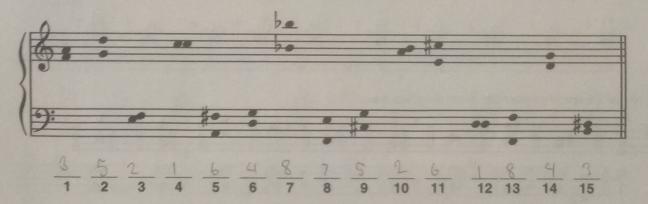
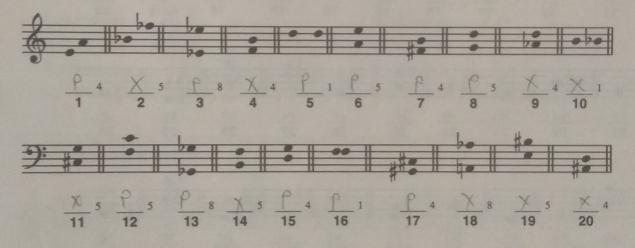
EXERCISE 1-4

A. Provide the numerical names of the intervals by using the numbers 1 through 8.

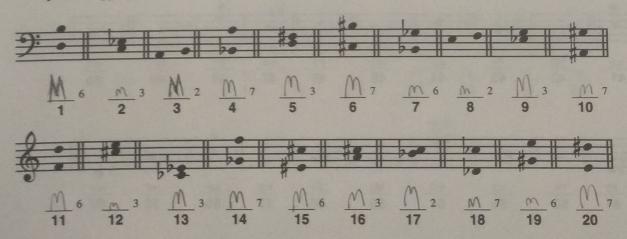


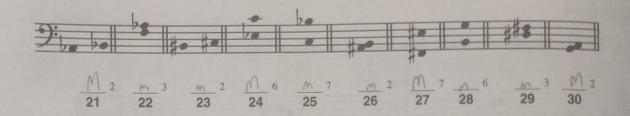
EXERCISE 1-5

A. All the following intervals are unisons, 4ths, 5ths, or octaves. Put a "P" in the space provided *only* if the interval is a perfect interval.

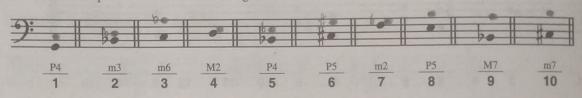


B. All the following intervals are 2nds, 3rds, 6ths, or 7ths. Put an "M" or an "m" in each space, as appropriate.

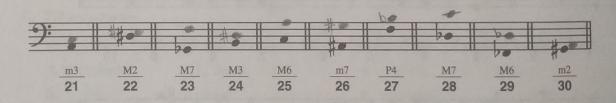


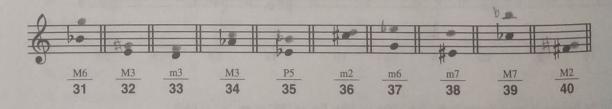


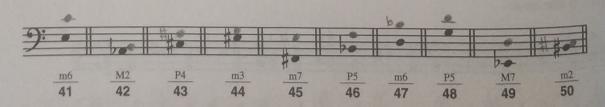
C. Notate the specified intervals above the given notes.

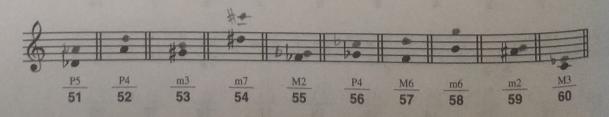






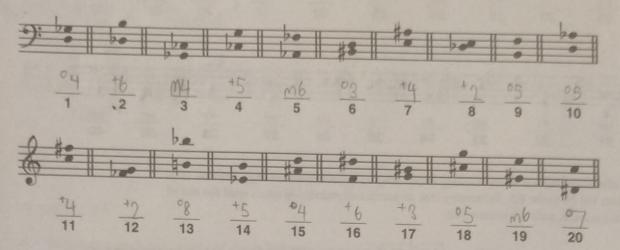






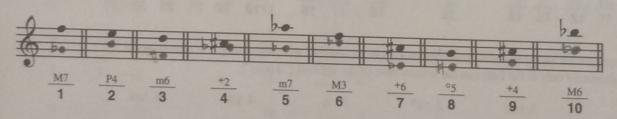
EXERCISE 1-6

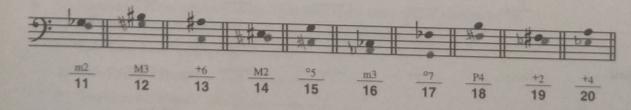
A. Most of the intervals that follow are either augmented or diminished. Name each interval.

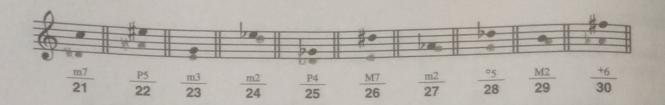


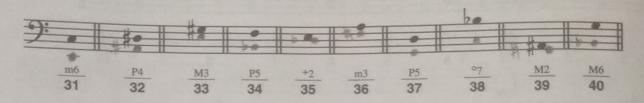
- B. Label what each interval becomes when it is inverted.
 - 1. m3 becomes
 - 2. +5 becomes
 - 3. M6 becomes
 - 4. °7 becomes

- 5. M2 becomes
- 6. +4 becomes
- 7. P5 becomes
- 8. m7 becomes
- C. Notate the specified interval below the given note. (You might find it helpful to invert the interval first in some cases.)

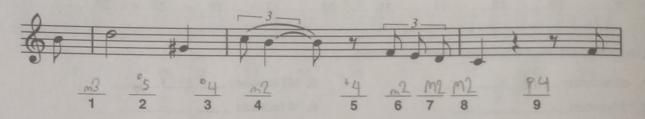


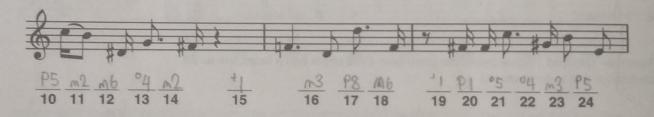






D. Label each interval in this melody (from Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*). Interval 10 is from the F4 to the C5. Remember that an accidental remains in effect until the end of the measure, unless it is canceled.





E. Beneath each harmonic interval that follows, indicate whether it is consonant ("c"), dissonant ("d"), or dissonant only if the bass has the bottom note of the interval ("d bass").

	1. m3	2. M7	3. +6	4. P5	5. M6
c				1	_
d	1			-	
d bass			_		
	6. °5	7. P4	8. P8	9. m2	10. M3
c	-	_	_/_		_/_
d			-	1	_
d bass		_/_			