

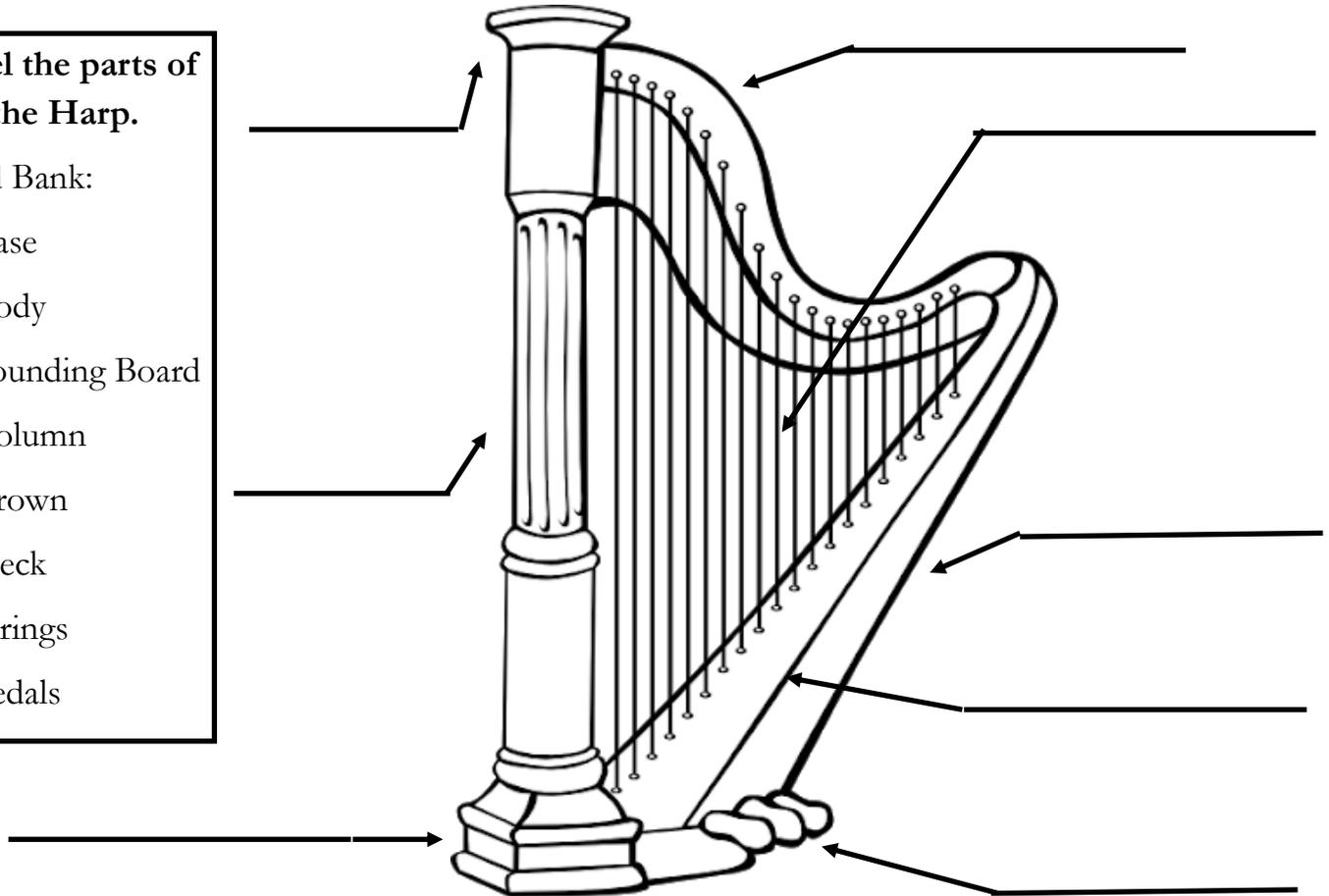
# Harp



**Label the parts of the Harp.**

Word Bank:

- Base
- Body
- Sounding Board
- Column
- Crown
- Neck
- Strings
- Pedals



- 1) The Harp has \_\_\_\_\_ strings, weighs approximately \_\_\_\_\_ pounds, stands about \_\_\_\_\_ tall, and has \_\_\_\_\_ pedals.
- 2) Each string on the harp has the potential to make \_\_\_\_\_ different pitches thanks to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) Circle one: The longer strings make the highest / lowest pitches, and the shorter strings make the highest / lowest pitches.
- 4) Describe how the pedal changes the pitch of a string through the chain of mechanisms.

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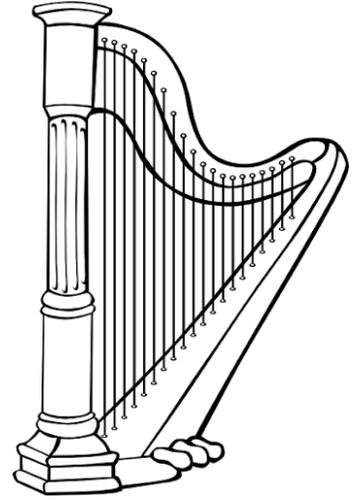
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# Harp

## *Vocabulary*



- Resonate: to produce a deep, full, reverberating (echoing) sound
- Pitch: how high or low a tone is
- Mechanisms: a set of parts working together

### **Further Listening:**

Hear harpist Valérie Milot play an arrangement of

Smetana *Ma vlast, Moldau*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TnYCW8eWqQo>

For more videos, please visit <https://virginiasymphony.org/learninglab/>

# Harp

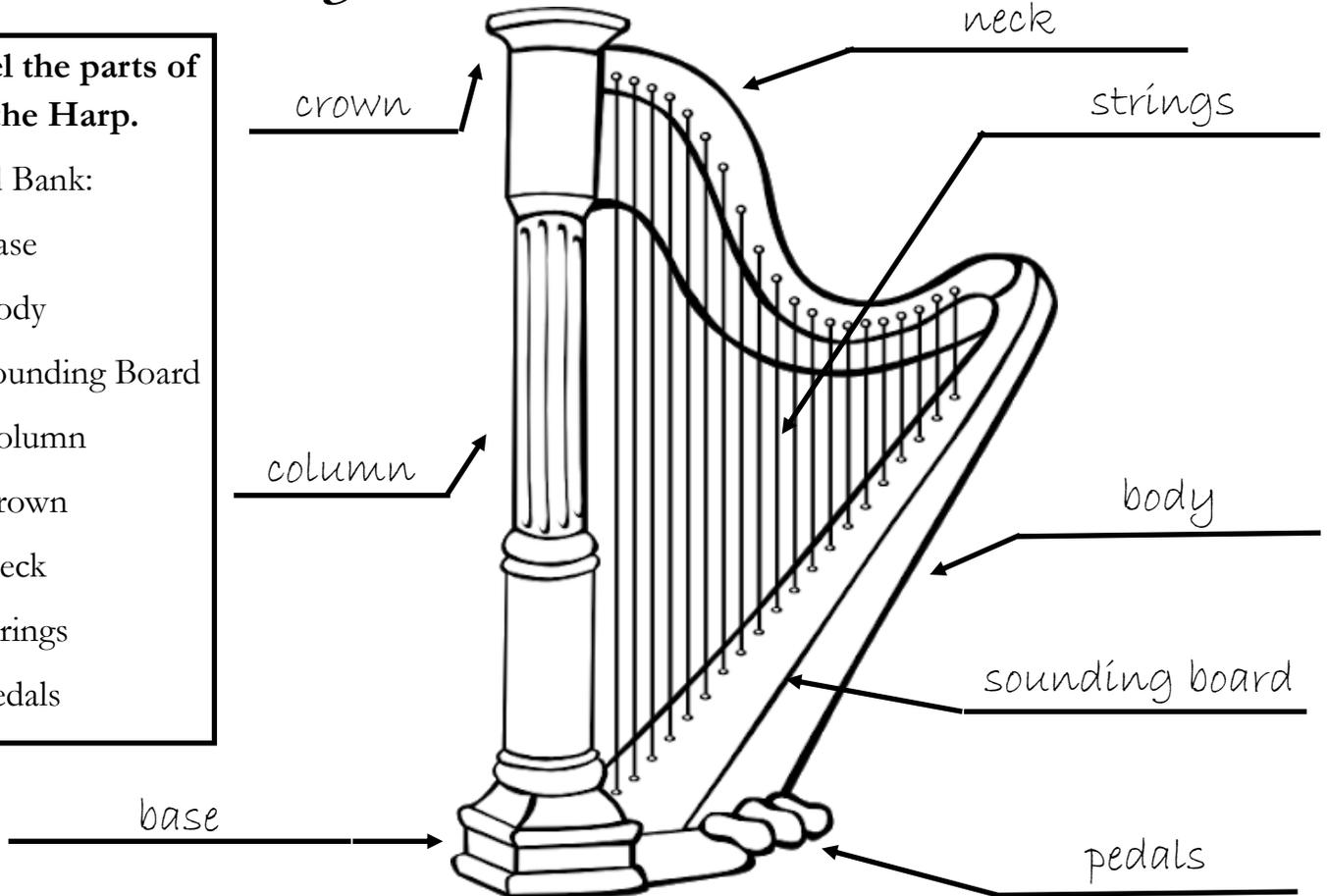
## Answer Key



**Label the parts of the Harp.**

Word Bank:

- Base
- Body
- Sounding Board
- Column
- Crown
- Neck
- Strings
- Pedals



- 1) The Harp has 47 strings, weighs approximately 90 pounds, stands about 6 feet tall, and has 7 pedals.
- 2) Each string on the harp has the potential to make 3 different pitches thanks to the pedals.
- 3) Circle one: The longer strings make the highest / lowest pitches, and the shorter strings make the highest / lowest pitches.
- 4) Describe how the pedal changes the pitch of a string through the chain of mechanisms.  
*Relisten to the part of the video where Barbara talks about this.*

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