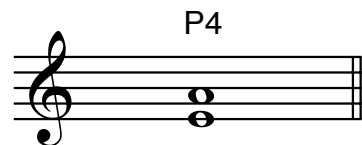


LESSON 24

Date: _____

A minor interval is one semitone smaller than a major interval. To determine the quality of an interval we now must consider if it is perfect, major, or minor. Observe the examples below to examine the difference between perfect, major, and minor intervals.

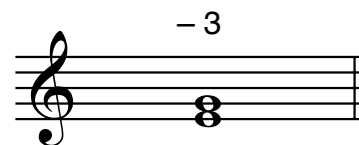
Perfect and major intervals occur when the upper note of an interval is a member of the scale of the bottom note. If that note is one semitone lower, the interval is minor



The bottom note is E. The size is 4. The top note A **is** a member of the scale of E+. Therefore the interval is perfect.

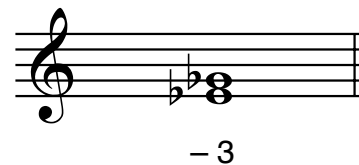
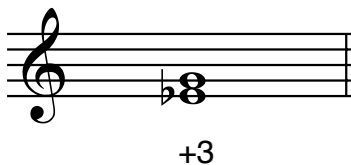
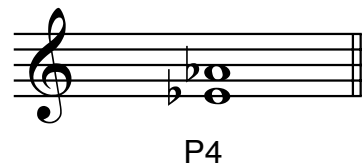
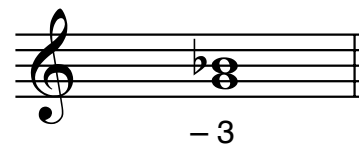
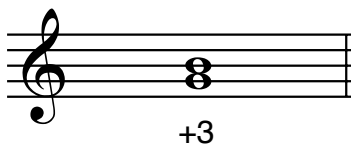
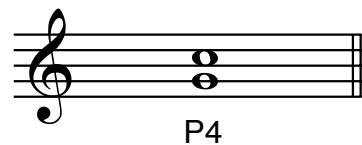


The bottom note is E. The size is 3. The top note G# **is** a member of the scale of E+. Therefore the interval is major.



The bottom note is E. The size is 3. The top note G **is not** a member of the scale of E+. Therefore the interval is minor.

Here are some more examples of perfect, major, and minor intervals.



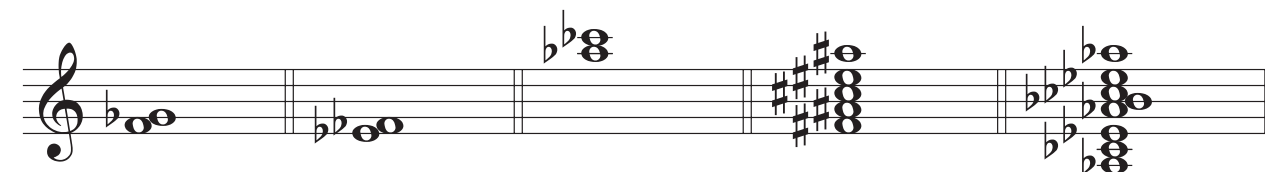
In Level 2, we will not be considering perfect intervals that are altered to be one semitone smaller. Those intervals are called diminished. Quality and size are connected: for interval sizes of U, 4, 5, or 8 use PERFECT.

Major and minor intervals are connected by semitones. Notice that you can lower a note by a semitone by going from a:



There are other possibilities, but those will be the focus for future levels. Quality and size are connected: for intervals sizes of 2, 3, 6, or 7 choose correctly between MAJOR or MINOR.

When placing accidentals on intervals, begin by placing the highest accidental next to the note in the normal position. Remaining accidentals are placed to the left of the higher accidental, so that the two do not overlap. If more accidentals are required, continue placing them to the left, until the spacing permits alignment under the top accidental. This is specially important when adding accidentals to seconds. Accidentals on ledger line notes, are not placed on the ledger line.



PRACTICE

1. Write the following intervals above the given note.

Row 1: Treble clef notes with intervals P5, +7, -6; Bass clef notes with intervals -7, +7.

Row 2: Treble clef notes with intervals -2, P4; Bass clef notes with intervals +3, -2, P8.

Row 3: Treble clef notes with intervals +6, +3; Bass clef notes with intervals -7, -3, PU.

Row 4: Treble clef notes with intervals +2, P4; Bass clef notes with intervals P8, -6, +3.

Row 5: Treble clef notes with intervals P5, +2; Bass clef notes with intervals -6, -7, P4.

2. Identify the following intervals.

Row 1: Treble clef intervals; Bass clef intervals.

Row 2: Treble clef intervals; Bass clef intervals.

Row 3: Treble clef intervals; Bass clef intervals.