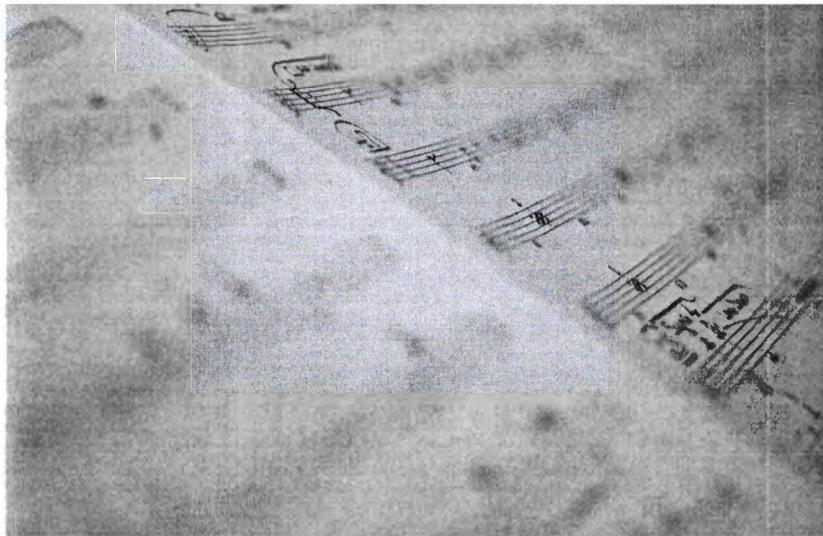


# Music Theory

## Level 5



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Name

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Period

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In music, the distance between two pitches is called an **Interval**. An interval is counted from the lower note to the upper note, including both. Use the lines and spaces of the staff to identify the interval.

A musical staff with two systems of two staves each. The first system shows intervals from Unison Prime to Octave 8th. The second system shows the same intervals with different note placements. Labels below the first system are: (Unison) Prime, (Second) 2nd, (Third) 3rd, (Fourth) 4th, (Fifth) 5th, (Sixth) 6th, (Seventh) 7th, (Octave) 8th.

A closer look:

A bass staff showing a 5th interval between G2 and D3. The lines and spaces are numbered 1 through 5 from bottom to top. The label "5th" is to the right.

Count all lines and spaces from the bottom pitch to the top pitch. Be sure to count the bottom pitch as "1."

A diagram of a piano keyboard with keys labeled C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Brackets below the keys indicate intervals: 2nd (C-D), 3rd (D-E), 4th (E-F), 5th (F-G), 6th (G-A), 7th (A-B), and 8th octave (C-C).

A diagram showing a piano keyboard with keys labeled (D), E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. Dashed lines connect the keys to a musical staff, showing intervals: 2nd (E-F), 3rd (F-G), 4th (G-A), 5th (A-B), 6th (B-C), 7th (C-D), and (octave) 8th (D-D).

**Other new terms:**

**Unison (unis.)** – The same pitch. Two people singing the same pitch are singing in unison.

**Octave (8va)** – An interval of an eighth. Both pitches in an octave have the same letter name.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Write each interval (unis., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8va) in the blank provided below it.

a)

\_\_\_\_\_

b)

\_\_\_\_\_

c)

\_\_\_\_\_

d)

\_\_\_\_\_

# Harmonic & Melodic Intervals

**Harmonic Intervals** are created when two pitches are played/sung at the same time:

3rd 5th      3rd 5th

Harmonic Intervals

**Melodic Intervals** are created when two pitches are played/sung one after the other:

3rd 5th      3rd 5th

Melodic Intervals

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Write each interval (unis., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8va) in the blank provided below it.

a)      b)      c)      d)      e)      f)      g)      h)

\_\_\_\_\_

2. In #1, which examples are harmonic intervals? Write the letters of all corresponding examples below.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. In #1, which examples are melodic intervals? Write the letters of all corresponding examples below.

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Notate the second (higher) pitch of each indicated melodic interval.

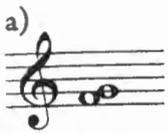
6th      8va      2nd      7th      5th      3rd      4th

5. Notate the second (higher) pitch of each indicated harmonic interval.

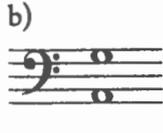
6th      7th      3rd      5th      4th      8va      3rd

# Interval Identification Review

1. Identify each interval (unis., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8va).

a) 

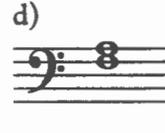
\_\_\_\_\_

b) 

\_\_\_\_\_

c) 

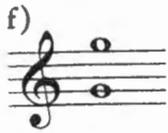
\_\_\_\_\_

d) 

\_\_\_\_\_

e) 

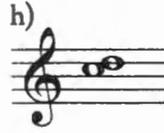
\_\_\_\_\_

f) 

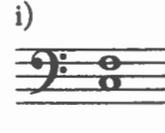
\_\_\_\_\_

g) 

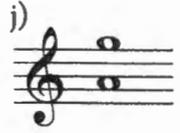
\_\_\_\_\_

h) 

\_\_\_\_\_

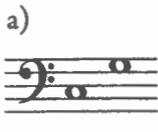
i) 

\_\_\_\_\_

j) 

\_\_\_\_\_

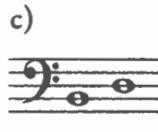
2. Identify each interval (unis., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8va).

a) 

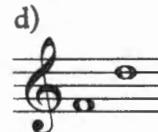
\_\_\_\_\_

b) 

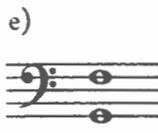
\_\_\_\_\_

c) 

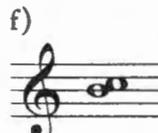
\_\_\_\_\_

d) 

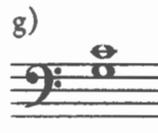
\_\_\_\_\_

e) 

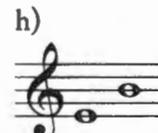
\_\_\_\_\_

f) 

\_\_\_\_\_

g) 

\_\_\_\_\_

h) 

\_\_\_\_\_

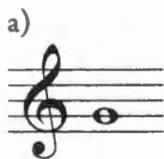
3. Which intervals of #2 are melodic? Write the letters of all corresponding examples below.

\_\_\_\_\_

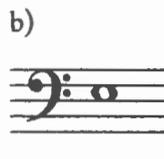
4. Which intervals of #2 are harmonic? Write the letters of all corresponding examples below.

\_\_\_\_\_

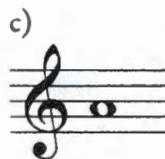
5. Given the bottom pitch of each harmonic interval, notate the top pitch on the appropriate line or space.

a) 

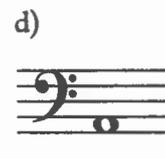
6th

b) 

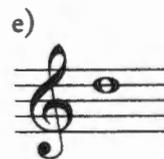
3rd

c) 

5th

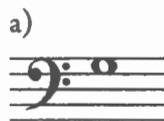
d) 

7th

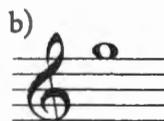
e) 

2nd

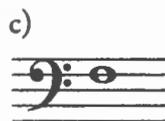
6. Given the top pitch of each harmonic interval, notate the bottom pitch on the appropriate line or space.

a) 

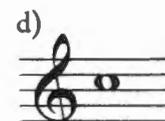
4th

b) 

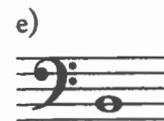
Octave

c) 

7th

d) 

5th

e) 

3rd

REVIEW #246



# Perfect & Major Intervals Review

1. Identify each interval in the blank provided.

a) 

—

b) 

—

c) 

—

d) 

—

e) 

—

f) 

—

g) 

—

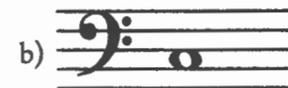
h) 

—

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

a) 

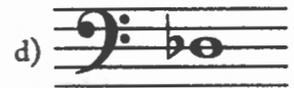
M2

b) 

M7

c) 

P4

d) 

M6

e) 

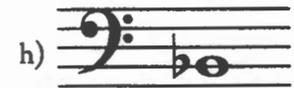
P5

f) 

M3

g) 

P8

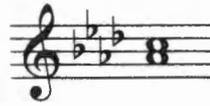
h) 

M7

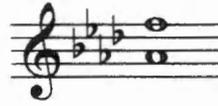
3. Identify the major key signature, then the intervals in each exercise.

a) 

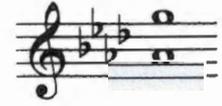
Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

b) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

c) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

d) 

Key: —



Interval: —



—



—

# Ear Training Part 9



Audio files can be found in the **Kjos Multimedia Library** at [www.kjos.com](http://www.kjos.com).

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) \_\_\_\_\_

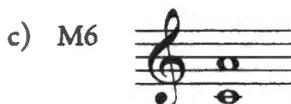
Listen to the following major intervals. They will be demonstrated melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.



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) \_\_\_\_\_

# Minor Intervals

LESSON & ASSIGNMENT

A major interval becomes a **Minor Interval** by lowering the top note by a half step.

Abbreviate minor with a lower case m

Musical notation showing major and minor intervals: 2nds (M2, m2), 3rds (M3, m3), 6ths (M6, m6), and 7ths (M7, m7).

Steps to identifying an interval:

1. What is the name of the "generic" interval? (6)
2. What is the name of the bottom note? (A)
3. What is the 6th scale degree in A Major? (F#)
4. What is the name of the top note? (F)

Since the top note is a half step lower than the 6th scale degree, the interval is m6.

Steps to writing an interval:

1. Count from the written note and write the seventh.
  2. What is the name of the bottom note? (Bb)
  3. What is the 7th scale degree in Bb Major? (A)
  4. Because you are building a minor interval, lower it a half step. (Ab)
- Write an Ab above the written Bb.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Identify each interval (P1, m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, P8).

2. Notate the top pitch for each indicated harmonic interval.

m3      m7      m6      m2      M6      M7

# Minor, Major, & Perfect Intervals Review

The following is a complete list of minor, major, and perfect intervals for reference in the completion of the exercises below:

P1 m2 M2 m3 M3 P4 P5 m6 M6 m7 M7 P8

## 1. Identify each perfect or minor interval.

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)  m3

b)  P8

c)  m2

d)  m6

e)  P5

f)  m7

g)  m6

h)  m3

## 3. Identify each major or minor interval.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

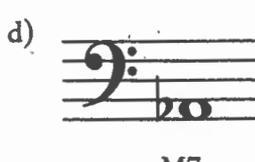
h)  \_\_\_\_\_

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

a)  M2

b)  m6

c)  m3

d)  M7

e)  M3

f)  m2

g)  M6

h)  m7

# Ear Training Part 10



Audio files can be found in the **Kjos Multimedia Library** at [www.kjos.com](http://www.kjos.com).

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

a) m2



Hint: Try hearing the theme from *Jaws*.

b) m3



Hint: Try hearing the Brahms "Lullaby."

c) m6



Hint: Try hearing the theme from *Love Story*.

d) m7



Try hearing "There's a place for us," from *West Side Story*'s "Somewhere."

1. Listen to each interval performed. Write the minor interval (m2, m3, m6, m7) in the space provided. Each interval will be played melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. Listen to each interval performed. Write the major interval (M2, M3, M6, M7) in the space provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Listen to each interval performed. Write the minor or major interval (m2, M2, m3, M3, m6, M6, m7, M7) in the space provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

i) \_\_\_\_\_

j) \_\_\_\_\_

k) \_\_\_\_\_

l) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Listen to each interval performed. Write the perfect or minor interval (m2, m3, P4, P5, m6, m7, P8) in the space provided.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# Augmented & Diminished Intervals

When the top note of a major or perfect interval is raised a half step, the result is an **Augmented Interval**.

When raising a # an additional half step, a **Double Sharp** (x) is created.

Musical notation showing augmented intervals from M2 to Aug8 in both treble and bass clefs. The intervals are: M2 Aug2, M3 Aug3, P4 Aug4, P5 Aug5, M6 Aug6, M7 Aug7, P8 Aug8. The notation includes double sharps (x) for Aug3 and Aug7.

When the top note of a minor or perfect interval is lowered a half step, the result is a **Diminished Interval**.

When lowering a b an additional half step, a **Double Flat** (bb) is created.

Musical notation showing diminished intervals from m2 to dim8 in both treble and bass clefs. The intervals are: m2 dim2, m3 dim3, P4 dim4, P5 dim5, m6 dim6, m7 dim7, P8 dim8. The notation includes double flats (bb) for dim2, dim3, dim4, dim5, dim6, and dim7.

## STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Notate the top pitch of each indicated harmonic interval.

Musical notation for student assignment 1, first row, treble clef. The intervals are: Aug6, Aug3, Aug5, Aug8.

Musical notation for student assignment 1, first row, bass clef. The intervals are: Aug2, Aug7, Aug4, Aug4.

Musical notation for student assignment 1, second row, treble clef. The intervals are: dim2, dim4, dim7, dim5.

Musical notation for student assignment 1, second row, bass clef. The intervals are: dim8, dim3, dim6, dim5.

2. Identify each augmented or diminished interval in the blank provided below it.

Musical notation for student assignment 2, first row, treble clef. The intervals are: Aug2, Aug3, Aug4, Aug5.

\_\_\_\_\_

Musical notation for student assignment 2, first row, bass clef. The intervals are: Aug6, Aug7, Aug8, Aug9.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Augmented, Diminished, Major, & Perfect Intervals Review

1. Given the bottom pitch of each indicated interval, notate the top pitch.

a)				
	M6	m6	Aug6	dim6
b)				
	M3	m3	Aug3	dim3
c)				
	M2	m2	Aug2	dim2
d)				
	M7	m7	Aug7	dim7
e)				
	P5	Aug5	dim5	
f)				
	P4	Aug4	dim4	

2. Identify each interval (M, m, P, Aug, or dim) in the blank provided below it.

a)		b)		c)		d)	
	_____		_____		_____		_____
e)		f)		g)		h)	
	_____		_____		_____		_____

3. Given the bottom pitch of each indicated interval, notate the top pitch.

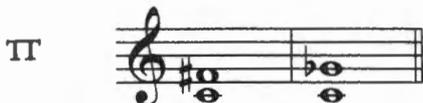
a)		b)		c)		d)	
	dim2		dim4		Aug5		Aug7
e)		f)		g)		h)	
	Aug3		Aug6		dim5		dim3

# Ear Training Part 11



Audio files can be found in the **Kjos Multimedia Library** at [www.kjos.com](http://www.kjos.com).

Listen to the following example of a **Tritone (TT)**. A tritone is another name for a diminished 5th or augmented 4th. It will be played melodically, harmonically, and again melodically.



Hint: Try hearing "Maria" from *West Side Story*.

1. Identify each perfect or tritone interval performed (P4, P5, P8, TT).

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Identify each interval performed. All intervals learned will be used (m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, TT, P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, P8).

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Identify each interval performed. All intervals learned will be used (m2, M2, m3, M3, P4, TT, P5, m6, M6, m7, M7, P8).

- a) \_\_\_\_\_
- b) \_\_\_\_\_
- c) \_\_\_\_\_
- d) \_\_\_\_\_
- e) \_\_\_\_\_
- f) \_\_\_\_\_
- g) \_\_\_\_\_
- h) \_\_\_\_\_
- i) \_\_\_\_\_
- j) \_\_\_\_\_
- k) \_\_\_\_\_
- l) \_\_\_\_\_