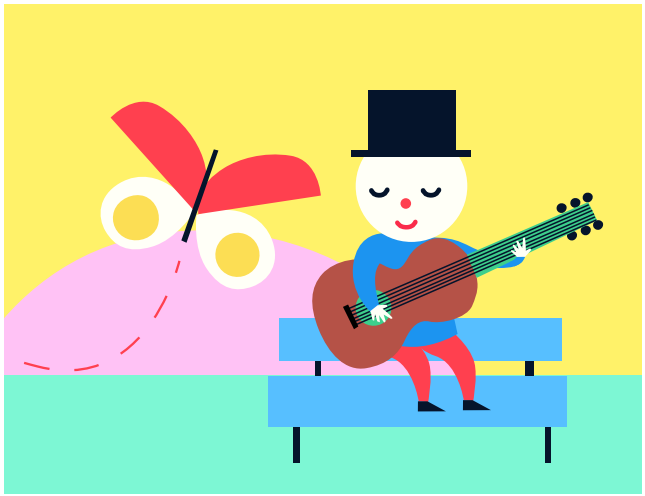


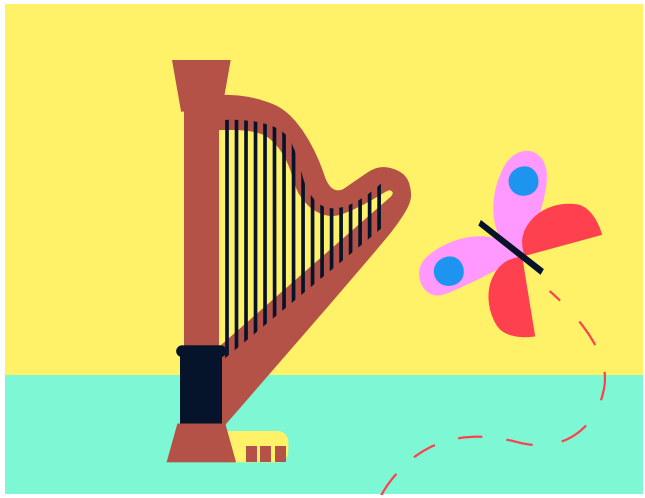
This music with the trumpet's high notes was written over 300 years ago by the French composer **Marc-Antoine Charpentier**. It is the first measures of his work "Te Deum".

PLUCKED INSTRUMENTS

The **guitar** has six strings. Unlike the string instruments, they are not played with a bow, but instead plucked or strummed with the fingers. When plucking, you play the notes one at a time and each finger plucks one or two strings. When strumming, you move your hand up and down in rhythm so that several or all of the strings are struck at once.
The pitch of the tones is changed with the left hand. You make lower tones with longer vibrating strings, higher by pressing down on the string closer to the body of the guitar.

Have you discovered the **harp** yet? Any time you press something that moves in the app (for instance, an animal), you hear the sound of the harp.
The harp is a very large musical instrument. It has a decorated triangular wood frame and 47 strings. Harpists pluck these strings up and down very quickly. The harp also has seven foot pedals for changing the pitch.





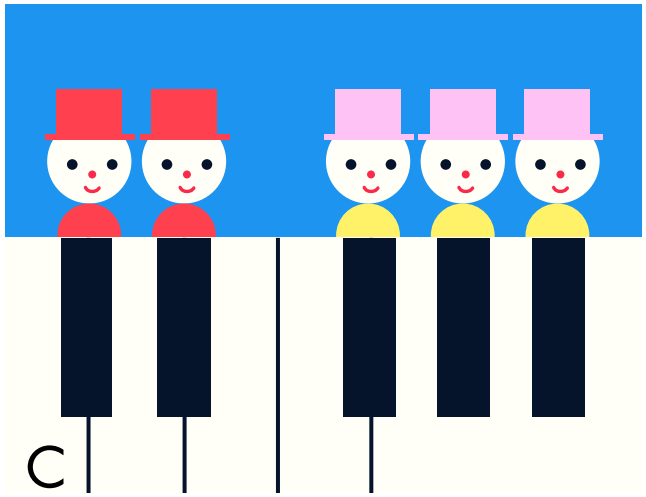
Francisco de Tárrega (1852–1909) was a Spanish guitar player and composer. This little work by him is called “The Butterfly.” Can you hear the colorful and fragile wings of the butterfly in the delicate sounds of the guitar?

PIANO

More than 200 strings hide in the large sound box of the **piano**. When a key is pressed, a small hammer strikes the string, creating the sound. It sounds simple, but the mechanics in the piano are very complicated.

The piano has a wide **keyboard** with white and black keys, usually 88. The white keys are long and lined up next to each other. The black keys are shorter and form small groups called twins (2 keys) and triplets (3 keys). The note "C" is always immediately to the left of the first of each twin group.





Here we'll play from four works of major composers who were also great piano virtuosos themselves.
Frédéric Chopin (1810–1849) was a Polish pianist and composer. Chopin lived in Paris for most of his short life. He composed many works for his favorite instrument, the piano. Here you can hear his Waltz Opus 64, No. 1, also known as the "Minute Waltz."

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart (1756–1791) is probably the most famous composer of all time. He was from Austria. Unfortunately, Mozart did not live very long, but still he composed a huge number of important works which people still enjoy hearing today. Here is the "Turkish March" (Rondo alla turca) from his Piano Sonata No. 11.

Franz Liszt (1811–1886) was from Hungary and was one of the greatest piano virtuosos of all time. By the way, virtuoso is the name for musicians who are excellent at playing their instrument. But in the middle of his life he turned to composing and conducting. Here you can hear the beginning of his étude for piano known as "La Campanella."

Robert Schumann (1810–1856) also wanted to be a piano virtuoso, but that didn't quite work out, so he devoted himself entirely to composing. By the way, he was married to the great pianist Clara Schumann (née Wieck). Robert Schumann composed many works for piano. His "Album for the Young" is devoted entirely to younger piano players. From it comes this piece, "The Merry Peasant Returning From Work," also known as "The Happy Farmer."

ORGAN

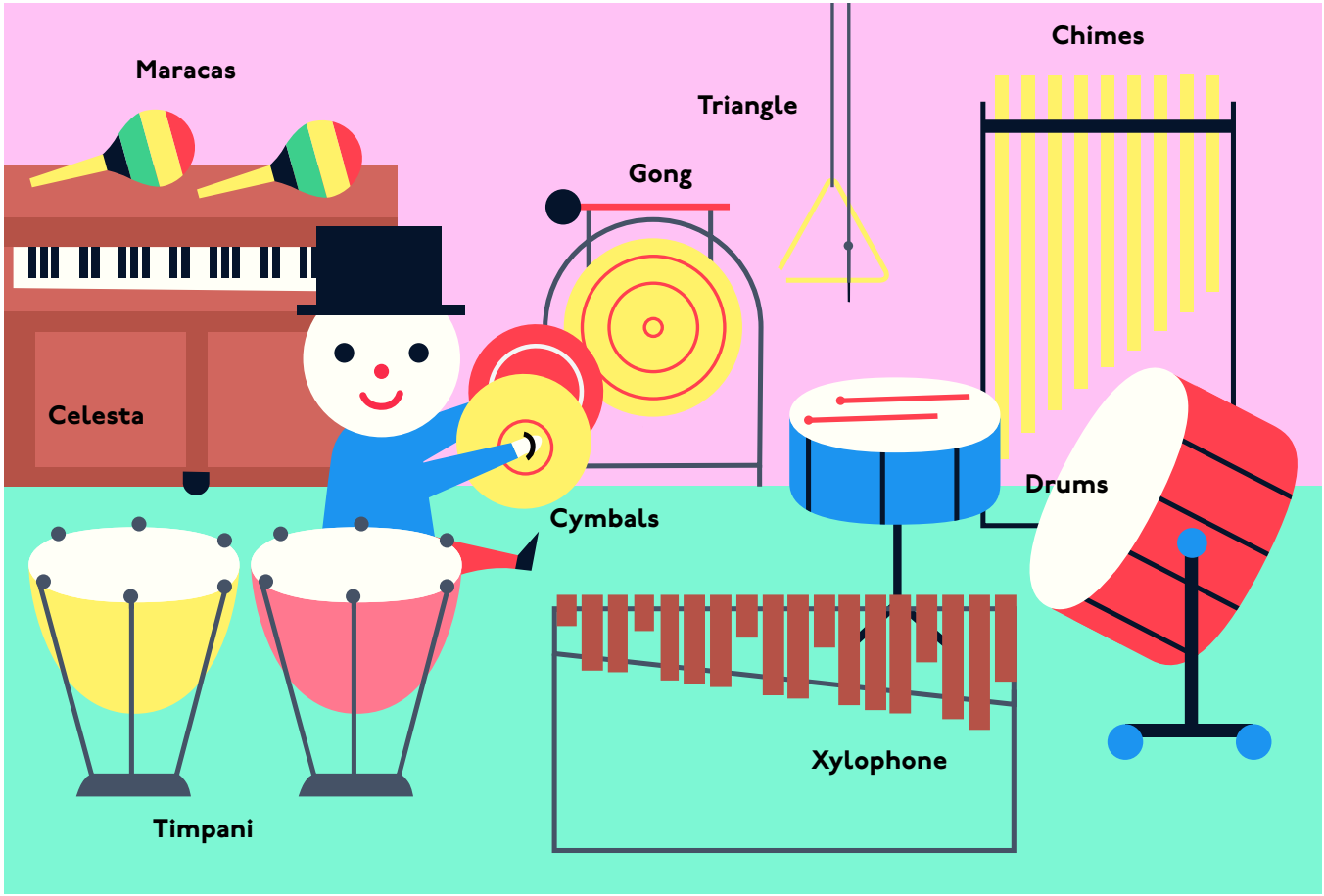
There is one more musical instrument in the app which is played with a keyboard and is even larger than the piano. Have you discovered it yet?
The **pipe organ** is the largest musical instrument. You will usually find it in a church or a special concert hall.
The sounds of the pipe organ are made by the pipes, and there can be several thousand pipes in a large one. It is not easy to play. The organist plays on several keyboards that are called “manuals” and are arranged like stairs. There is even a keyboard played with the feet, known as the “pedals.”
You can hear the heavenly sounds of the pipe organ by pressing the star in the starry sky on the app.



Johann Sebastian Bach (1685-1750) was an organ virtuoso. Today, however, he is mainly known as one of the greatest composers of all time. He composed many different works. Apart from his Preludes and Fugues for cembalo and his sonatas for organ he also composed a lot of music for the church. While cantor at the Thomaskirche in Leipzig, Germany, he composed his masterworks of sacred music: the “St. John Passion,” the “Mass in B Minor,” the “Christmas Oratorio” and many more.
Through the app’s starry sky, you can hear the slow movement from the Organ Sonata No. 2.

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

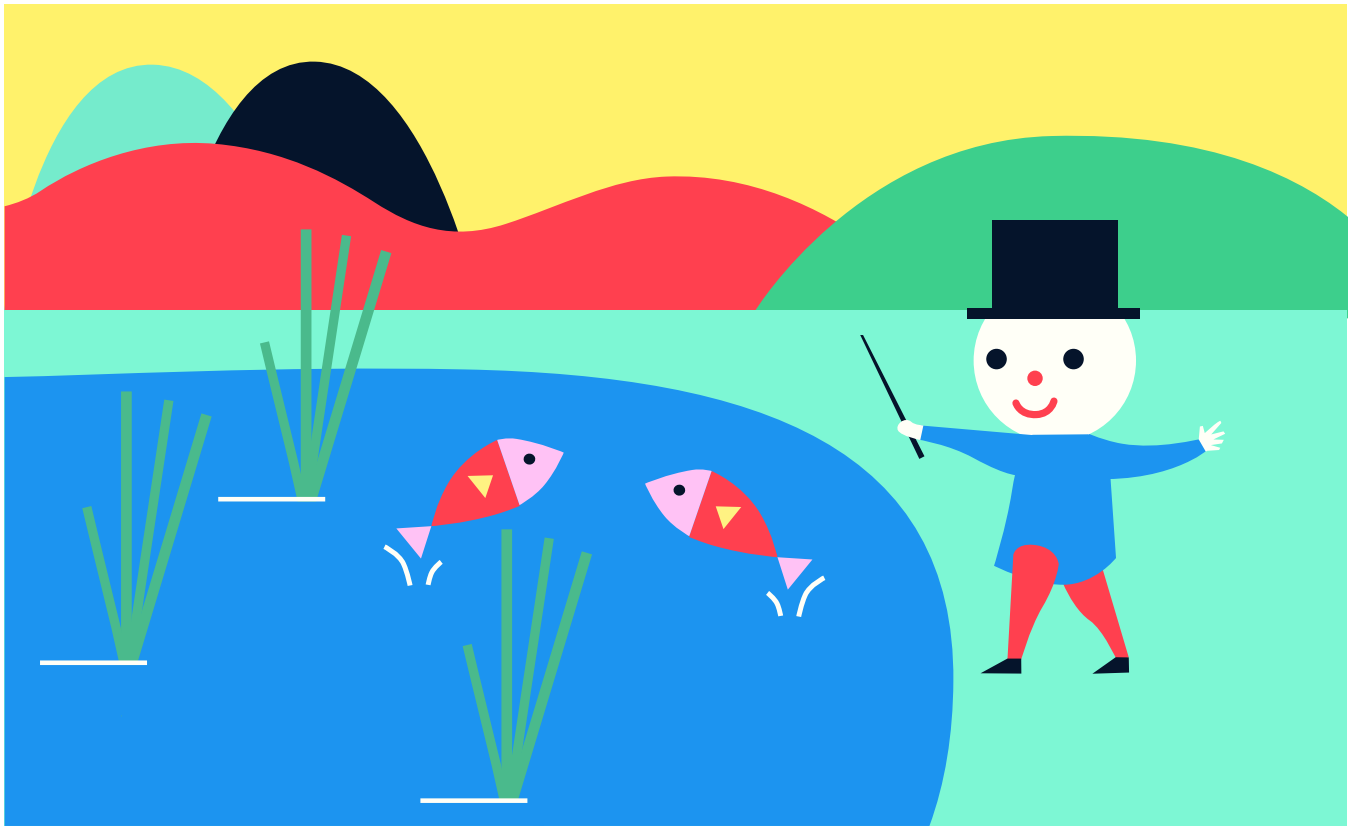
Percussion instruments can sound so colorful and varied. Some of them make “sounds”, and others actually produce true “tones”. Have you discovered that yet? You can try it for yourself in the app.
What is the difference? A tone can be sung or played on the corresponding piano key. So the xylophone, the celeste, or the large chimes produce different tones. The timpani also produce tones. Try it once in the app. You’ll see that it has two different ones.
The rattles, cymbals, and drums, however, make sounds.



CONDUCTOR

When several musicians play together, we call that an **orchestra**.
For them all to play together well, you need a **conductor**, who leads the orchestra. The conductor stands in the front, right in the middle, so that all the musicians can see him properly. He cues them using body language: with different hand movements, with his eyes, facial expressions, and movements with his whole body he shows how he feels the music.

He usually holds a **baton** in his right hand. He uses this to signal entrances, set the tempo (pace), changes of tempo, and also the time signature.



VOICE

Our body is also a musical instrument, because we can sing.
How, though, does this extraordinary musical instrument, our **voice**, function?

Inside your neck are two small vocal cords. When we exhale, the air coming out of our lungs causes these vocal cords to vibrate as it goes by. These vibrations become stronger in your resonating space (mainly your mouth), creating your voice. This lets us talk with each other and sing beautiful songs.

Our voices can produce very high to very low tones. Listen to how high different parrots sing in the app.



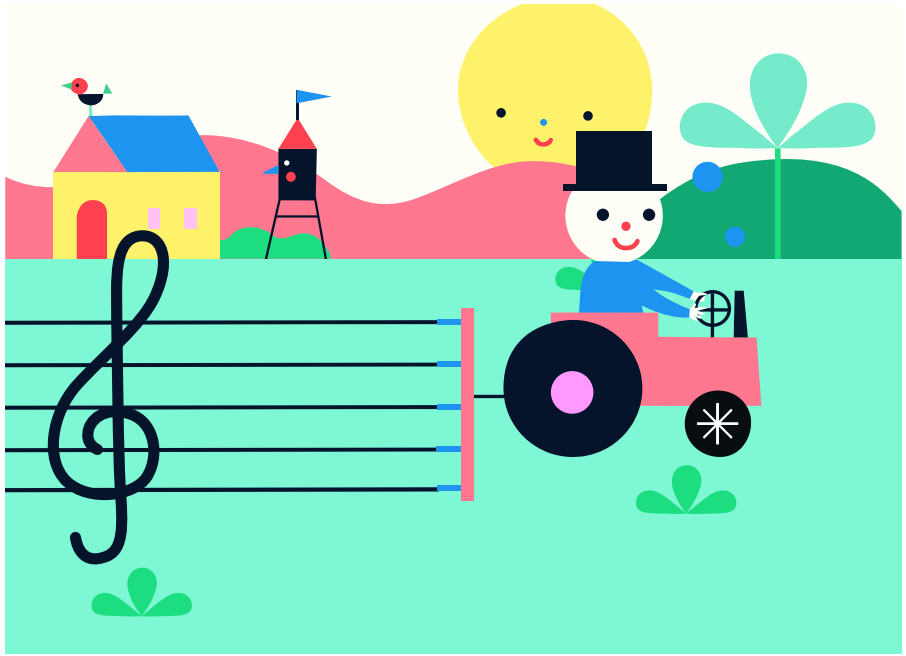
Several people sing together in a **choir or chorus**. Like an orchestra, a **choir director** or **chorus director** is needed to keep everyone together. You will find the following vocal ranges:

-High female range - called Soprano
-Low female range - called Alto
-High male range - called Tenor
-Low male range - called Bass

TREBLE CLEF AND BASS CLEF

Music is written on 5 **note staffs**. The first line is in the very bottom, proceeding until the fifth line on the top. A clef symbol comes first on the extreme left and shows the musician which note is where.

This sweeping thing is a **treble clef**. It shows us where the G note is located – that is why it is also called G clef. In its center it encompasses the second line from the bottom, the G note. High notes are presented using the treble clef, so it is used to write music for instruments like the violin, trumpet and flute, or the right hand on the piano



Italian composer **Luigi Boccherini** lived from 1743 to 1805 and was himself a brilliant cello player. This elegant minuet is from his famous String Quartet in E-flat Major Opus 11. You can hear the high tones of a violin in the foreground.

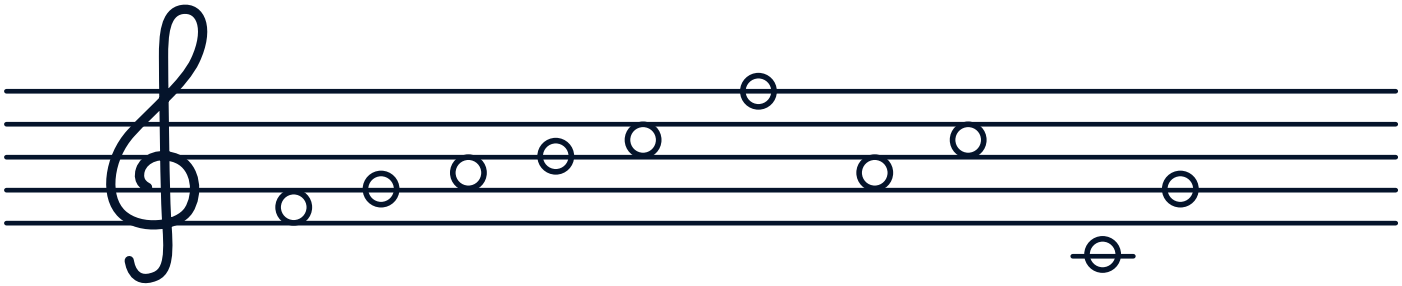
This is a **bass clef**. The bass clef is also called F clef because it encompasses the fourth line from the bottom, the F note. The bass clef is used to present deeper tones. It is used for music for cello, double bass or the left hand on the piano.



This Rondo Opus 94 for Cello and Piano comes from the pen of Czech composer **Antonín Dvorák** (1841-1904). **Dvorák** is most famous for his Symphony No. 9, “From the New World,” which he composed while visiting the United States.

NOTES

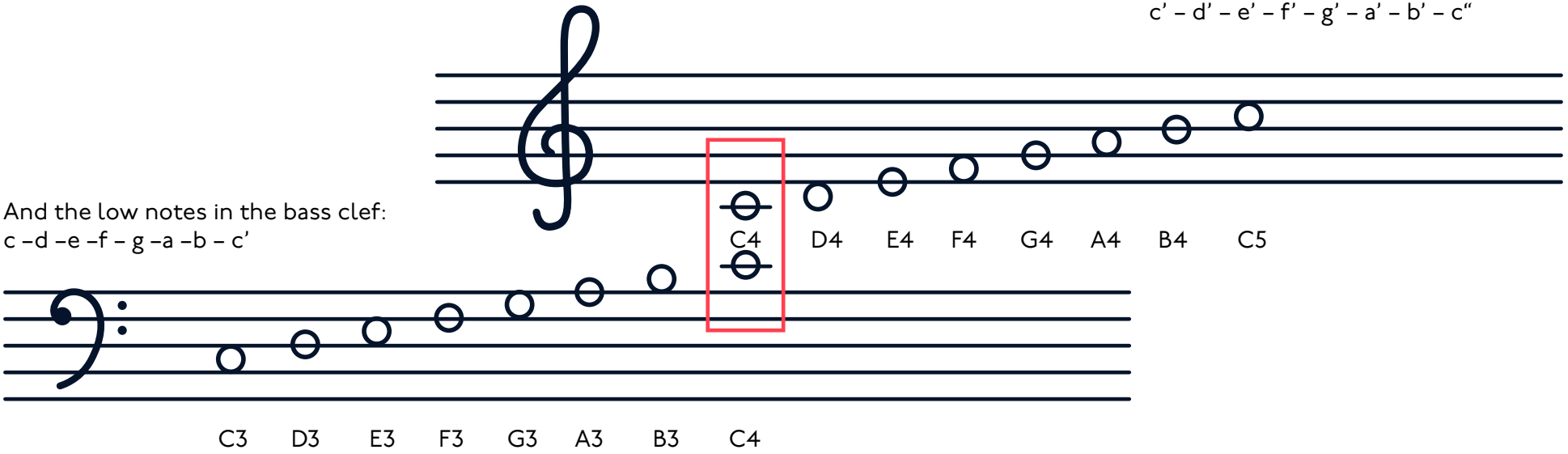
Notes in music are just like letters in writing. They look like small beads with shafts.
Each sound you sing or play on a musical instrument has its own **Note** on the score or sheet music, which is where all of the notes of a piece are written.
The notes move along the staff in small steps, either on the lines or between the lines.
Sometimes, though, the notes also make large jumps:



These small beads also have names! There are seven, which are easy to remember: C - D - E - F - G - A - B.

The high notes are written in the treble clef:
c' – d' – e' – f' – g' – a' – b' – c"

And the low notes in the bass clef:
c –d –e –f – g –a –b – c'

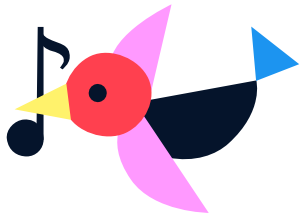


NOTE VALUES

Notes can also be longer or shorter. You can see this in their colors and patterns. Some notes are solid, others are hollow. Some have a shaft and one or more flags.
Here are the **note values** in order from very long to very short:



Whole Note | Half Note | Quarter Note | Eighth Note | Sixteenth Note



Sometimes there's a moment in the music where you shouldn't hear anything. This silence is also music—just a silent part, a so-called **rest**.
Rests can also have different lengths, just like notes. This is how we write the rests on the staff lines:



Whole Rest | Half Rest | Quarter Rest | Eighth Rest | Sixteenth Rest



Listen to this piano piece from "Forest Scenes," Opus 82, by **Robert Schumann**. A short pause (a quarter rest) occurs every so often. This is the deer coming out of the woods for a short time; which is how you can recognize the rests.

Tongo Music
App for kids and families







www.firstconcert.com