# Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Intervals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonic and Melodic Intervals</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perfect and Major Intervals</td>
<td>4-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Training #9</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minor Intervals</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interval Review</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Training #10</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augmented and Diminished Intervals</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Interval Review</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ear Training #11</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 closer look:**

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

**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:

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

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.

5. Notate the second (higher) pitch of each indicated harmonic interval.
1. Identify each interval (unis., 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8va).

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

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.

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

The interval between the first scale degree of a major scale and the unison, 4th, 5th, and octave (8va) is called a Perfect Interval.

The interval between the first scale degree of a major scale and the 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th is called a Major Interval.

All intervals of the major scale:

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

1. Identify each interval (P1, M2, M3, P4, P5, M6, M7, P8, or ?). Assume the bottom note is the first scale degree of a key. If the upper note fits in that key, the interval is perfect or major. You must know your key signatures to get the correct answer. If the interval is neither perfect nor major, write a ? in the blank. There are only 3 ? answers below.
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:  
   
   e)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   f)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   g)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   h)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   i)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   j)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   k)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   l)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   m)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   n)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   o)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   p)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   q)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   r)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   s)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   t)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   u)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   v)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   w)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   x)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   y)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   z)  Key:  
   Interval:  
   
   {a|b|c|d|e|f|g|h}
Ear Training Part 9

Audio files can be found in the Kjos Multimedia Library at www.kjos.com.

Listen to the following examples of melodic and harmonic intervals.

\[ \begin{align*}
\text{a) } & \quad \text{b) } \\
\text{harmonic} & \quad \text{melodic} & \text{harmonic} & \quad \text{melodic}
\end{align*} \]

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

\[ \begin{align*}
a) \ P4 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing "Here Comes the Bride" for a P4.} \\
b) \ P5 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" for a P5.} \\
c) \ P8 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing "Somewhere Over the Rainbow" for a P8.}
\end{align*} \]

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.

\[ \begin{align*}
a) & \quad b) & \quad c) & \quad d) \\
e) & \quad f) & \quad g) & \quad h)
\end{align*} \]

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

\[ \begin{align*}
a) \ M2 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing the first two notes of a major scale.} \\
b) \ M3 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing "Oh, When the Saints Go Marching In."} \\
c) \ M6 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing the NBC theme.} \\
d) \ M7 & \quad \text{Hint: Try hearing a half step down from an octave.}
\end{align*} \]

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.

\[ \begin{align*}
a) & \quad b) & \quad c) & \quad d) \\
e) & \quad f) & \quad g) & \quad h)
\end{align*} \]
Minor Intervals

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

Abbreviate minor with a lower case m

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? (B♭)
3. What is the 7th scale degree in B♭ Major? (A)
4. Because you are building a minor interval, lower it a half step. (Ab)

Write an Ab above the written B♭.

**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.
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) ![Interval A]
   b) ![Interval B]
   c) ![Interval C]
   d) ![Interval D]
   e) ![Interval E]
   f) ![Interval F]
   g) ![Interval G]
   h) ![Interval H]

2. Given the bottom note, draw the top note of the harmonic interval in each exercise.
   a) ![Interval A (m3)]
   b) ![Interval B (P8)]
   c) ![Interval C (m2)]
   d) ![Interval D (m6)]
   e) ![Interval E (P5)]
   f) ![Interval F (m7)]
   g) ![Interval G (m6)]
   h) ![Interval H (m3)]

3. Identify each major or minor interval.
   a) ![Interval A]
   b) ![Interval B]
   c) ![Interval C]
   d) ![Interval D]
   e) ![Interval E]
   f) ![Interval F]
   g) ![Interval G]
   h) ![Interval H]

4. Given the bottom note, draw the top note of the harmonic interval in each exercise.
   a) ![Interval A (M2)]
   b) ![Interval B (m6)]
   c) ![Interval C (m3)]
   d) ![Interval D (M7)]
   e) ![Interval E (M3)]
   f) ![Interval F (m2)]
   g) ![Interval G (M6)]
   h) ![Interval H (m7)]
Ear Training Part 10

Audio files can be found in the Kjos Multimedia Library at 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 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.

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.

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

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

Aug6 Aug3 Aug5 Aug8

dim2 dim4 dim7 dim5

Aug6 Aug3 Aug5 Aug8

dim2 dim4 dim7 dim5

Aug2 Aug7 Aug4 Aug4

dim8 dim3 dim6 dim5

2. Identify each augmented or diminished interval in the blank provided below it.
Augmented, Diminished, Minor, Major, & Perfect Intervals Review

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

   a) \( \text{M6} \)  
   b) \( \text{M3} \)  
   c) \( \text{M2} \)  
   d) \( \text{M7} \)  
   e) \( \text{P5} \)  
   f) \( \text{P4} \)

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) \( \text{dim2} \)  
   b) \( \text{dim4} \)  
   c) \( \text{Aug5} \)  
   d) \( \text{Aug7} \)  
   e) \( \text{Aug3} \)  
   f) \( \text{Aug6} \)  
   g) \( \text{dim5} \)  
   h) \( \text{dim3} \)
Ear Training Part 11

Audio files can be found in the Kjos Multimedia Library at 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.

TT

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) ______