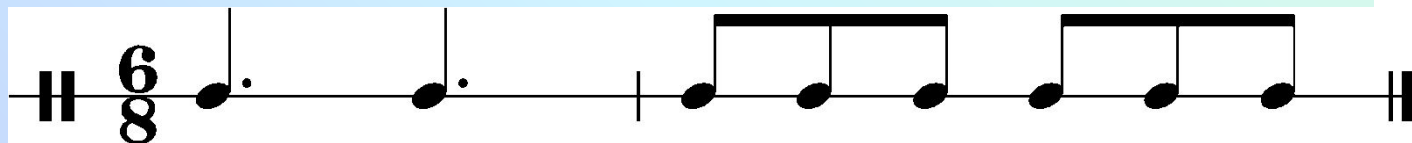


COMPOUND METER

macro beat

subdivision



BEAT DIVISION

- Simple Meter= 2
- Compound
Meter= 3

MACROBEAT

- The note value that gets 1 pulse in music.
 - dotted quarter note in 6/8
 - dotted half note in 6/4

METER MACROBEATS

Duple

2

The grouping of
macro beats into
two

- 6
- 8

Triple

3

The grouping of
macro beats into
three

- 9
- 8

Quadruple

4

The grouping of
macro beats into
four

- 12
- 8

These terms refer to the top number in the time signature.



**BEAT
UNIT**

- The bottom note of the time/meter signature.

LABELING METER

- 6

- 8

- 9

- 8

- 12

- 8

- Compound Duple

- Compound Triple

- Compound Quadruple

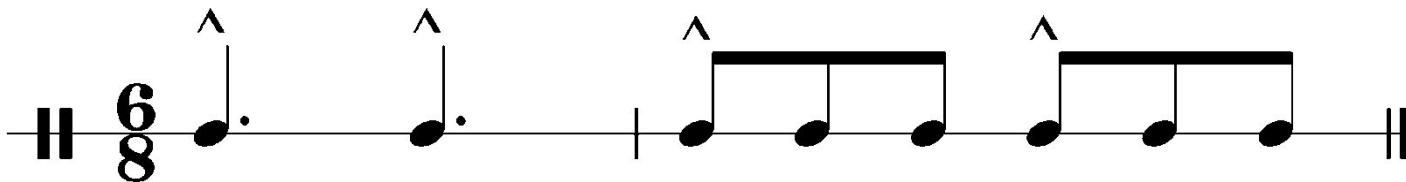
Changing Meter

Frequent meter changes

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 126. The score is divided into five measures, each with a different time signature: 3/16, 2/16, 3/16, 2/16, and 2/8. The first four measures are in a key with one sharp (F#) and feature a forte (*f*) dynamic. The fifth measure changes to a key with two flats (Bb) and features a fortissimo (*sf*) dynamic. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and chords.

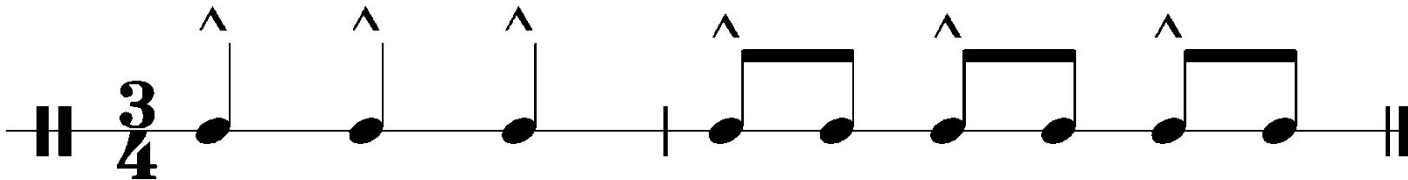
The strong pulses occur on the macro beat.

3/4 and 6/8 both subdivide into 6 eighth notes. The difference is where the strong pulses occur.



6/8 is compound duple

- Compound because the macro beat is divided into 3 equal pulses
- Duple because there are 2 macro beats per measure.



3/4 is simple triple

- Simple because the macro beat is divided into 2 equal pulses
- Triple because there are 3 macro beats per measure.

Compound Meter Rhythm Square

