

INTERVALS

3. Write the following intervals above the given notes.

The following intervals are formed between the notes of the major scale.

perfect unison major 2nd major 3rd perfect 4th perfect 5th major 6th major 7th perfect 8ve

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.