

Guide to the Practical Study of Harmony

Introduction



Intervals

The lowest tone of an interval 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

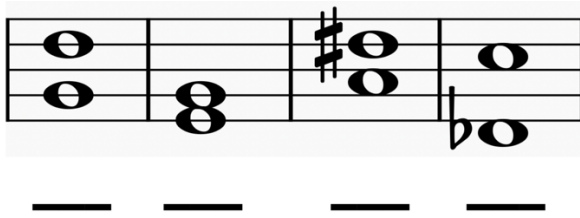
Define quality –

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.



Inverting Intervals

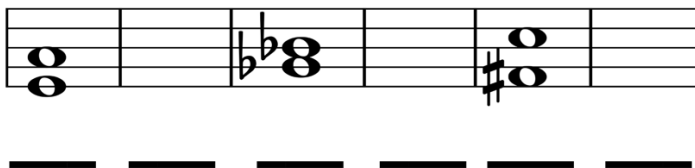
When inverting the quantity of an intervals, the original interval quantity and the new interval quantity needs to add up to ____.

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.



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.