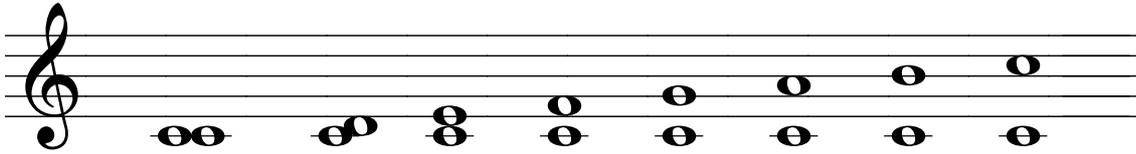


# Intervals



- ★ An interval is the distance between two notes.
- ★ The **bottom** note is the most important one. It is always counted as number 1. (It is the 'tonic' - more about this later!)
- ★ Write the names of these intervals:



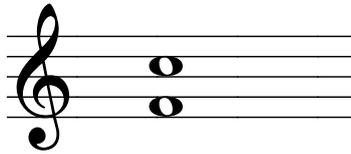
\_\_\_\_\_

**Tip:** Instead of 8th, always write 8ve or OCTAVE

Which is the only interval where the top note does not line up with the bottom note? \_\_\_\_\_

Why do you think this is? \_\_\_\_\_

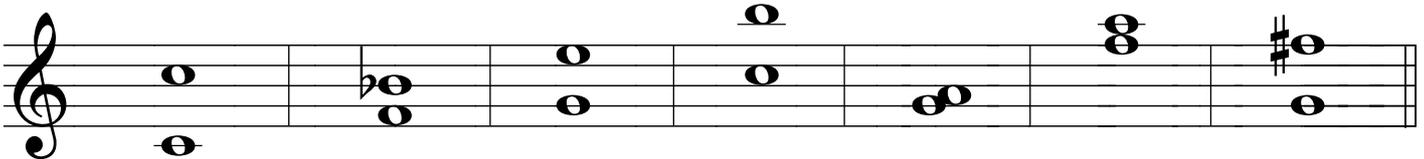
Look at this interval:



- Circle the correct answer:
1. 5
  2. 5th
  3. 4th

Remember, include the bottom note when you count up!

Name these intervals:



1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_ 5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_ 7. \_\_\_\_\_

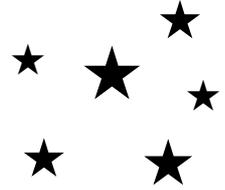
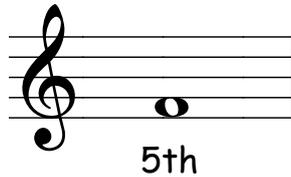
Points for discussion: Why is there a B flat in number 2?  
Why is there an F sharp in number 7?

More about this on the next page!

# Writing Intervals is Easy

In this question you are asked to **write** the correct note above the given 'tonic' note. This means that the note given to you tells you what scale the note above should come from.

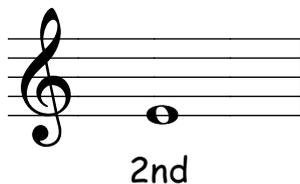
For example:



Simply count up 5 notes, including the bottom note, and draw in your answer. Easy!

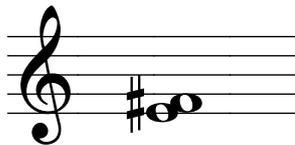
But wait, there's more. Sometimes the note you draw will need an accidental.

For instance:



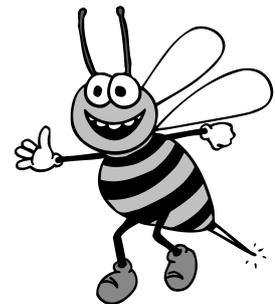
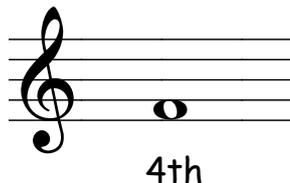
First, draw the note a '2nd' above. (Remember, it must go to the side!)  
 Now think about the scale starting on E. The next note is not just F, it is F \_\_\_\_\_, so we must add a \_\_\_\_\_ sign.

(Add this to the left of the E, like this: \_\_\_\_\_ )



Guess what? This is the only '2nd' needing an accidental - phew!

Now for another interval:



What is the bottom note? \_\_\_\_\_  
 So, we are dealing with notes from \_\_\_\_\_ major.  
 Which note will be the top note? (Count up 4 notes including F) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is there such a thing as 'B' in F major? \_\_\_\_\_, it must have a \_\_\_\_\_ sign.

Write these intervals, using accidentals where needed. (Watch the clef!)

6th                  4th                  2nd                  3rd                  4th                  8ve

# Writing 7ths



If we are asked to write a '7th' above a given note, most of the time it will need an accidental. This is because the 7th note is raised in minor scales, which makes it identical to a major scale 7th.

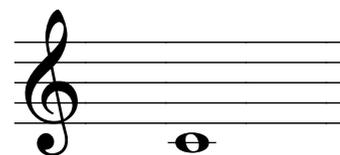
Look at these tonic notes:



All scales starting on these notes have 7th notes which need = Sharps / Flats  
(circle correct answer)

Now draw in the notes, then add the \_\_\_\_\_ signs!

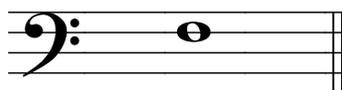
There are 2 exceptions, the first one is this tonic note:



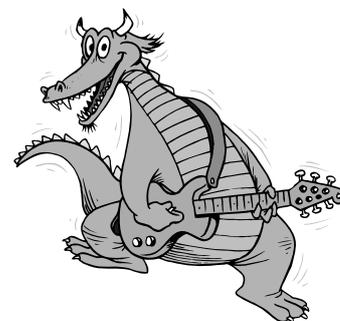
7th

Which key are we dealing with? \_\_\_\_\_  
Will an interval of a 7th require an accidental here? \_\_\_\_\_  
Why not?

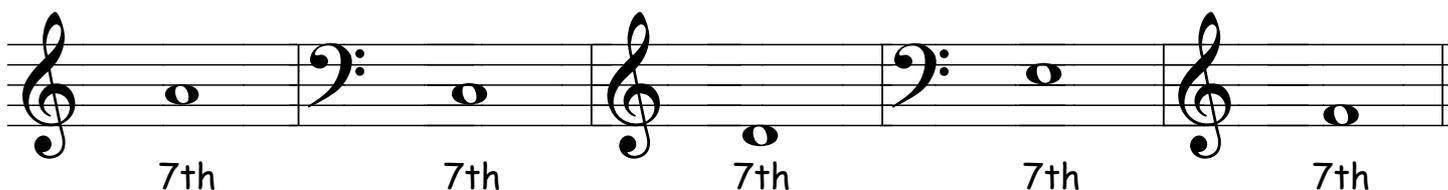
Now here's the second one:



What key does this 'tonic' note represent? \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the key signature of F major? \_\_\_\_\_  
Will the '7th' note be affected by this? \_\_\_\_\_



Good! Write these intervals:



★ Don't be tempted to write notes underneath, they must ALWAYS go on top! ★

# Incredible Intervals



Name these intervals by number only:



\_\_\_\_\_

**TOP TIP:**  Don't worry about the phrase 'by number only' - you should write your answers normally eg. 4th, 5th, etc.

Write these intervals above the given tonic notes:



3rd

4th

8ve

7th

6th

2nd



Check these again...did you look at the clef?



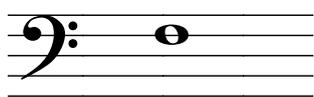
Let's practice all the "7ths"...



What did you notice about the last two? They do not need \_\_\_\_\_ .  
Why is this?

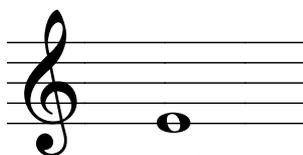
One last bit of revision:

Try this:



4th

and this



2nd

Good work!

