

Intervals II: Making Smaller Intervals

Consult pp. 50-54 for info about these smaller intervals (from a minor second up to a perfect fifth.)

I am using these common abbreviations to indicate what interval you should make:

M2 = major second
m2 = minor second
P4 = perfect fourth

+4 = augmented fourth
°5 = diminished fifth

B. Create the requested interval above the given note.

(Add a note to the staff that combines with my starter note.)

Exercise B consists of two musical staves. The first staff is in treble clef and contains five measures, each with a starting note and an interval label below it: 1. Starting note G4, interval ↑ M3; 2. Starting note F4, interval ↑ m3; 3. Starting note E4, interval ↑ P5; 4. Starting note D4, interval ↑ m3; 5. Starting note C4, interval ↑ P4. The second staff is in bass clef and contains five measures, each with a starting note and an interval label below it: 6. Starting note C3, interval ↑ M2; 7. Starting note D3, interval ↑ °5; 8. Starting note E3, interval ↑ P4; 9. Starting note F3, interval ↑ M3; 10. Starting note G3, interval ↑ +4.

C. Create the requested interval below the given note.

Exercise C consists of one musical staff in bass clef with five measures, each with a starting note and an interval label below it: 11. Starting note G3, interval ↓ P4; 12. Starting note F3, interval ↓ m2; 13. Starting note E3, interval ↓ m3; 14. Starting note D3, interval ↓ M3; 15. Starting note C3, interval ↓ P5.