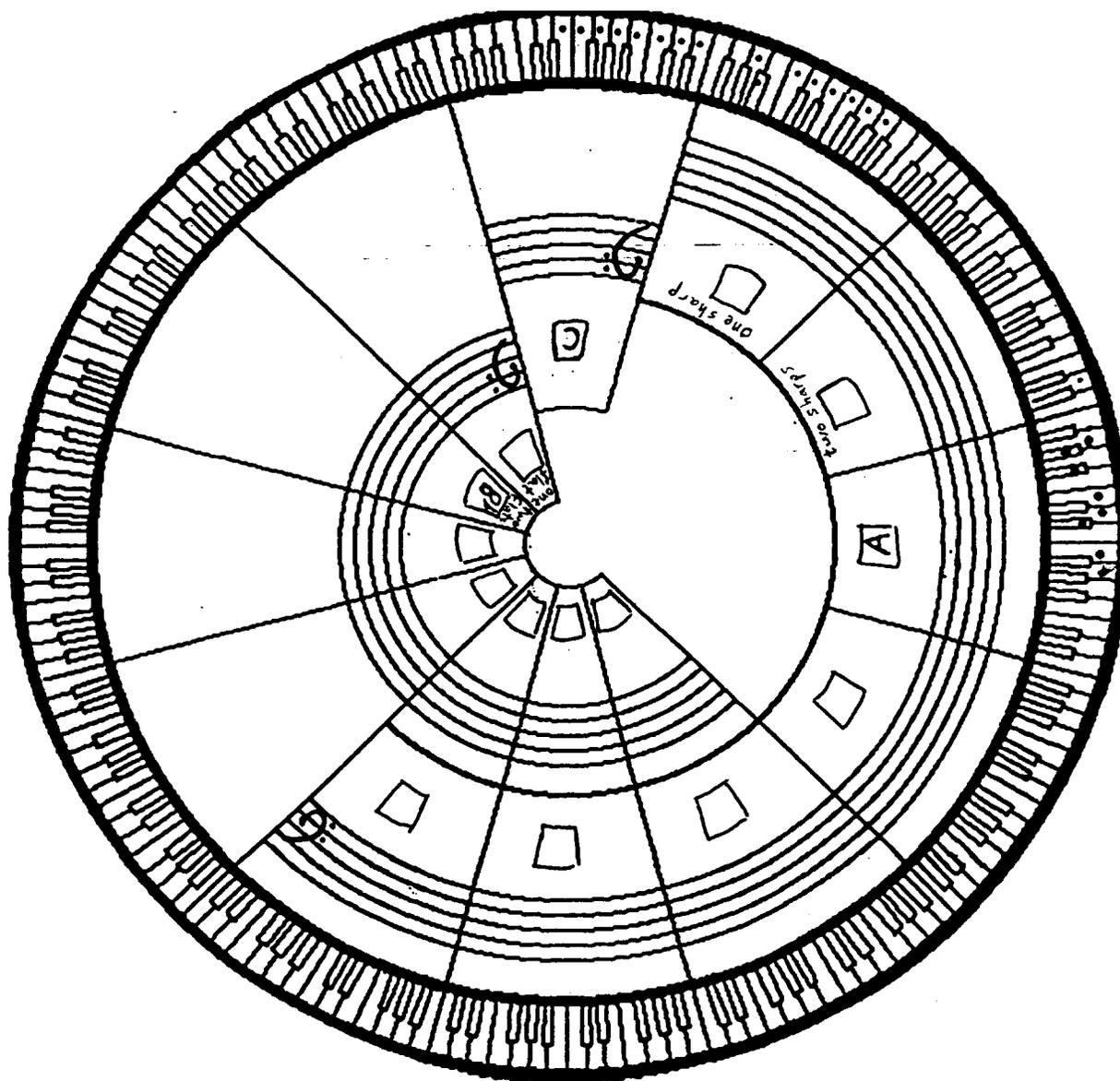


Date: _____

8.2 Review key signatures in bass clef



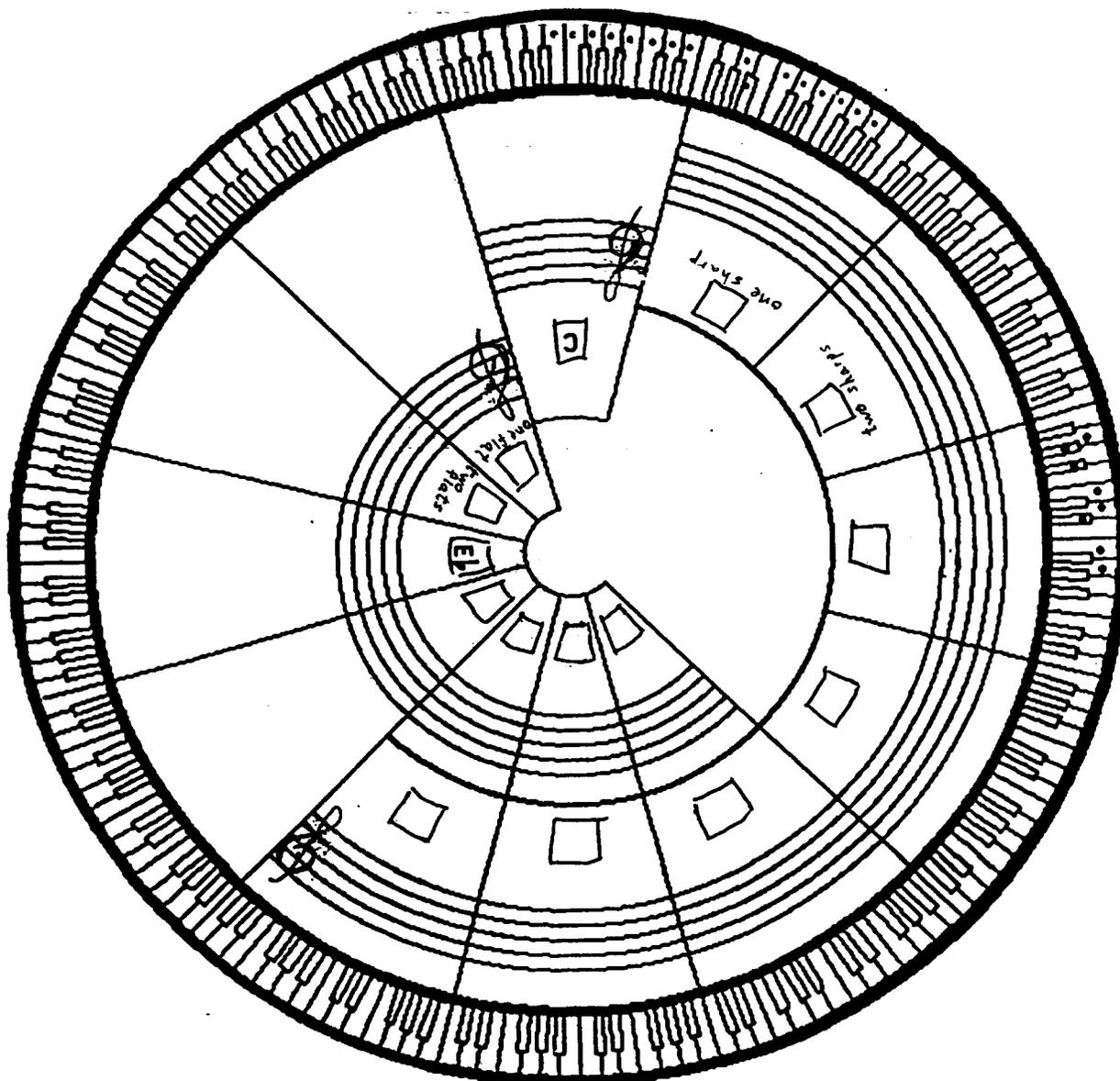
1. NAME the major keys in the boxes according to the circle of fifths.
2. WRITE the key signatures for all major keys on the staffs.
Use the key signatures for C sharp and C flat as a guide (see above).



8.3 Review key signatures in treble clef



FOLLOW directions for the previous page except write the key signatures in treble clef.



Date: _____

8.4 Identify major intervals by writing scales

• A major interval is an interval of a 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th in which the top note is in the scale (or key) of the bottom note. In the illustration above E to G# is a major interval because G# occurs in the E scale. E♭ to D♭ is not a major interval because D♭ does not occur in the E♭ scale. D natural occurs in that scale instead.

1. WRITE the key signature for the bottom note of each interval.
2. WRITE a shortened major scale for the bottom note. Write the scale only up to the letter name of the top note of the interval.
3. Under the interval, WRITE "M", for major, if the top note of the shortened scale matches the top note of the interval, OR WRITE "NM", for not major, if the top note of the shortened scale does not match the top note of the interval.

key signature	shortened scale
 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____
 _____	 _____

8.5 Write major intervals by remembering key signatures

<p>match — D is sharp</p> <p>major</p>	<p>no match — no D sharp</p> <p>not major</p>	<p>match — no C flat</p> <p>major</p>
--	---	---------------------------------------

- To quickly find if an interval is major, remember the sharps and flats in the key signature of the bottom note. Then decide if the top note of the interval occurs in that scale.
- Only 2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths can be major.
Fourths, 5ths and octaves are never major.

1. IDENTIFY these intervals as major (M) or not major (NM).

Example

2. WRITE major intervals above the given note.

Example

place the note to the right and touching

Date: _____

8.6 Identify 2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths

A musical staff in treble clef showing four intervals between G4 and B4: major 3rd (G-B), augmented 3rd (G-B#), minor 3rd (G-Bb), and diminished 3rd (G-Bbb).

Compared to a major interval with the same letter names...

- an augmented interval is a half-step larger
- a minor interval is a half-step smaller, and
- a diminished interval is two half-steps smaller.

IDENTIFY the interval on the right side of each problem:

1. WRITE a major interval above the note on the left.
2. COMPARE the interval on the right to the major one you just wrote.

Sample Problem

Treble clef, G4, Bb4.

Maj. 7th _____

STEP 1.

Treble clef, G4, B4 (boxed), Bb4.

Maj. 7th _____

STEP 2.

Treble clef, G4, B4, Bb4.

Maj. 7th dim. 7th

Treble clef, G4, Bb4.

Maj. 6th _____

Treble clef, G4, Bb4.

Maj. 3rd _____

Treble clef, Bb4, B4.

Maj. 7th _____

Treble clef, Bb4, B4.

Maj. 2nd _____

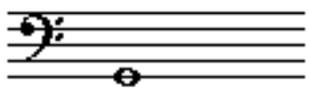
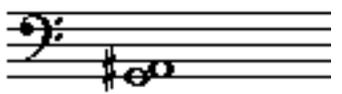
Bass clef, G3, Bb3.

Maj. 6th _____

Bass clef, G3, Bb3.

Maj. 3rd _____

8.7 Write 2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths

<p><u>Example:</u> Write the interval above this note:</p>	<p><u>Solution:</u> One half-step smaller than major with <u>same</u> letter names.</p>	<p><u>Incorrect:</u> One half-step smaller than major with <u>different</u> letter names.</p>
		
<p>minor 3rd</p>	<p>minor 3rd</p>	<p><u>not</u> a 3rd</p>

- To write an augmented, minor or diminished interval above a 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th:
 - find the major interval above the note
 - adjust the top note, without changing the letter name, to make the interval larger or smaller.

1. REVIEW this vocabulary:

- An interval one half-step larger than major is _____
- An interval one half step smaller than major is _____
- An interval two half-steps smaller than major is _____

2. REVIEW IDENTIFYING intervals:

Example



2. WRITE the top note of these intervals.

(still bass clef)



min 7th aug 2nd dim 6th aug 7th min 3rd dim 6th

Date: _____

8.8 Identify 4ths, 5ths and 8ves

R E V I E W	2nds 3rds 6ths & 7ths	Description	4ths, 5ths and 8ves	N E W
	augmented	one half-step larger than major or perfect	augmented	
	major	the top note is in the scale of the bottom note	perfect	
	minor	one half step smaller than major or perfect	diminished	
	diminished	two half-steps smaller than major or perfect	X	

• A perfect interval is a 4th, 5th or 8ve in which the top note is in the scale (or key) of the bottom note.

Compared to a perfect interval with the same letter names...

- an augmented interval is a half-step larger than the perfect interval
- a diminished interval is a half-steps smaller than the perfect interval

Notice from the above chart that:

“diminished” means one half step smaller than perfect, BUT

“diminished” means two half steps smaller than major.

“perfect” is never used for 2nds 3rds 6ths and 7ths AND

“major” and “minor” are never used for primes, 4ths, 5ths and 8ves.

“perfect” means the same as “major” except “perfect” is only used for 4ths, 5ths and 8ves.

1. IDENTIFY these 4ths 5ths and 8ves:



2. IDENTIFY these intervals:

Example



Perf. 8ve



8.9 Write the top notes of intervals

1. FILL IN the blanks in this interval chart.

2nds 3rds 6ths & 7ths	Description	Primes, 4ths 5ths & 8ves
	one half-step larger than major or perfect	
	the top note is in the scale of the bottom note	
	one half step smaller than major or perfect	
	two half-steps smaller than major or perfect	X

2. WRITE the top notes of these intervals:

Example

The example shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Each staff contains six measures, each with a pair of notes representing an interval. The intervals are labeled below each pair of notes.

Treble Clef Intervals:

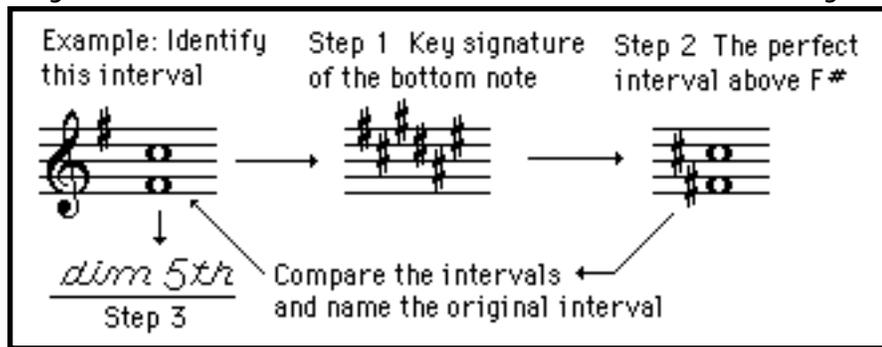
- dim 6th: G4 and D5
- dim 5th: G4 and C5
- aug 3rd: G4 and B4
- dim 3rd: G4 and A4
- aug 4th: G4 and C5
- perf 5th: G4 and D5

Bass Clef Intervals:

- aug 4th: G2 and C3
- dim 8ve: G2 and G3
- min 3rd: G2 and B2
- dim 7th: G2 and E3
- dim 3rd: G2 and B1
- aug 8ve: G2 and G3

Date: _____

8.10 Identify intervals whose bottom notes are not key notes



- When intervals occur in music, they do not usually have bottom notes which are the key notes of the piece. That is, the key signature of the piece is not usually the key signature of the bottom note.
- To identify an interval whose bottom note is not a key note:
 1. Write a new key signature--the key signature of the bottom note. Remember that notes may be sharp or flat as a result of the key signature.
 2. Find the major or perfect interval above the bottom note.
 3. Compare the intervals and name the original interval.

IDENTIFY these intervals:

<p>Step 1. Step 2.</p> <p>Step 3.</p>	<p>Step 1. Step 2.</p> <p>Step 3.</p>
<p>Step 1. Step 2.</p> <p>Step 3.</p>	<p>Step 1. Step 2.</p> <p>Step 3.</p>

8.11 Identify intervals in musical phrases

- When intervals appear in a piece of music, identify the intervals by using the key of the bottom note, not the key of the piece.
- Specific names of intervals may be abbreviated as follows:

A = augmented	M = major
P = perfect	m = minor
d = diminished	

1. IDENTIFY the intervals in this version of "Silent Night."

Si - lent Night! Ho - ly Night! All is calm, All is bright.

2. IDENTIFY the intervals in this version of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Mine eyes have seen the glo - ry of the com - ing of the Lord.

3. IDENTIFY the intervals in this version of "America the Beautiful."

O beau - ti-ful for spa - cious skies, for am - ber waves of grain.
