

Intervals

We will now look at intervals in the new keys introduced in this book. Here are two tips:

- It doesn't matter if the higher note is sharpened (as the 7th will be in minor keys). The number of the interval remains the same.
- Intervals might appear with the higher note first, but we still count up from the lower note.

These are both intervals of a 3rd in B $\flat$ major ...



... and these are both intervals of a 7th in E minor:



Exercise 1 Write one note after each tonic to form the named intervals. Your note should be **higher** than the given note. Use accidentals if necessary.

A minor

a 6th 3rd 5th

B $\flat$ major

b 8ve 4th 3rd

D minor

c 7th 6th 2nd

A major

d 3rd 8ve 7th

E $\flat$ major

e 6th 4th 2nd

E minor

f 4th 5th 7th

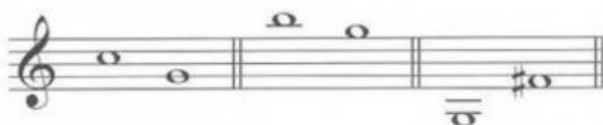
Exercise 2 Write the missing numbers to identify these intervals above the tonic. The tonic is different each time, but it is always the lower note.

Remember!

Always count up from the **lower** note, and watch out for the clefs!

G major

a



4th

E♭ major

b



D minor

c



A minor

d



D major

e



E minor

f

