

Please see page 5 for explanations of what I should have done better.

CHAPTER 1

# Autione Milione

## Pitch and Intervals

Identify the following pitches on the staff with their correct octave designation. Use the top space for those in the treble clef and the bottom space for those in the bass clef; the first example is completed for you.<sup>1</sup>

#### Example 1.1



2 A. Write the indicated pitch on the staff, making sure that it is in the correct register. Note the changes of clefs.





1. This same exercise may be used with the alto and tenor clefs as well.

B. To the right of each pitch, write its enharmonic as in the first model. Then identify both pitches in their correct register.

#### Example 1.2B



- 3 A series of harmonic intervals using white-note or natural pitches are given below.
  - A. Identify each diatonic interval with its proper abbreviation and indicate the number of half steps it contains. The first group of simple intervals includes only 2nds, 3rds, perfect 4ths and 5ths, and tritones; be sure to distinguish between the two sizes of intervals, such as a m2 versus a M2 or a P4 versus an A4.

#### Example 1.3A

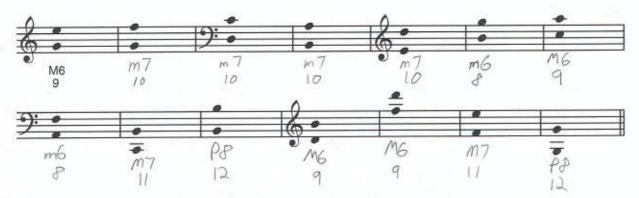




B. This group of diatonic intervals is made up of 6ths, 7ths, and octaves. Do the same as in Example 1.3A.

Example 1.3B





First identify each white-note diatonic interval. Then write out its inversion on the staff and identify it as well, as in the model.

#### Example 1.4



Compare the white-note harmonic interval between each black notehead and 5 the sustained white note, and then indicate above the staff whether the interval is consonant (C) or dissonant (D). We will assume that all perfect 4ths and tritones are dissonant.

### Example 1.5



The remaining exercises involve spelling intervals with various accidentals. We will begin with major and minor 2nds and gradually introduce the other intervals in the following order: perfect 5ths and perfect 4ths, major and minor 3rds, major and minor 6ths, major and minor 7ths, and finally various diminished and augmented intervals.

Write the indicated succession of melodic major and minor 2nds. Do not substitute an augmented prime (such as C-C#) for a minor 2nd (C-Db). Your concluding pitch should be D<sup>4</sup>, as given.

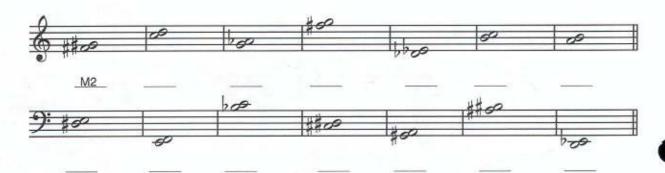
Remember that the natural major 2nds are C-D, D-E, F-G, G-A, and A-B. When spelling any major 2nd involving these pitch classes, both notes will carry the same accidental. To spell a minor 2nd involving these pitch classes, the size will have to be reduced by one half step, using an appropriate accidental. The natural minor 2nds are E-F and B-C. When spelling any minor 2nd involving these pitch classes, both notes will carry the same accidental, whereas to spell a major 2nd involving these pitch classes, the size will have to be increased by one half step, using an appropriate accidental.

Example 1.6



7 Identify the type of interval (M2 or m2) in the provided space.

Example 1.7



A. Analyze each successive melodic interval in the space provided. The first two are done for you.

Example 1.16A

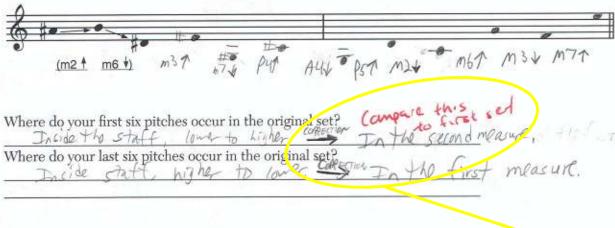


What do you notice about the number of different pitch classes and different simple intervals? simple internals were used

B. Now reverse the direction of each interval by writing its exact inverted or mirrored form (see the first three notes).

Example 1.16B

Should have slowed down a little and realized that not only most, but all pitch classes and simple intervals were used at least once.



Here, I simply did not read the directions thoroughly enough.

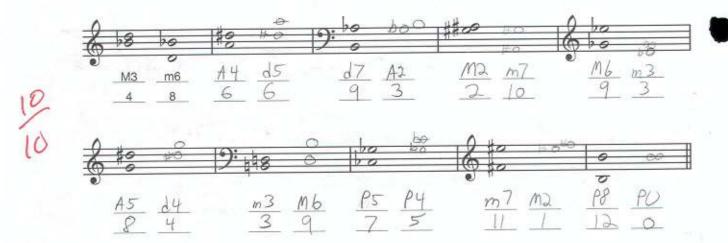
17 Write the indicated diminished or augmented intervals above and below the given tones. Do not use enharmonic spellings.

Example 1.17



18 Identify the given harmonic interval and specify the number of half steps it contains. Then write its inverted form (perfect 5th = perfect 4th, etc.) and specify the number of half steps it contains. The first example is done for you.

Example 1.18



19 As a class, try making a catalogue of tunes that begin with the various melodic intervals, both ascending and descending. For instance, "The Star Spangled Banner" opens with a descending minor 3rd. For which intervals do you expect to have trouble finding appropriate tunes?