



-Label the intervals

Musical notation for interval identification exercise 1. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef. The Treble staff contains: a whole note G4, a whole note G4 with a horizontal line above it, a whole note A4 with a sharp sign, a whole note B4 with a sharp sign, a whole note C5 with a flat sign, and a whole note D5. The Bass staff contains: a whole note G2, a whole note G2 with an 'x' above it, a whole note A2 with an 'x' below it, a whole note B2 with a sharp sign, a whole note C3 with a flat sign, a whole note D3 with a flat sign, a whole note E3 with a flat sign, a whole note F3 with a flat sign, a whole note G3 with a sharp sign, a whole note A3, and a whole note B3.

-Label the intervals  
 -Next to them, write their inversions  
 -Label the inversions

\*freebie!

Musical notation for interval identification exercise 2. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef. The Treble staff contains: a whole note G4, a whole note G4 with a horizontal line above it, a whole note A4, a whole note B4 with a sharp sign, and a whole note C5 with a flat sign. The Bass staff contains: a whole note G2, a whole note G2 with a sharp sign, a whole note A2, a whole note B2 with a flat sign, and a whole note C3 with an 'x' above it. Below the Treble staff, the text "ex. P4" is written under the first two notes, and "P5" is written under the next two notes.

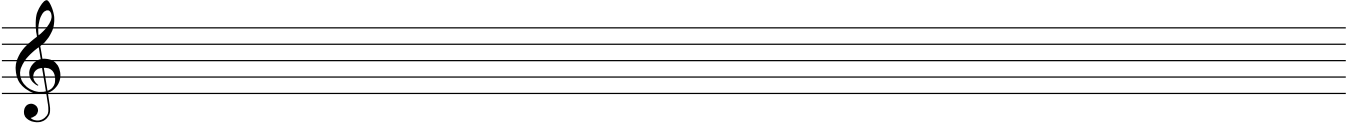
-Label the compound intervals  
 \*Compound intervals are at least 9ths

\*\*Have fun!

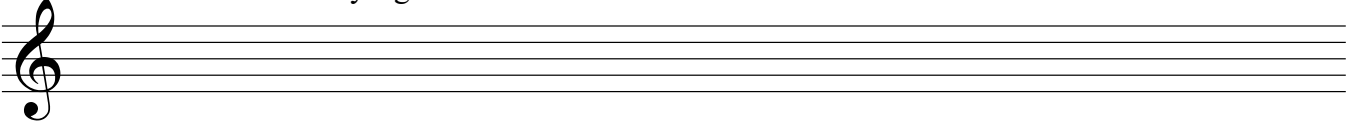
Musical notation for compound interval identification exercise. It consists of two staves, Treble and Bass clef. The Treble staff contains: a whole note G4 with a sharp sign, a whole note G4 with a horizontal line above it, a whole note A4 with a flat sign, a whole note B4 with a flat sign, a whole note C5 with a flat sign, a whole note D5 with a horizontal line above it, a whole note E5 with a sharp sign, and a whole note F5 with a flat sign. The Bass staff contains: a whole note G2 with a horizontal line below it, a whole note G2 with a flat sign, a whole note A2 with a sharp sign, a whole note B2 with a sharp sign, a whole note C3 with a sharp sign, a whole note D3 with a sharp sign, a whole note E3 with an 'x' above it, and a whole note F3 with a flat sign. There are also several groups of three horizontal lines above and below the staves, representing compound intervals.

- Write the following scales ascending to the octave
- Each example will request either key signature or accidentals
- \*Some may need both!

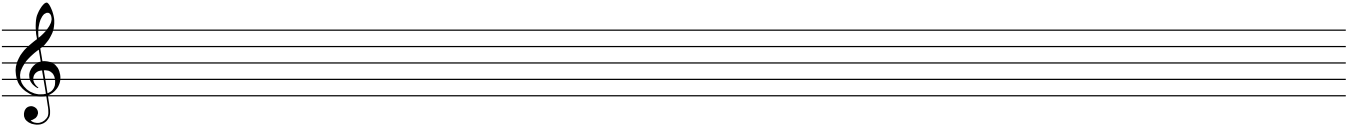
G Major - key signature



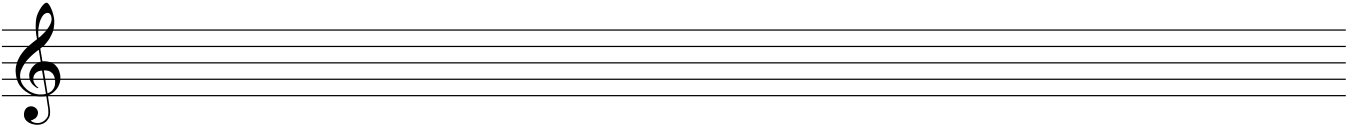
A<sup>b</sup> Natural Minor - key signature



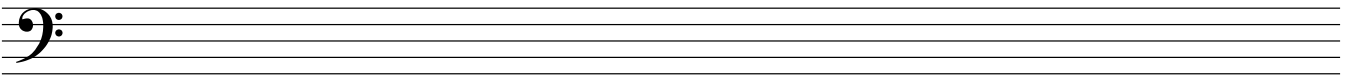
E<sup>b</sup> Dorian - accidentals



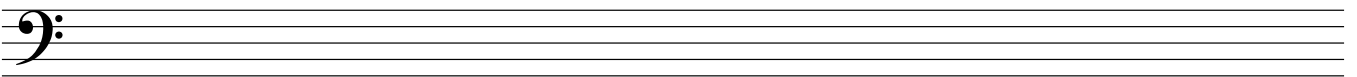
G<sup>#</sup> Melodic Minor - key signature (ascending and descending) \*\*different each direction



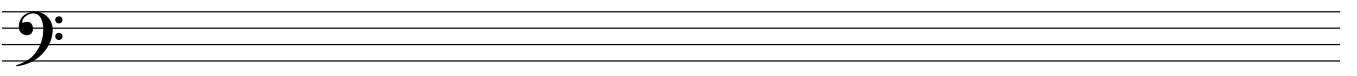
B Lydian - accidentals



F Mixolydian - accidentals



C Harmonic Minor - key signature



D Major - key signature



-Label the triad chords and inversions

-Write the triad chords

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four triad chords: 1. Bb major (root position), 2. C# major (first inversion), 3. D major (second inversion), and 4. Bb major (root position).

C# dim 1st inv.      Db Maj 2nd inv.      A+ Root      C Maj 2nd inv.

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four triad chords: 1. Bb major (root position), 2. C# major (first inversion), 3. D major (second inversion), and 4. Bb major (root position).

C# Maj Root      B dim 1st inv.      Eb dim Root      G min 2nd inv.

-Label the seventh chords and inversions

-Write the seventh chords

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four seventh chords: 1. C minor 7 (second inversion), 2. Eb7 (root position), 3. D major 7 (third inversion), and 4. Gb minor major 7 (root position).

C min7 2nd inv.      Eb7 Root      D Maj7 3rd inv.      Gb minMaj7 Root

A musical staff in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). It contains four seventh chords: 1. F# half-diminished 7 (first inversion), 2. C7 (first inversion), 3. E diminished 7 (third inversion), and 4. Ab major 7 (second inversion).

F# halfdim7 1st inv.      C7 1st inv.      E dim7 3rd inv.      Ab Maj7 2nd inv.

-Label the Roman numerals

-Label the cadence

A musical staff in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (D major). It contains four chords: 1. D major (root position), 2. Ab major (root position), 3. g minor (root position), and 4. e minor (root position).

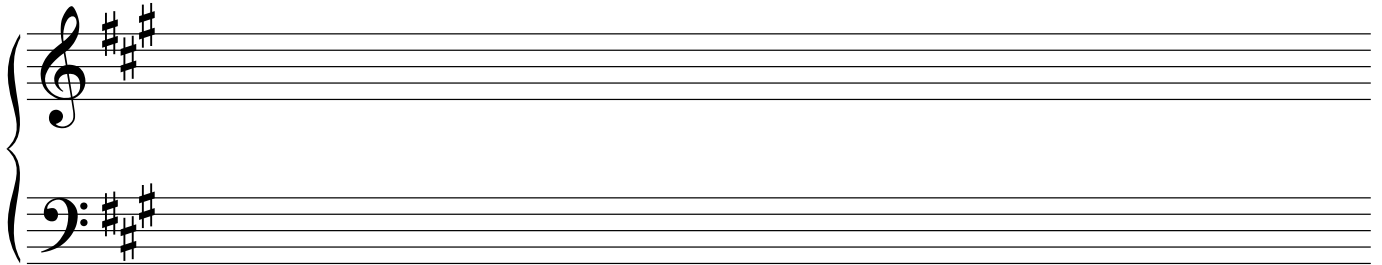
D Maj:

Ab Maj:

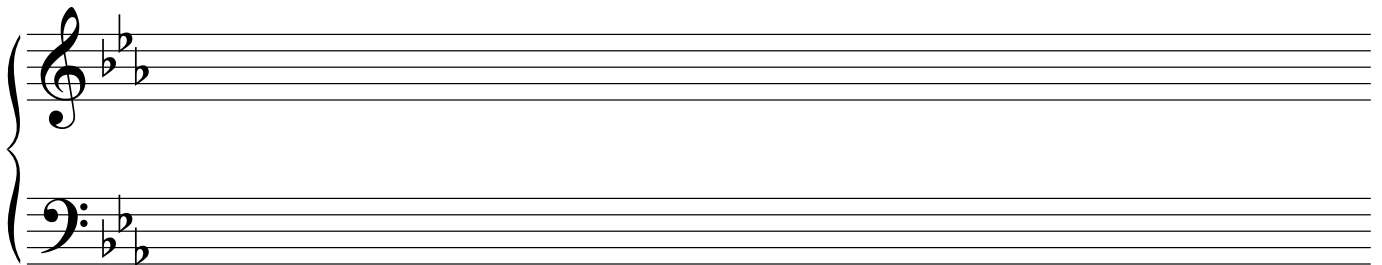
g min:

e min:

- Write the chords based on the Roman numerals
- Two notes per staff -Double the root for triads
- Label the cadence



A Maj:      I                  vi                  IV6                  V7                  I



c min:      i                  iv                  iiø6                  V                  VI

\*Major chord  
\*raise leading tone

Advice:

- write the notes out first
- look for common notes and hold them as much as possible
- the less motion between chords in each voice the better...keep it tight!
- don't make adjacent voices further than an octave from each other (except bass/tenor)
- V chords in minor keys are always major chords (you must put an accidental in)
- try your best...I'm not grading part-writing rules you haven't learned yet, I just want you guys to try

-Singing Practice: Please review the following exercises

1. Major Scales
2. Natural Minor Scales
3. Harmonic Minor Scales
4. Melodic Minor Scales
5. Major Scales in Thirds
6. Natural Minor Scales in Thirds
7. Ascending intervals in Major Scales
8. Descending intervals in Major Scales
9. Diatonic triads in Major Scales
10. Chromatic Scales
11. Arpeggiating 7th Chords

-These are all the exercises we did in class throughout the first three quarters

