

LESSON 22

Date: _____

In addition to the size of an interval, we will also study the *quality* of the interval. The quality of the intervals you will study in Level 2 are: *perfect*, *major*, and *minor*. These are relative terms whose meanings are rooted in history and tradition.

The interval between the tonic of a major scale and any other note of the scale will be perfect (P) or major (+). Within this context, unisons, fourths, fifths, and octaves are called perfect intervals while seconds, thirds, sixths, and sevenths are called major intervals.

C+

A musical staff in treble clef showing intervals from C to C. The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, and C. Below each pair of notes is a label: PU, +2, +3, P4, P5, +6, +7, and P8.

To determine the quality of the interval we must consider the bottom note of the interval. If the upper note of the interval is a member of the scale of the bottom note, the interval will either be perfect or major depending on its size.

As a result, it is important that each scale we have studied so far is memorized. To review, add accidentals to form the 9 major scales we have studied.

A musical staff showing the C major scale (C+) and nine other major scales: F+, Bb+, Eb+, Ab+, G+, D+, A+, and E+. Each scale is written in treble clef with its notes and accidentals.

PRACTICE

1. Draw each of the following intervals above the given note.

+3
P4
+6
PU
+7
+6
P4
+3
P5
+7

P4
P5
P8
+6
+7
P8
+7
+3
P5
P4

P4
P8
+6
P5
+3
P8
+7
+3
P5
P4

+6
+7
P4
+3
P5
+7
+6
+3
+2
P4

P8
P4
+6
PU
+3
P5
+2
+7
+6
P8

+3
+7
P8
PU
+6
P5
+3
P4
+2
+6

2. Identify the following intervals as PU, +2, +3, P4, P5, +6, +7, or P8.

3. Describe why each of the following are incorrect. Then, in the space provided make any necessary corrections to the interval.