

Intervals I: The “Smaller” Intervals

Consult pp. 49-53 for info about these smaller intervals (from a minor second up to a perfect fifth.)

You can use these common abbreviations for interval names, for example:

M2 = major second
m2 = minor second
P4 = perfect fourth

⁺4 = augmented fourth
[°]5 = diminished fifth

(OR you can write maj min perf dim aug, whatever adequately names the interval and makes sense to you.)

A. Identify each interval

1 2 3 4 5

— — — — —

6 7 8 9 10

— — — — —

(bass clef!)

11 12 13 14 15

— — — — —

16 17 18 19 20

— — — — —

B. Create the requested interval above the given note.

A musical staff in G clef. It contains five numbered notes: 21 (a solid dot), 22 (a solid dot with a small vertical line below it), 23 (a solid dot with a small vertical line above it), 24 (a solid dot with a sharp symbol below it), and 25 (a solid dot with a small vertical line above it). Below each note is its requested interval: ↑ M3, ↑ m3, ↑ P5, ↑ m3, and ↑ P4 respectively.

26 27 28 29 30

A musical staff in bass clef. It contains five numbered notes: 26 (a solid dot with a small vertical line above it), 27 (a solid dot), 28 (a solid dot with a small vertical line below it), 29 (a solid dot with a small vertical line above it), and 30 (a solid dot with a small vertical line above it). Below each note is its requested interval: ↑ M2, ↑ m2, ↑ M3, ↑ M3, and ↑ m2 respectively.

C. Create the requested interval below the given note.

A musical staff in bass clef. It contains five numbered notes: 31 (a solid dot), 32 (a solid dot), 33 (a solid dot with a sharp symbol below it), 34 (a solid dot with a small vertical line below it), and 35 (a solid dot). Below each note is its requested interval: ↓ P4, ↓ m2, ↓ m3, ↓ M3, and ↓ P5 respectively.