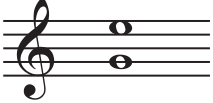




LESSON 6

Date: _____

When the top and bottom note of an interval are interchanged, the interval has been inverted. There are two different ways to invert an interval.

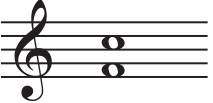
Given Interval	Inverted Interval (1)	Inverted Interval (2)
		
	<p>the upper note of the given interval is written down one octave</p>	<p>the lower note of the given interval is written up one octave</p>

Notice that the only difference in the two inverted intervals is the octave transposition.

Complete the following questions to discover two patterns that emerge when studying intervals and their inversions within the octave.

1. Interval Quality and Inversions

Name the following intervals and their inversions. Summarize the pattern that emerges with respect to their qualities by filling in the blanks.

		PERFECT	remains _____
_____	_____		

		MAJOR	becomes _____
_____	_____		

		MINOR	becomes _____
_____	_____		

		AUGMENTED	becomes _____
_____	_____		

		DIMINISHED	becomes _____
_____	_____		

2. Interval Size and Inversions

Observe the five intervals and inversion in #1 above. Note that the size of the given interval and its inversion always adds up to _____.

PRACTICE

1. Name the following intervals. Invert each interval and name the inversion.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains five intervals, each marked with a circled number: 1. C4 to E4, 2. G3 to G4, 3. Bb3 to G3, 4. F#4 to G4, 5. A#4 to G4.

2. Write the following intervals above the given notes. Invert each interval and name the inversion.

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four notes: C3, G2, F#2, and G3.

o5 _____ -6 _____ +3 _____ P4 _____

3. Write the following intervals below the given notes. Invert each interval and name the inversion.

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb). It contains four notes: Bb4, F#4, G4, and Bb4.

+6 _____ x3 _____ +3 _____ -6 _____