CHAPTER 24 STUDY GUIDE

1. What is the definition of an interval?

2. What is a harmonic interval?

3. What is a melodic interval?

4. How do you find the number of an interval?

5. What will always be the number of the lower note?

6. What are the qualities of intervals?

7. What does a Perfect interval become when lowered a half step?

8. What does a Perfect interval become when raised a half step?

9. What does a Major interval become when raised a half step?

10. What does a Major interval become when lowered a half step?

11. What is this interval?

12. What is this interval?

1. The distance between two pitches

2. The distance between two pitches sounded at the same time

3. The distance between two pitches sounded one after the other

4. Count each line and space up from the lower of the two notes

5. 1

6. Perfect, Major, minor, diminished, augmented

7. diminished (dim)

8. augmented (aug)

9. augmented (aug)

10. minor

11. min 6

12. aug 4

Practical Use Exercises

1. Draw a whole note C on the treble clef (any octave is fine). Draw another note a fifth above the C. What is the name of the note a fifth above C? Sing or play the interval of a fifth until you can do it from any pitch (this may take some time...keep at it).

2. On the first three lines and two spaces of the treble staff, draw whole notes on E, F, G, and A. Next you'll make a harmonic interval (one note directly over another) above each note you've already written. Write in the note an octave above the E, F, G, and the A. What are the names of these notes an octave above? Now, in between the note and the octave, write in a fifth. Play and sing these intervals.

3. On a piece of music you're working on, identify at least two intervals. Sing and play the interval out of the context of the piece. When you play the piece from now on, try to be aware of the sound of the intervals you've chosen. When you can identify them by their sound, pick a couple more and repeat the process.