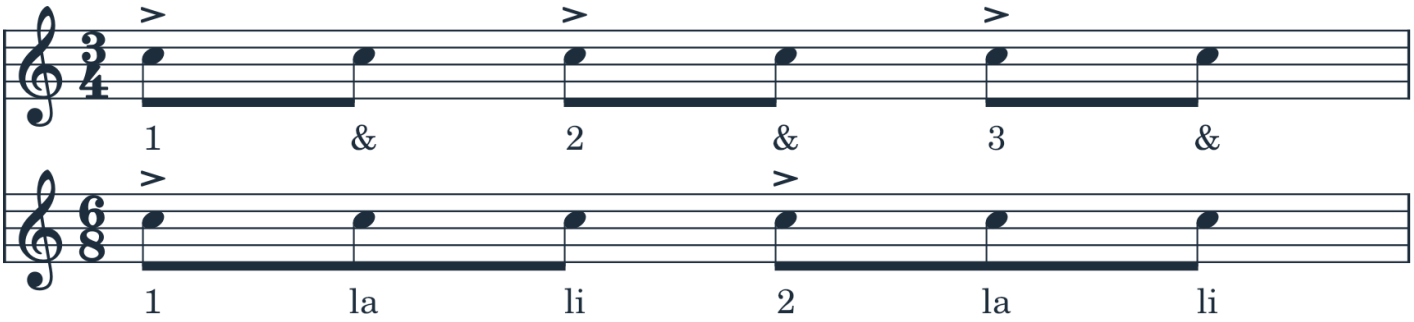New Meter, Same Eighth.

Keep the small pulse steady while bar lengths and large-beat groups change.

1 · SIX EIGHTHS, DIFFERENT GROUPS

For this sheet: **eighth = eighth; eighth-note rate = 120 per minute.** Each eighth lasts 0.5 seconds. Accents below mark large-beat starts.

3/4 · groups of 2 eighths (top) **6/8** · groups of 3 (bottom)
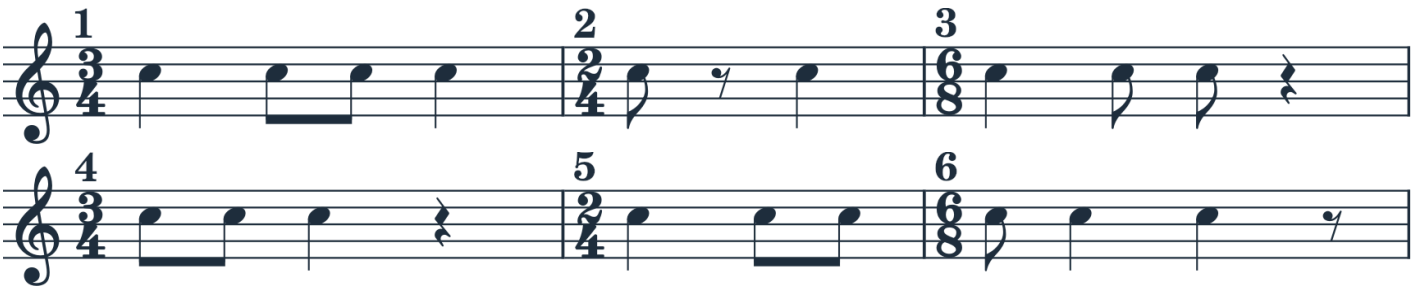


Shared eighth-unit timeline · next bar begins at 6

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

2 · CHANGE THE BAR, KEEP THE EIGHTH

Clap this six-bar line. Count through rests. Restart the count at each barline. The numbers above the staff identify bars.



Downbeats in eighth units from the start: **0 · 6 · 10 · 16 · 22 · 26**. The line ends at 32.

3 · THE LARGE BEAT CHANGES

Meter	Eighths per large beat	Large-beat rate per minute
3/4 or 2/4	2	Quarter = 60
6/8	3	Dotted quarter = 40

A different instruction could keep the large beat steady: old quarter = new dotted quarter when entering 6/8; old dotted quarter = new quarter when returning to 2/4 or 3/4. That would change the eighth-note rate. Read the instruction at each change.

Try it

Which note-value pulse stays constant here? _____ Listen to the scaffold once, then replay and begin clapping on the first click. Hear the grouped model.

Listen: scan or visit **tissimo.co/worksheets/changing-meter-eighth-equals-eighth**
In-house MIDI/MP3 examples · eighth-note rate 120 per minute throughout

Mini-task answer: eighth note.

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