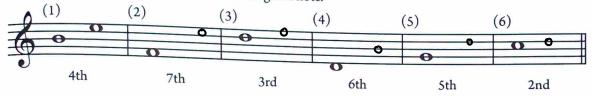
# Workbook ASSIGNMENT 8.1

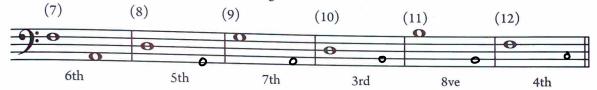
### A. Writing melodic intervals

Write a whole note on the correct line or space to make each interval specified. Don't add sharps or flats. Check your answers by counting the letter names from the given note to the one you have written. Remember to include the given note.

Write the specified melodic interval above the given note.



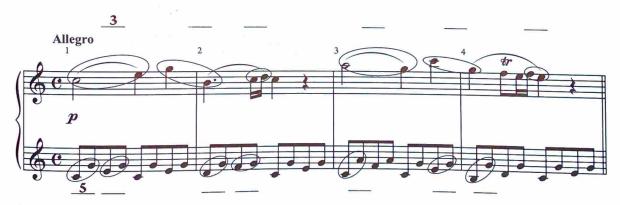
Write the specified melodic interval below the given note.



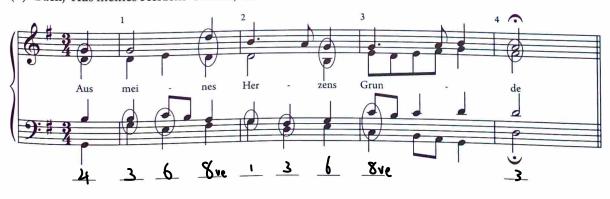
B. Identifying interval size in context

For each circled interval, write the correct interval size in the blank provided.

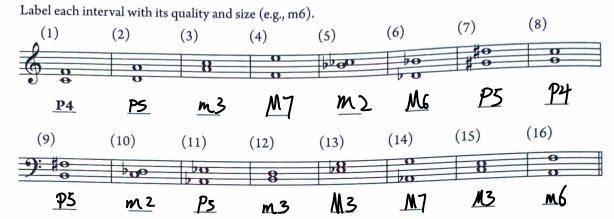
(1) Mozart, Piano Sonata in C Major, K. 545, first movement, mm. 1-4



(2) Bach, "Aus meines Herzens Grunde," mm. 1-4



#### C. Identifying intervals

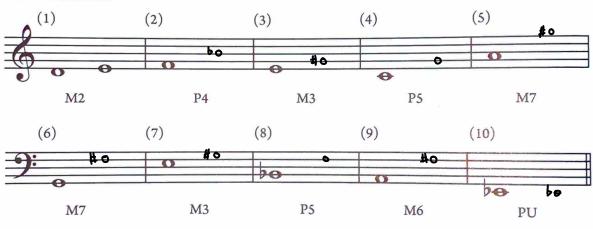


1

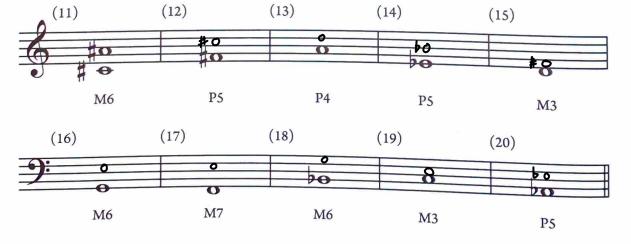
### D. Writing major and perfect intervals

Write the specified interval above the given note. First write a whole note to create the correct interval size, then add an accidental (if necessary) to produce the correct quality. Don't change the given note.

#### Melodic intervals



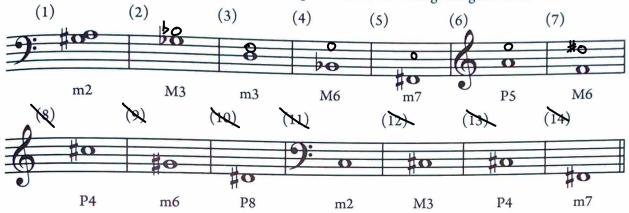
#### Harmonic intervals



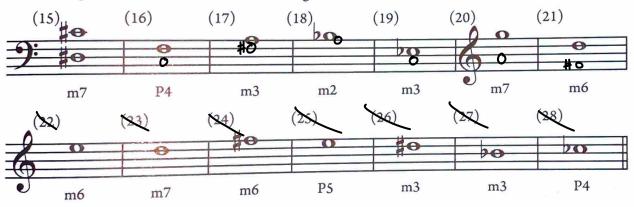
# Workbook ASSIGNMENT 8.22

### A. Writing intervals

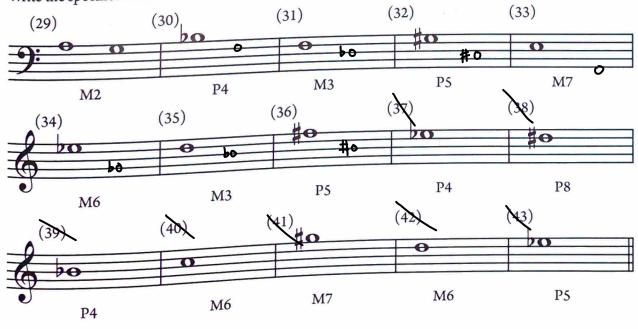
Write each specified harmonic interval above the given note. Don't change the given note.



Write each specified harmonic interval below the given note.



Write the specified melodic interval below the given note.



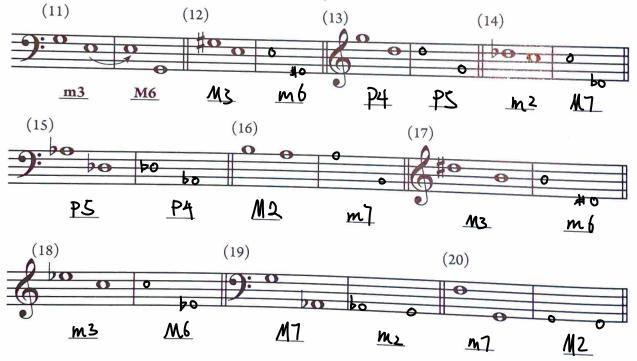
### B. Inverting intervals

Identify each interval shown, then invert the interval by rewriting the second note followed by the first note transposed up an octave. Identify the new interval you have written.

1)



Identify each interval shown, then invert the interval by rewriting the second note followed by the first note transposed down an octave. Identify the new interval you have written.



### Workbook

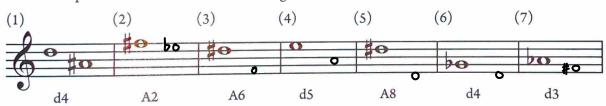
## A. Identifying diminished and augmented intervals

Write the name (e.g., A4) under each interval.

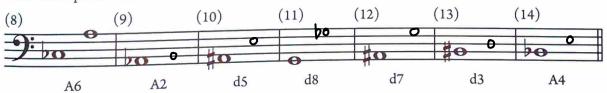


#### B. Writing diminished and augmented intervals

Write each specified melodic interval below the given note.



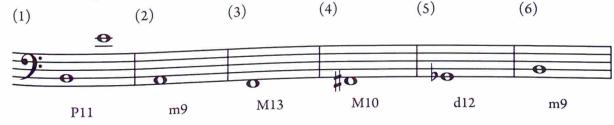
Write each specified melodic interval above the given note.

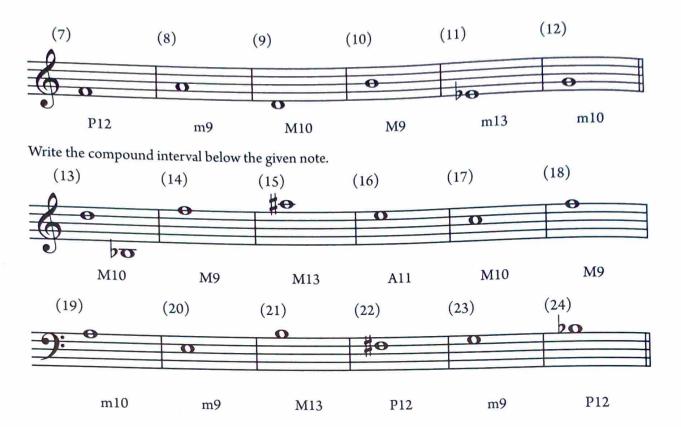


### C. Writing melodic compound intervals

Write the specified melodic compound interval above or below the given note. (Hint: Subtract 7 to find the simple-interval equivalent.)

Write the compound interval above the given note.

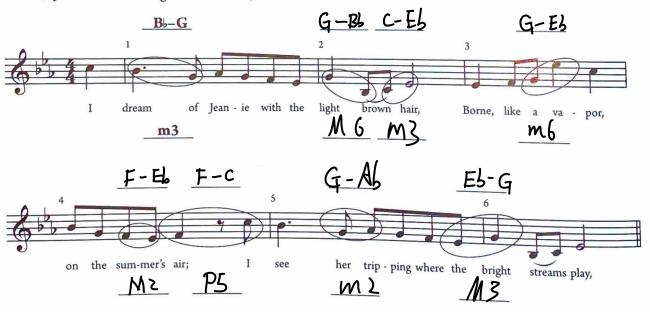




#### D. Intervals in context

Listen to this excerpt before analyzing it. Write the names of the two circled pitches in the blank above the staff, incorporating accidentals from the key signature, then label the intervals with both quality and size (e.g., M7) in the blank below the staff.

Foster, "Jeanie with the Light Brown Hair," mm. 1-6



# Workbook ASSIGNMENT 8.4

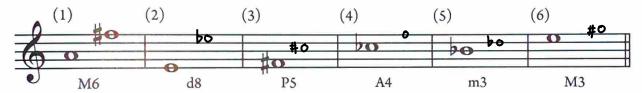
### A. Identifying intervals

Label each interval with its quality and size (e.g., m6).

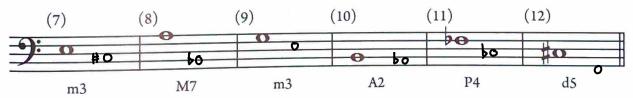


#### B. Writing melodic intervals

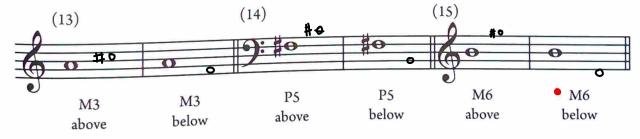
Write a whole note on the correct line or space to make each interval specified. Don't change the given note. Write the specified melodic interval above the given note.



Write the specified melodic interval below the given note.



Write the specified melodic interval above and below the given note.



### C. Melodic intervals in context

Listen to these excerpts. Write the names of the circled pitches in the blank above the staff, incorporating accidentals from the key signature, then label the intervals with both quality and size (e.g., M7) in the blank below the staff.



#### D. Harmonic intervals in context

Listen to measures 1–24 (the theme). Between the staves, write the number of the interval between the highest and lowest notes on each beat (ignore the small thirty-second notes in mm. 15 and 23, as well as the sixteenth notes in mm. 7, 15, and 23). Write the simple-interval number of any compound interval a twelfth or larger (e.g., 5 instead of 12).

