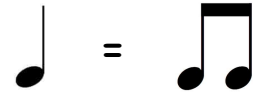




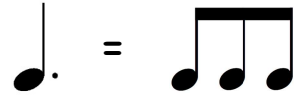
Counting Rhythms (5)



2/4, 3/4 and 4/4 are examples of time signatures in **simple time**.
1 beat can be divided into 2. For example, 1 crotchet = 2 quavers.

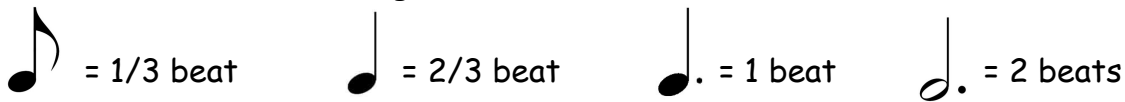


Time signatures in **compound time** divide the beat into 3 instead.
In 3/8, 6/8, 9/8 and 12/8, each beat contains 3 quavers, so 1 beat is the length of a dotted crotchet.



A dotted crotchet has always been worth 3 quavers, so that hasn't changed. What has changed is the length of 1 beat. In 6/8 (and other time signatures with an 8 at the bottom) 1 beat is the length of 1 dotted crotchet. So 1 dotted crotchet is now 1 beat long. (Not 1½ beats!)

Here are the new note lengths in 6/8:



And here are some possible rhythms, along with their counts:

6 quavers	2 dotted crochets	1 dotted minim	A mixture of crotchets and quavers
1 + a 2 + a	1 2	1	1 a 2 a

Minims aren't used in 6/8 because they are 1 1/3 beats long and this makes them difficult to read - instead we use ties to join up two shorter notes. More on that another time.

1. Draw the **bar lines** in these rhythms. The first one has been done for you:

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$

2. Write the correct **counts** under each note:

$\frac{6}{8}$

$\frac{6}{8}$