

# Unit 4 Musical Language

## Intervals. Tone and semitone

Name and surname:

Course and group:

**Exercise 1:** Classify the following intervals numerically, following the example.

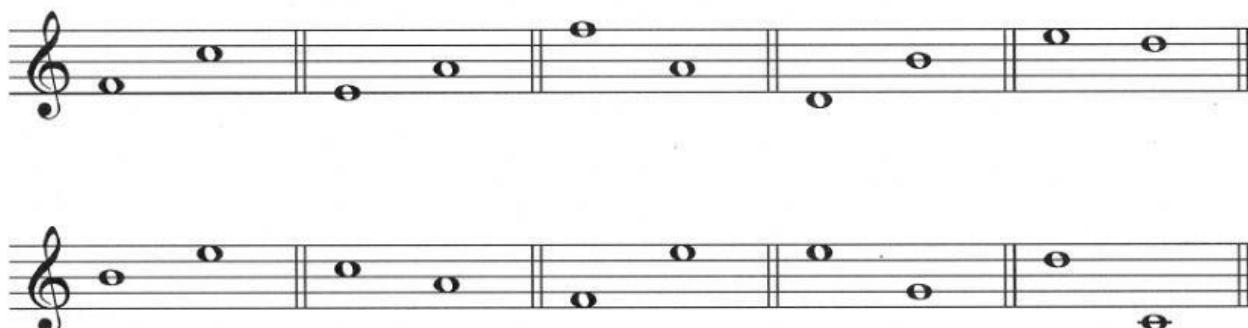


A musical staff in G clef with five notes. The first note is a solid circle. The second note is an open circle. The third note is a solid circle. The fourth note is an open circle. The fifth note is a solid circle. Below the first note is the number '5'.

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**Exercise 2:** Indicates the **tones (t)** and **semitones (st)** between the following notes. Write it as follows: ex.  
3t or 4t and 2st.



A musical staff in G clef with five notes. The first note is a solid circle. The second note is an open circle. The third note is a solid circle. The fourth note is an open circle. The fifth note is a solid circle.

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**Exercise 3:** Which of these intervals is smaller? Put a cross over the corresponding number.



Three musical intervals are shown on a staff in G clef:

1. A note followed by a note one tone higher.
2. A note followed by a note one semitone higher.
3. A note followed by a note one tone and one semitone higher.

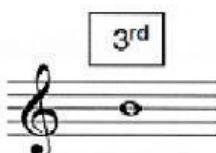
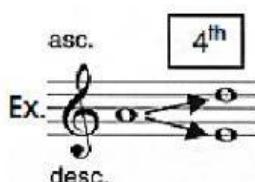
## Exercise 4:

Which of these intervals is bigger? Put a cross over the corresponding number.



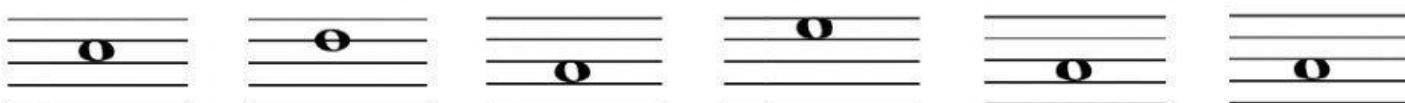
## Exercise 5:

What are the ascending and descending intervals from these notes? Take a look at the example and drag each box with its corresponding note.



## Exercise 6:

What note should you write in its corresponding measure? Join with arrows.



## Exercise 7:

Indicate the numerical distance of the following intervals and tell whether they are **simple (S)** or **compound (C)**. Ex. **6S** or **10C**.



## Exercise 8:

Make a cross in all the words that affect these intervals.

1.		Ascending	Joint	Harmonic
2.		Disjoint	Joint	Ascending
3.		Descending	Disjoint	Melodic
4.		Descending	Harmonic	Compound
5.		Harmonic	Disjoint	Simple

## Exercise 9:

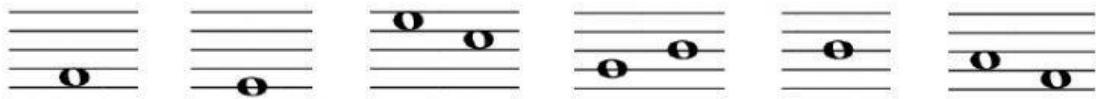
Indicate the interval between the notes indicated in the following fragment of this Russian melody. Indicate it only numerically.



## Exercise 10:

What note is necessary (without accidentals) to form a tone (T) or a semitone (S)? Use arrows to join the measure below with its corresponding one on the staff above. In some cases there may be two possibilities, contemplating the ascending or descending movement (bars with two sounds).

T      S      S      T      T      S



## Exercise 11:

Examine this excerpt and answer the three questions.

1. How many 3rd harmonic intervals are there?
2. How many 6th harmonic intervals are there?
3. How many unisons are there?

## Exercise 12:

Numerically classify the intervals of these musical fragments.

«Zarabanda»

Johann Kuhnau

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↑  
                 

«Zarabanda»

J.S. Bach

↑  
                    

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