


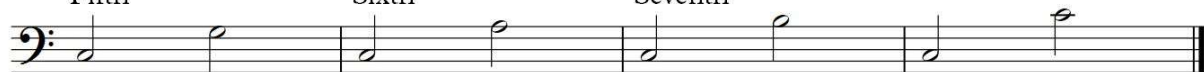
Music Theory (Bass Clef)  
Unit 2: Intervals and Chords  
Lesson 1: Basic Intervals

Intervals refer to the distance between two notes. Starting with the first note, you count up or down to the 2<sup>nd</sup> note and that is the interval. Look at these examples:

First (called a *unison*)      Second      Third      Fourth




Fifth      Sixth      Seventh      Eighth (called an *octave*)





Intervals can be bigger than an octave (9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, etc), but for now we will limit our intervals to an octave or less.

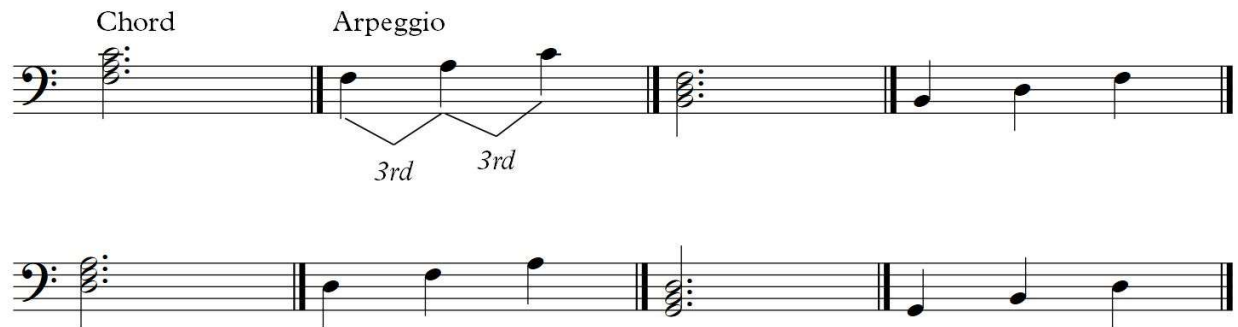
Look at the intervals below and write the name of each interval.



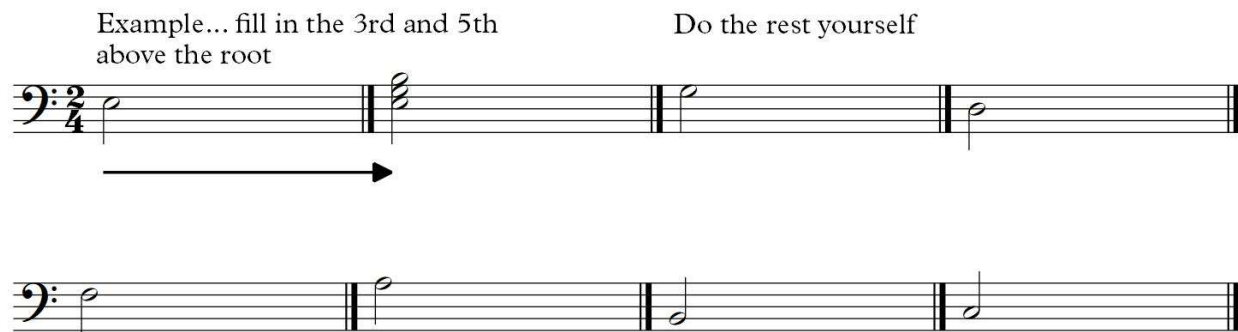
Now label the intervals of these double stops



A chord is a basic unit of harmony and consists of 3 notes. When you play all three notes at once we generally call it a “chord”. When you play the notes individually, we generally call it an “arpeggio”. A basic chord consists of two thirds stacked on top of each other. Look at the examples of chords and arpeggios below.



In a chord, we call the bottom note of the chord the **ROOT**. We call the 2<sup>nd</sup> note the **THIRD** (because it is a 3<sup>rd</sup> above the ROOT). We call the 3<sup>rd</sup> note the **FIFTH** (because it is a fifth above the root). In this exercise *you are given the root of the chord. Draw in the third and the fifth.*



For this last exercise, you will be given one note and you should fill in the notes around it to make a chord. You will be given either the root, third, or fifth and you must fill in the rest (for now, don't worry about sharps or flat).

G \_\_\_\_ C \_\_\_\_ D \_\_\_\_ E \_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_ A \_\_\_\_ F \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_