

Assignment 5: In each measure of the line of music below, place a second half note that completes the melodic interval given above. Remember, a 2nd must encompass two letters of the alphabet and a 3rd must encompass three letters.

Interval completion exercise with two staves. The first staff shows intervals: M2 (C to ?), m2 (G to ?), M3 (D to ?), m3 (A to ?), M2 (E to ?), and m2 (B to ?). The second staff shows intervals: M2 (F# to ?), m2 (C# to ?), M3 (Ab to ?), m3 (Eb to ?), M3 (Bb to ?), and m3 (F to ?).

Perfect Intervals: 4ths, 5ths, Octaves (8ths), and Unisons are known as “perfect” intervals. These intervals have a very pure, yet musically hollow sound. Probably these intervals were the earliest form of harmony and quite likely by accident. When people try to sing in *unison* they often incorrectly sing an octave, fourth, or fifth and this was likely the first sort of harmony sung by humans.

Perfect 4th (P4)

The interval from the root to the fourth of a major scale. This interval is comprised of two whole steps and one half step. A P4 must encompass four letters of the musical alphabet.

Notice that the guitar is tuned in perfect 4ths between each adjacent pair of strings **except** strings two and three, which are tuned to a major 3rd.

Below is a melodic and harmonic representation of a P4 and a fingering example.

Musical notation and guitar diagram for a Perfect 4th. The notation shows a melodic line with notes C and F, and a harmonic representation with a 3-fingered chord. The guitar diagram shows the fretboard with a 3-fingered chord on the 3rd fret.

Perfect 5th (P5)

The interval from the root to the fifth of a major scale. This interval is comprised of three whole steps and one half step. A P5 must encompass five letters of the musical alphabet.

On the following page is a melodic and harmonic representation of a P5 and a fingering example.