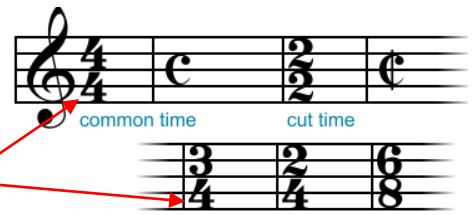






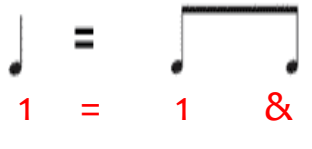


OUR BUGS ARE SO FUN

This song introduces the student to the real musical names of the notes we have learned as bugs. It helps the student learn to count them in a more traditional way in preparation for the transition to private piano. All note values in this song are discussed according to time signatures that have a 4 as the bottom number.

Examples of time signatures



Lyrics	Example	Theory
Our bugs have great names, they're lots of fun! A bug is a quarter note it gets one.		In <u>most</u> time signatures, the quarter note (aka "bug") gets one beat. A quarter note gets its name because it is one quarter (1/4) of a whole note.
A slug is a half note, it gets two. It has a little more work to do!		A half note gets its name because it is 1/2 of a whole note. It gets 2 counts, therefore it is equal in rhythm to 2 quarter notes
A slug plus a dot, that equals three. A dotted half note is its name you see.		A dot added to any note, adds half the value of the note. In this case, a half note is 2 counts, so the dot gets a 1/2 of that, or one count & 2+1=3.
A whole note is our big bad note. Four counts like Bill Grogan's Goat.		A whole note is the largest note and it is where all other notes get their names. It gets 4 counts.
A beetle is two eighth notes joined together		There are 8 of these in a whole note—thus the name "8 th note".
Pull them apart there's the arrow feather		A single 8 th note is our arrow feather from year two.
Can you play two eights while I play one? 'Cause eighth notes get a 1/2 a count when bugs get one.		Each 8 th note gets 1/2 count, so when two of them are joined together they take the same amount of time to count as one quarter note.

A caterpillar looks like to beetles it seems, but look at the stem, it has two beams.

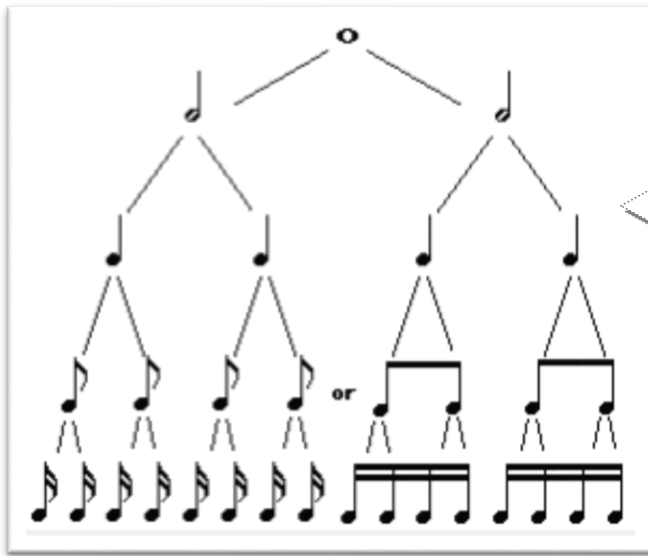


“Caterpillars” are a group of 16th notes. Notice the double beam on top. It takes 4 of them to equal 1 count.

Caterpillar, grasshopper, butterfly too. The faster part has two beams (there’s your clue!)



Since each additional beam further divides the note into smaller parts, the portion of the music with more beams goes faster. Grasshoppers are 1 eighth note and 2 sixteenth notes; a butterfly is 2 sixteenths followed by an eighth.



This musical subdivision chart shows the relationship between the notes.

1) **beat 1** **beat 2** **beat 3** **beat 4**

2) 1 2 3 & 4 &

3) 1 & a 2 e & 3 e & a 4 e &

These measures are examples counting music in a traditional fashion. Notice how each bug gets one beat... “The beat is the bug and the others play along!”