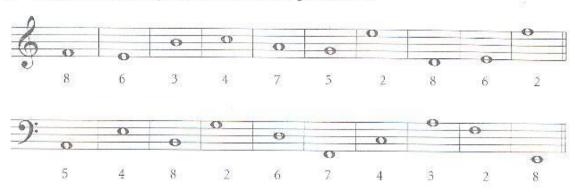
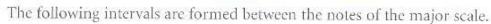
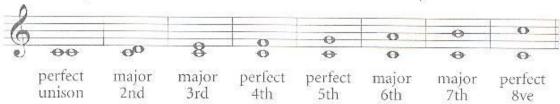
3. Write the following intervals above the given notes.







The intervals of a unison, 4th, 5th, and octave are classified as **perfect intervals**. The abbreviation for a perfect interval is "per" — for example, per 4.

The intervals of a 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are classified as major intervals. The abbreviation for a major interval is "maj" — for example, maj 3.

Think of the bottom note of an interval as the tonic of a major scale.

If the *upper* note of the interval is a member the scale of the lower note, the interval will be either perfect or major. For example, D to F sharp is a major 3rd because F sharp is the third note of the D major scale. F to B flat is a perfect fourth because B flat is the fourth note of the F major scale.

4. Write the scale of D major, ascending and descending, using accidentals instead of a key signature.



5. Write the following intervals above the note D.

