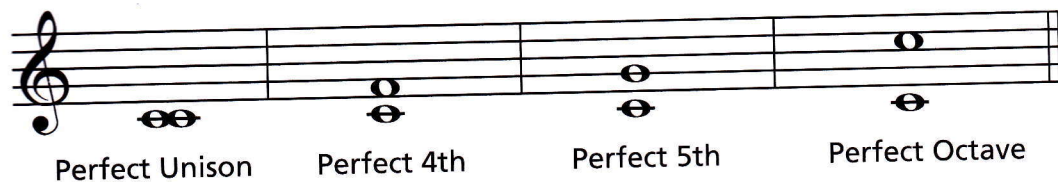
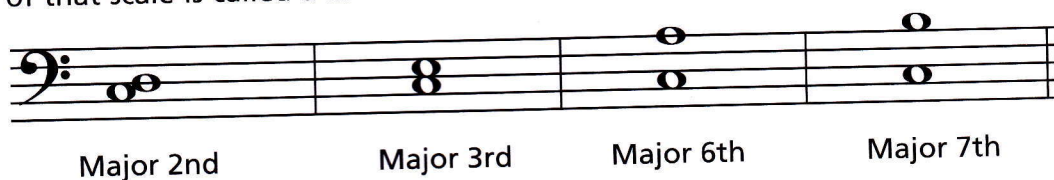


Perfect and Major Intervals

The interval between the keynote of a major scale and the unison, 4th, 5th or octave of that scale is called a **PERFECT INTERVAL**.

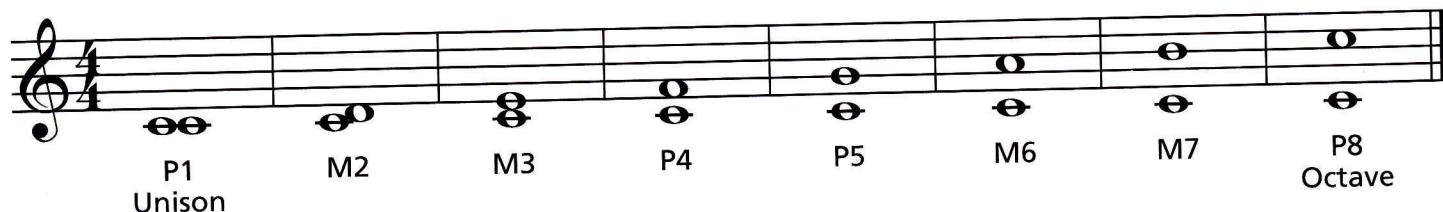


The interval between the keynote of a major scale and the 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th of that scale is called a **MAJOR INTERVAL**.



THE DIATONIC INTERVALS OF THE MAJOR SCALE

When the keynote and the upper note of an interval are from the same major scale, it is called a **DIATONIC INTERVAL**. All diatonic intervals in the major scale are either perfect (P) or major (M). The perfect intervals are the unison, 4th, 5th and octave; the major intervals are the 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th. This is true for all major scales. P1 indicates a perfect unison; P8 indicates a perfect octave.

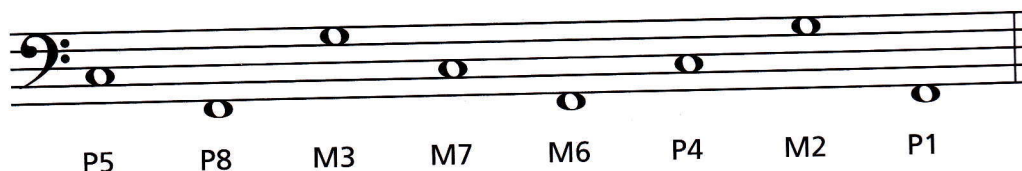


Exercises

- 1** Name the harmonic intervals and indicate whether they are perfect or major.



- 2** Write the note above the given note to complete the harmonic interval.



Unit 9 ACTIVITY 1 Name/Class _____**Perfect and Major Intervals**

Interval Guideline: Always use the major scale of the keynote (or bottom note) as your guide to determining the type of an interval. For perfect and major intervals, the upper note will be in the same scale and key as the keynote.

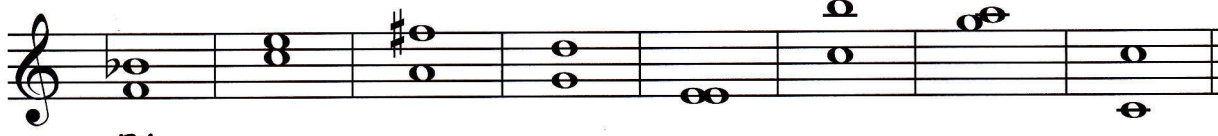
1 The perfect intervals are _____, _____, _____, _____.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2


2 The major intervals are _____, _____, _____, _____.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2

3 Identify each interval and indicate if it is perfect (P) or major (M). For a unison, write P1; for an octave, write P8.


a. 

P4 _____


b. 

2-32

4 Write the upper note of each perfect or major interval.

a. 


P5 M6 M3 M2 P4 P8 P1 M7

b. 


M2 P8 M3 P5 P1 M7 P4 M6

2-32

5 Write the lower note of each perfect or major interval.

a. 

M6 P8 P4 M7 P1 P5 M2 M3

b. 

M7 P4 M2 P1 M6 P5 M3 P8

100