

# Guide to the Practical Study of Harmony

## Introduction



### Intervals

The lowest tone of an intervals is called a \_\_\_\_\_ tone.

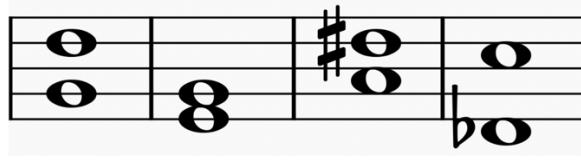
There are \_\_\_\_\_ groups that intervals can be classified into.

Intervals are comprised of \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ whole tones in a major sixth.

There are \_\_\_\_\_ semitones in an augmented fourth.

*Name the fundamental tones of these intervals.*



### Naming Intervals

Define quality –

There are \_\_\_\_\_ types of qualities intervals can be.

Define quantity –

With the exception of compound intervals, there are \_\_\_\_\_ quantities of intervals.

Name the qualities and quantities of these intervals.

A musical staff with five lines and four spaces. The first note is a C4 (middle C). The second note is a C5 (one octave above middle C). The third note is a C#5 (one half-step above C5). The fourth note is a B4 (one half-step below C5). Below the staff are four horizontal dashes for marking.

## Inverting Intervals

When inverting the quantity of an intervals, the original interval quantity and the new interval quantity needs to add up to \_\_\_\_.

Perfect intervals remain \_\_\_\_.

Augmented intervals become \_\_\_\_\_ and diminished intervals become \_\_\_\_\_.

Major intervals become \_\_\_\_ and minor intervals become \_\_\_\_.

[1] Name the original interval [2] Create its inversion [3] Name the inversion.

A musical staff with five lines and four spaces. The first note is a C4 (middle C). The second note is a B3 (one half-step below middle C). The third note is a C#4 (one half-step above B3). Below the staff are six horizontal dashes for marking.

## Classifying Intervals

There are \_\_\_\_ main groups that intervals can be classified into, there are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

There are \_\_\_\_ consonances, they are –

Consonances can be broken into \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ groupings.

The perfect consonances are –

The imperfect consonances are –

The dissonances are –

The perfect \_\_\_\_\_ is a strange interval as it can be classified as either a consonance or dissonance depending on its usage in music. However, it is more inclined to be \_\_\_\_\_ in nature according to Tchaikovsky.