

Intervals II: Larger Intervals

A. Inverting intervals consult our Theory Anthology pp. 55-56 for information about “inverting” intervals


1) A major 3rd would invert to _____ 2) A perfect 5th would invert to _____

3) A minor 7th would invert to _____ 4) A diminished 5th would invert to _____

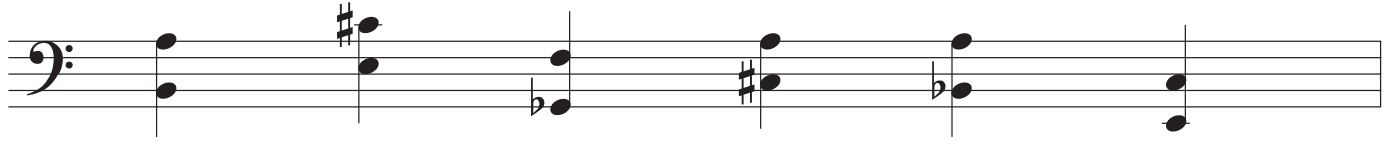
B. Recognizing “large” intervals (5ths and larger)

Indicate what each interval is in the blank. Assume that accidentals do not carry over from one interval to the next.

5) 6) 7) 8) 9) 10)



11) 12) 13) 14) 15) 16)



(See Part C on the back...)

C. Build intervals Create these intervals **up** from the given note.

A musical staff in treble clef with six intervals marked above and below the notes. The intervals are: 17) m7 (note on the second line), 18) m6 (note on the second space with a sharp sign), 19) M7 (note on the second space with a flat sign), 20) P5 (note on the second space), 21) M6 (note on the second space with a sharp sign), and 22) m6 (note on the second space).

Interval	Given Note	Target Note
m7	G4	F#4
m6	A4	F#4
M7	A4	G4
P5	A4	E5
M6	A4	F#5
m6	A4	G4