



THE CLIBURN

CLIBURN KIDS

with Buddy Bray



EPISODE 14: HOW MANY HANDS, PT. 3

SAINT-SAËNS "WILD DONKEYS" from *Carnival of the Animals*

TODAY'S WORKSHEET

BONUS QUESTION:

In the last episode, Buddy's friend Evan Mitchell joined us as a guest. Evan joins us again in this episode!

Can you remember what the ensemble is called when the two pianists play together? _____

LISTEN TO THE MUSIC

The wild donkeys that our composer wrote about are from Tibet, located in the southwest region of China. They are known for being able to run very fast!

Buddy explains that the two pianists playing the same notes together depict the two wild donkeys having a race. Did one donkey win the race, or was it a tie? Were they running exactly

the same way, or differently? Listen and watch the performance closely, and write down what you hear!





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MUSICAL MATCHING

Buddy mentions that he and Evan had to make some musical decisions before playing together. One of the decisions they had to make was how fast or slow they were going to play, to make it sound like the running wild donkeys. The speed of music is called **tempo**. Tempo markings tell us how fast or slow the music should be played. Using the musical dictionary of terms found at www.classicsforkids.com/music/musical_dictionary.php as a reference, look up the words below and match them to their correct definition by writing the word in the blank next to it.

ALLEGRO ANDANTE LARGO PRESTO

_____ Very quick and fast tempo.

_____ Italian for "walking," not too fast or too slow.

_____ Very slow tempo.

_____ Italian for "happy." To play a piece in a lively manner, at a fast (but not too fast) pace.

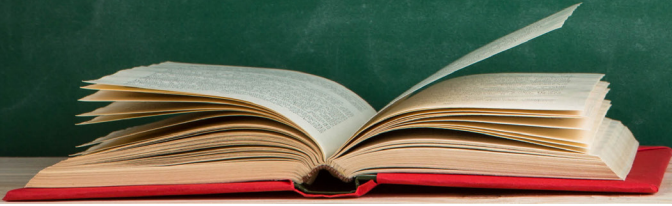
Based on the definitions above, which tempo marking best matches the music of the wild donkeys?



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BECOME A COMPOSER

"Wild Donkeys" is one of the 14 short movements in the collection called the *Carnival of the Animals*. All 14 pieces are based on animals and other things like pianists, fossils, and aquariums! Now, imagine that you are a composer, and you are going to write music that sounds like a tortoise. Can you decide which **tempo** (how fast or slow), **dynamics** (how loud or soft), and **pitch** (how high or low) best match the music of a tortoise?

Tempo

What is the speed of a tortoise walking? Fast or medium walking speed? Very fast or very slow? _____

Circle the tempo marking that best matches your answer! **Largo** **Andante** **Allegro** **Presto**

Dynamics

Think about the size of a tortoise. Is it big or small, heavy or light? _____

Do you think a tortoise makes the loud stomping sound when it walks, or can you barely hear it move?

Circle your answer! **Loud** **Medium** **Soft**

Pitch

Imagine a tortoise walking; is it heavy and low, or bright and high? To mimic a tortoise walking, the music should be played using:

Circle your answer! **Low sound** **Middle Sound** **High sound**

Mood

How is the tortoise feeling? Happy or sad? Lazy or energetic?

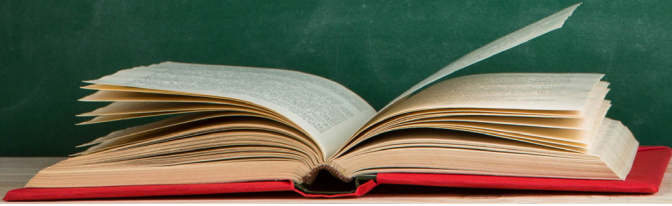
Saint-Saëns wrote music about a tortoise in the *Carnival of the Animals*. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wPHqJTpgo-U> Listen to this recording to see if you and Saint-Saëns shared some same ideas!



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LEARN ABOUT THE COMPOSER!

CAMILLE SAINT-SAËNS 1835–1921

Camille Saint-Saëns is one of the most famous French composers. He was also an organist, pianist, and conductor. He was born in Paris, France in 1835 and began his piano studies when he was just 3 years old. He gave his first public piano performance at the age of 5, and he began composing his own music shortly after. When he was 13 years old, Saint-Saëns became an organ student at the Paris Conservatoire and wrote his first symphony at only the age of 16. He remained an active composer throughout his long life, composing over 300 works, including 13 operas, and he was the first major composer to write music specifically for movies.



Saint-Saëns was very fond of animals and wrote a book about them. One year while he was on holiday, he composed a set of orchestral character pieces called *Carnival of the Animals*. It consists of 14 movements. Each movement in *Carnival of the Animals* describes a particular animal, usually by mimicking the sounds the animal makes or characterizing the way it moves or carries itself. Saint-Saëns only allowed the piece to be performed twice during his lifetime, likely because he was afraid the work was too silly and would hurt his reputation as a serious composer. However, the piece was allowed to be published after his death, and it has since become one of his most popular works.