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Taking Flight: Insects SCRIABIN Etude in F-sharp Major, op. 42, no. 3 ("Mosquito") RIMSKY-KORSAKOV Flight of the Bumblebee

GOING FAST! TEMPO AND 16TH NOTES

In this episode, Buddy explains two ways the composer made the music sound fast: tempo and note values. Let's learn more.

WHAT IS TEMPO?

Tempo is the speed of music. Tempo markings tell us how fast or slow the music is. Using the musical dictionary found at <u>Classics for Kids Musical Dictionary</u> as a reference, look up the words in bold. Then, connect each word to the correct definition and to an insect that best matches the definition of that word.

• LARGO

VERY FAST

WORM

ADAGIO

FAST

• SNAIL



ANDANTE

SLOW

ANT



ALLEGRO

VERY SLOW

DRAGONFLY



PRESTO

WALKING SPEED

BUTTERFLY



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Based on the definitions you learned, which tempo marking best matches the speed of music for *Flight* of the Bumblebee?

DIFFERENT NOTE VALUES

Buddy explains the length of each note also determines how fast the music sounds. What is the first note value he shows us? Circle the correct answer.



Then, Buddy shows us how eighth notes would sound – each eighth note is half the length of a quarter note, making the music move faster. How does this work? It's math!

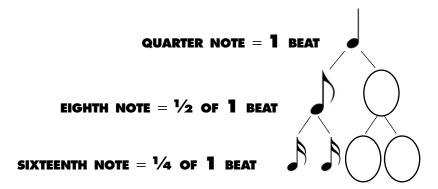
Imagine a whole pizza. When you cut a pie into four equal parts, each piece is a quarter (1/4) of a pizza. Now, draw lines to cut each quarter in half. When you cut all quarter pieces in half, how many pieces of pie will you have?

Let's keep going! If you cut all eight pieces in half, how many pieces will you have?



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So, each eighth note is half the length of a quarter note, and each sixteenth note is half the length of an eighth note. Fill in the note value tree below.



Based on what you learned about different note values, answer the questions below.