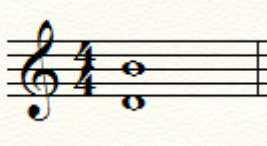


Interval Construction and Identification Worksheet
MUS 102 Music Fundamentals
Pima Community College
Dr. Mark Nelson, Instructor

Identification of intervals:

One can determine the name of any interval with a few sequential steps.

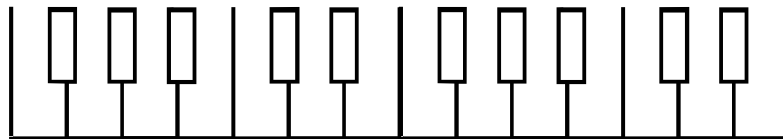
Example 1:



Step 1: Determine the generic size of the interval. Count all pitches: D-E-F-G-A-B = 6

This is an interval of a 6th and cannot be changed

Step 2: Count the half-steps between the two pitches D-B. Using a keyboard can be faster:



D —————> B

D-D#, D#-E, E-F, F-F#, F#-G, G-G#, G#-A, A-A#, A#-B = 9

Step 3: Determine from Interval chart which 6th interval has 9 half-steps: **M6**

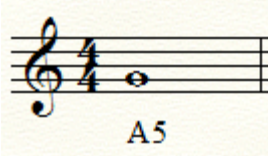
Type	Number of Half Steps
Perfect Unison	0
Minor 2nd / Augmented Unison	1
Major 2nd / Diminished 3rd	2
Minor 3rd / Augmented 2nd	3
Major 3rd / Diminished 4th	4
Perfect 4th / Augmented 3rd	5
Aug 4th / Diminished 5th	6
Perfect 5th / Diminished 6th	7
Aug 5th / Minor 6th	8
Major 6th / Diminished 7th	9
Aug 6th / Minor 7th	10
Major 7th / Diminished Octave	11
Perfect Octave / Augmented 7th	12



Determining the second note:

One can also find the second note of an interval in a similar fashion:

Example 1:



Step 1: Count the generic distance of pitches from the given G: G-A-B-C-D = 5

D is the top note.

Step 2: Count the half-steps for A5 to determine what kind of D is an augmented 5th above G using the chart above (8)

G-G#, G#-A, A-A#, A#-B, B-C, C-C#, C#-D, D-D# = 8 half-steps.

D# is the answer.