

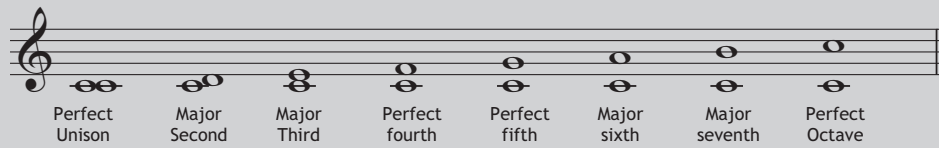
Classification of Intervals

Intervals have both a number and a classification.
The classification is always written first, i.e Major 2nd, Perfect 4th, Minor 3rd

When the upper note is found in the major scale of the lower note, the interval is described as either **Major** or **Perfect**

The intervals of Unison, 4th, 5th and Octave are described as perfect

The intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are described as Major if the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note.



Mark the following names for these intervals as correct or incorrect with a check in the box:

Perfect 4th <input type="checkbox"/>	Major 6th <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfect 3rd <input type="checkbox"/>	Major 7th <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfect 5th <input type="checkbox"/>
Major 7th <input type="checkbox"/>	Major 6th <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfect 4th <input type="checkbox"/>	Perfect Octave <input type="checkbox"/>	Major 2nd <input type="checkbox"/>

Write the following intervals above the given note:

Perfect 5th	Major 6th	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th
Major 2nd	Major 7th	Perfect 5th	Perfect Unison
Major 2nd	Perfect 8ve	Major 6th	Major 2nd

Identify the following intervals:

_____	_____	_____	_____