

托福听力考试背景知识综合辅导(四十一) PDF转换可能丢失  
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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/290/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E6\\_89\\_98\\_E7\\_A6\\_8F\\_E5\\_90\\_AC\\_E5\\_c81\\_290967.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/290/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E5_90_AC_E5_c81_290967.htm) TIMBRE is the tonal quality or color of a sound. This quality is determined by the wave shape, which is determined in turn by factors such as the shape of the vibrating body, its material (metal, wood, human tissue), and the method used to put it in motion (striking, blowing, plucking). 1. Vibrating Stimulus (Drum Stick, Bow, fingers, pick) 2. Vibrating Body (Drum Head, String, Metal, Air) 3. Resonator (Body of Drum, body of violin or guitar) 4. Other (Snares, guitar distortion, spider-web casing on balafon) Each tone we hear is actually a composite of tones called the harmonic series. The pitches produced simultaneously by the vibrating sections are called partials, overtones, or harmonics. The first partial, often called the fundamental, is the lowest frequency and is perceived as the loudest. This is what the ear identifies as the specific pitch of the musical tone. TIMBRE:

## CLASSIFYING MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IDIOPHONES

Instruments made of naturally sonorous materials not needing any additional tension as do strings or drumskins. The basic question is how they are set into vibration. Methods: concussion (struck together) struck stamped shaken scraped plucked rubbed (friction)

AEROPHONES Aerophones include what are usually called “wind instruments,” with the addition of a few instruments with a different acoustical principle called free aerophones. There are two essential factors: a tube enclosing a column of air, and a device for setting that

air into vibration. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)