

# Perfect & Major Intervals Review

1. Identify each interval in the blank provided.

a) 

—

b) 

—

c) 

—

d) 

—

e) 

—

f) 

—

g) 

—

h) 

—

2. Given the bottom note, draw the top note of the harmonic interval in each exercise.

a) 

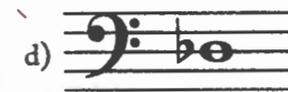
M2

b) 

M7

c) 

P4

d) 

M6

e) 

P5

f) 

M3

g) 

P8

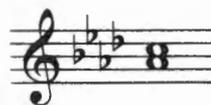
h) 

M7

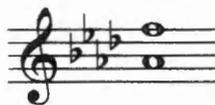
3. Identify the major key signature, then the intervals in each exercise.

a) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

b) 

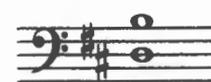
Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

c) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

d) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

# KEY

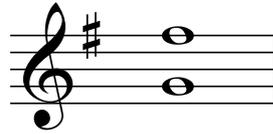
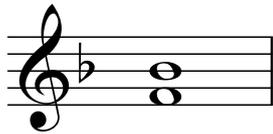
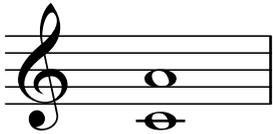
## Major Intervals

When the upper note is found in the major scale of the lower note, the interval can be either major or perfect.

If the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, the intervals of Unison, 4th, 5th, and Octave are described as perfect.

If the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, the intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th are described as major.

Name these intervals:

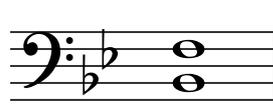
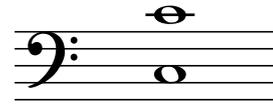


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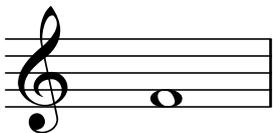
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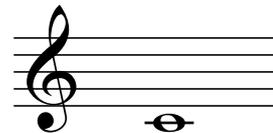
\_\_\_\_\_

Write the following intervals above the given note, using accidentals as needed:

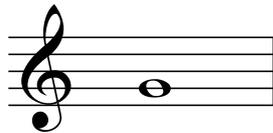
Perfect 5th



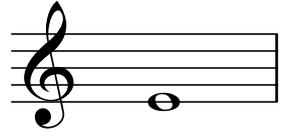
Major 3rd



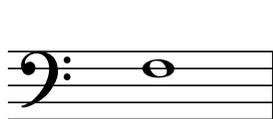
Major 6th



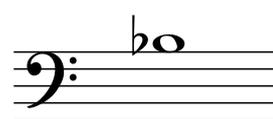
Perfect Unison



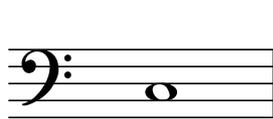
Perfect 4th



Major 2nd



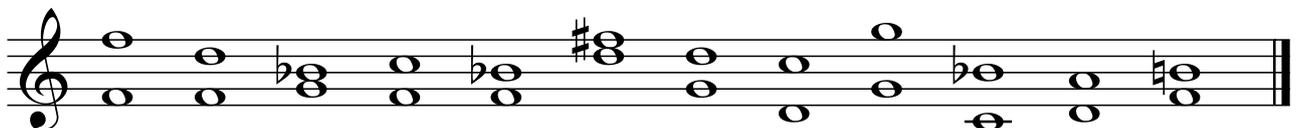
Perfect 8ve



Major 7th



Circle any of these intervals which are NOT major or perfect:



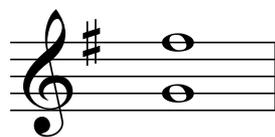
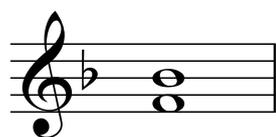
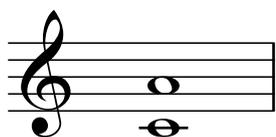
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If the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, the intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th are described as major.

Name these intervals:

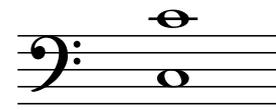


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\_\_\_\_\_

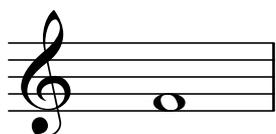
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Write the following intervals above the given note, using accidentals as needed:

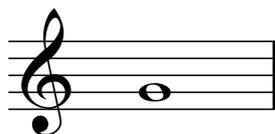
Perfect 5th



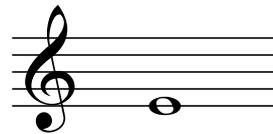
Major 3rd



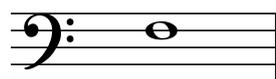
Major 6th



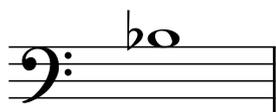
Perfect Unison



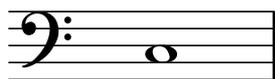
Perfect 4th



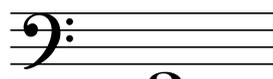
Major 2nd



Perfect 8ve



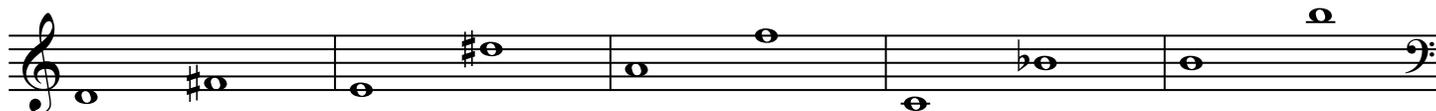
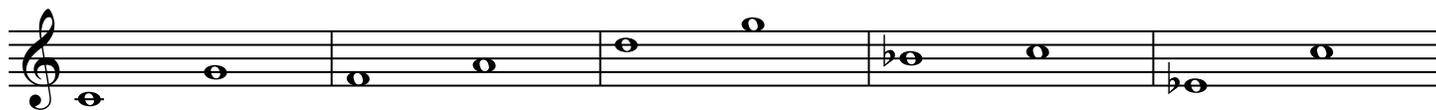
Major 7th



Circle any of these intervals which are NOT major or perfect:



# INTERVALS WORKSHEET



1. Identify these intervals (quality and number). Be sure to clearly indicate Major versus minor (i.e., M, m).

Example:

m6

2. Construct intervals ABOVE and BELOW each given note. Do NOT alter the given note.

Example:

m3      M6      M3      M2      P5      P4      m6      m3

dim. 7      m2      Aug. 4      M7      M6      Aug. 2      m3      M3

3. Invert the following intervals; identify all intervals:

Example:

M3

m6

# Week 7 Theory Academy

Name \_\_\_\_\_

A. Construct the following Major (M) and Perfect (P) intervals above the given pitch. Notes lacking an accidental are understood as natural; **do not change them in any way.**

Section A musical notation:

- Treble Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C4 (natural)
  - Interval: P4 (F4)
  - Given pitch: E4 (natural)
  - Interval: M3 (G4)
  - Given pitch: B3 (flat)
  - Interval: P5 (F#4)
  - Given pitch: D4 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (B4)
  - Given pitch: F4 (flat)
  - Interval: M2 (G4)
  - Given pitch: A4 (natural)
  - Interval: M7 (G#5)
  - Given pitch: C5 (sharp)
  - Interval: P5 (F#5)
  - Given pitch: E5 (natural)
  - Interval: M7 (D#6)
- Bass Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C3 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (A3)
  - Given pitch: E3 (natural)
  - Interval: P5 (B2)
  - Given pitch: B2 (flat)
  - Interval: M3 (D3)
  - Given pitch: D3 (flat)
  - Interval: M7 (B3)
  - Given pitch: F3 (natural)
  - Interval: M2 (G3)
  - Given pitch: A3 (flat)
  - Interval: P4 (D4)
  - Given pitch: C4 (flat)
  - Interval: P5 (G4)
  - Given pitch: E4 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (B4)
- Bass Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C3 (natural)
  - Interval: M3 (E3)
  - Given pitch: E3 (natural)
  - Interval: P4 (A3)
  - Given pitch: G3 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (E4)
  - Given pitch: F3 (natural)
  - Interval: M3 (A3)
  - Given pitch: A3 (natural)
  - Interval: M7 (G#4)
  - Given pitch: B3 (flat)
  - Interval: P4 (E4)
  - Given pitch: C4 (flat)
  - Interval: M2 (D4)
  - Given pitch: E4 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (B4)

B. Construct the following Major and Perfect intervals below the given pitch. Don't change the given note.

Section B musical notation:

- Bass Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C4 (natural)
  - Interval: M2 (B3)
  - Given pitch: B3 (flat)
  - Interval: M6 (F#3)
  - Given pitch: B3 (flat)
  - Interval: P8 (B#3)
  - Given pitch: D#4 (sharp)
  - Interval: M7 (C#4)
  - Given pitch: E#4 (sharp)
  - Interval: P5 (A#4)
  - Given pitch: G4 (natural)
  - Interval: M3 (B4)
  - Given pitch: B4 (flat)
  - Interval: P4 (F#4)
  - Given pitch: C#5 (sharp)
  - Interval: M6 (G#5)
- Treble Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C4 (natural)
  - Interval: P4 (G3)
  - Given pitch: B3 (flat)
  - Interval: P5 (F#3)
  - Given pitch: E4 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (B4)
  - Given pitch: D4 (natural)
  - Interval: P8 (D#4)
  - Given pitch: F#4 (sharp)
  - Interval: M2 (E4)
  - Given pitch: A4 (natural)
  - Interval: M7 (G#5)
  - Given pitch: C5 (sharp)
  - Interval: P5 (F#5)
  - Given pitch: E5 (natural)
  - Interval: M3 (G#5)
- Bass Clef:**
  - Given pitch: C3 (natural)
  - Interval: P8 (C#3)
  - Given pitch: B2 (flat)
  - Interval: P5 (F#2)
  - Given pitch: D#3 (sharp)
  - Interval: M3 (F#3)
  - Given pitch: E4 (natural)
  - Interval: M6 (B4)
  - Given pitch: G4 (natural)
  - Interval: M2 (F#4)
  - Given pitch: A4 (natural)
  - Interval: M2 (G#4)
  - Given pitch: C#5 (sharp)
  - Interval: M3 (D#5)
  - Given pitch: B5 (flat)
  - Interval: P5 (F#5)

# Ear Training

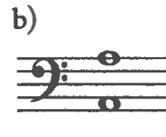
Listen to the following examples of melodic and harmonic intervals.



harmonic



melodic



harmonic



melodic

Listen to the following perfect intervals. They will be demonstrated melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.



Hint: Try hearing "Here Comes the Bride" for a P4.



Hint: Try hearing "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" for a P5.



Hint: Try hearing "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" for a P8.

1. Listen to each interval. Write the interval (P4, P5, P8) in the space provided. Each interval will be demonstrated melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_

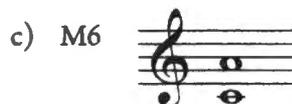
Listen to the following major intervals. They will be demonstrated melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.



Hint: Try hearing the first two notes of a major scale.



Hint: Try hearing "Oh, When the Saints Go Marching In."



Hint: Try hearing the NBC theme.



Hint: Try hearing a half step down from an octave.

2. Listen to each interval. Write the interval (M2, M3, M6, M7) in the space provided. Each interval will be demonstrated melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

h) \_\_\_\_\_