All About Rhythm and Meters

A. Label each example as a simple meter (**S**) or a compound meter (**C**) in the boxes provided.

B. Write in the counts below each rhythm.

C. Use >'s to mark the primary beats. Use —'s to mark the secondary beats. (Only $\frac{4}{4}$ and $\frac{6}{8}$ have secondary beats.)

D. Play and count the rhythms.

1. S
2. C
3. S
4. S
5. S
6. C

Gone Missing!

A. Provide one note or rest to complete each of the measures below.

Answers may vary depending on if students use notes or rests.

1.
2.
3.

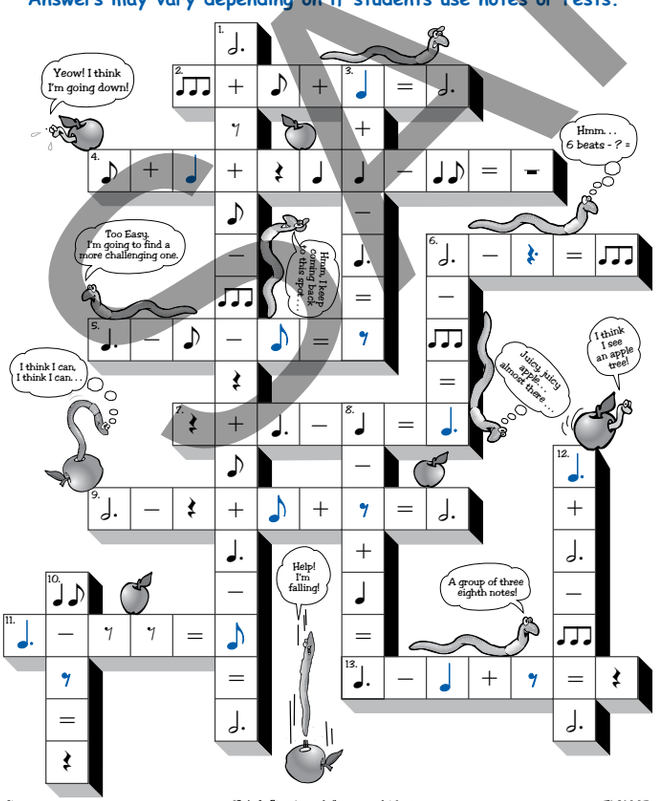
B. Provide barlines for each of the rhythms. Write in the counts.

1.
2.
3.

Worm Crossing

Fill in the empty squares of the $\frac{6}{8}$ rhythm puzzle with notes or rests to complete each equation.

Answers may vary depending on if students use notes or rests.



$\frac{6}{8}$ Soccer

Allie has been studying $\frac{6}{8}$ time in her music lessons. She has recorded some of the goals for the highest scoring $\frac{6}{8}$ soccer game in history in note values on the scoreboard. To find out who won this incredible game, add the total counts written on each team's soccer balls to the counts already on the scoreboard. Write each team's total in the space provided. Remember, in $\frac{6}{8}$ meter an eighth note receives one count.

SAMPLE