

INTERVAL PRACTICE

EAR TRAINING

BROCK CHART


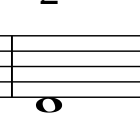


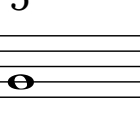
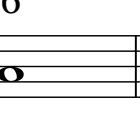
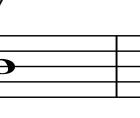
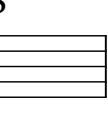
EAR TRAINING

INTERVAL TRAINING (DIATONIC)

Ear training is important for every musician. No matter what instrument or genre of music they play, good ears are always important.

Being able to recognize intervals quickly is a great skill that can help play things by ear, melodic dictation, help you on a gig and can help sight reading or sight singing music.

We can first begin with diatonic intervals. These are the notes that happen naturally in a major scale and are the most recognizable.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							
Do	Re	Mi	Fa	Sol	La	Ti	Do

Here are the eight notes found in the C Major Scale.

Above the notes I wrote out the scale degrees 1-8 and down below I wrote the **solfege** for each pitch. (For this exercise I like to use a **moveable do** system where we can transpose the **solfege** to any key)

For these exercises I would strongly recommend singing or humming while saying the **solfege**. There's just something about singing that helps you internalize these pitches.

- Practice singing up and down the scale a few times using the **solfege**. As you sing, try to hear the next note before you sing it.

Now let's talk about intervals. Down below are the intervals found in a Major scale and a recognizable melody to associate it with. It seems silly, but it really does help.

*I will highlight the interval with this symbol (V)

Practice singing through each example. First sing with the **solfege** and then sing with the lyrics.
For extra practice, try transposing each example in a few different keys.

Ascending

Interval

Example

Major Second

"Happy Birthday"

The musical notation shows a treble clef with a whole note 'Do' on the first line and a whole note 'Re' on the second line. A double bar line follows. The example melody consists of four quarter notes: 'Hap' (G4), 'py' (A4), 'Birth' (B4), and 'day' (G4). A bracket connects the notes 'py' and 'Birth', highlighting the Major Second interval.

Major Third

"When The Saints Come Marching In"

The musical notation shows a treble clef with a whole note 'Do' on the first line and a whole note 'Mi' on the second line. A double bar line follows. The example melody consists of four quarter notes: 'Oh,' (G4), 'when' (A4), 'the' (B4), and 'Saints' (G4). A bracket connects the notes 'Oh,' and 'when', highlighting the Major Third interval.

Perfect Fourth

"Here Comes the Bride"

The musical notation shows a treble clef with a whole note 'Do' on the first line and a whole note 'Fa' on the fourth line. A double bar line follows. The example melody consists of four quarter notes: 'Here' (G4), 'comes' (A4), 'the' (B4), and 'bride' (G4). A bracket connects the notes 'Here' and 'comes', highlighting the Perfect Fourth interval.

Perfect Fifth

"Twinkle Twinkle Little Star"

Do Sol
Twin - kle twin - kle lit - tle star

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The first two measures show a perfect fifth interval between the notes Do (C4) and Sol (G4), each represented by a whole note. The following three measures show the beginning of the 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star' melody: a quarter note for 'Twin - kle', a quarter note for 'twin - kle', and a half note for 'lit - tle star'. A bracket connects the two quarter notes of the first two measures.

Major Sixth

"NBC Jingle"

Do La
N B C

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The first two measures show a major sixth interval between the notes Do (C4) and La (F4), each represented by a whole note. The following three measures show the beginning of the 'NBC Jingle' melody: a quarter note for 'N', a quarter note for 'B', and a half note for 'C'. A bracket connects the two quarter notes of the first two measures.

Major Seventh

"Take On Me" - A Ha

Do Ti
Take on me

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The first two measures show a major seventh interval between the notes Do (C4) and Ti (B4), each represented by a whole note. The following three measures show the beginning of the 'Take On Me' melody: a quarter note for 'Take', a quarter note for 'on', and a half note for 'me'. A bracket connects the two quarter notes of the first two measures.

Octave

"Somewhere Over the Rainbow"

Do Do
Some - where o - ver the rain - bow

Detailed description: This block shows a musical staff with a treble clef. The first two measures show an octave interval between the notes Do (C4) and Do (C5), each represented by a whole note. The following three measures show the beginning of the 'Somewhere Over the Rainbow' melody: a quarter note for 'Some - where', a quarter note for 'o - ver', and a half note for 'the rain - bow'. A bracket connects the two quarter notes of the first two measures.

Descending

Interval

Example

Minor Second **"Jurassic Park Theme"**

The first part shows a treble clef with two whole notes: Do (C4) and Ti (B3). The second part shows a treble clef with a descending eighth-note melody: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter). A triangle bracket is placed over the G4 and F#4 notes.

Do Ti

Minor Third **"Hey Jude" - The Beatles**

The first part shows a treble clef with two whole notes: Do (C4) and La (A3). The second part shows a treble clef with a descending melody: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter). A triangle bracket is placed over the G4 and F#4 notes.

Do La Hey Jude don't make it bad take a sad

Perfect Fourth **"Oh, Come All Ye Faithful"**

The first part shows a treble clef with two whole notes: Do (C4) and Sol (G4). The second part shows a treble clef with a descending melody: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter). A triangle bracket is placed over the G4 and F#4 notes.

Do Sol Oh come all ye faith - ful

Perfect Fifth **"Flinstones Theme"**

The first part shows a treble clef with two whole notes: Do (C4) and Fa (F4). The second part shows a treble clef with a descending melody: G4 (quarter), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (quarter), B3 (quarter), A3 (quarter), G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter). A triangle bracket is placed over the G4 and F#4 notes.

Do Fa Flin-stones meet the Flin-stones

Minor Sixth

"Where Do I Begin?" - Love Story

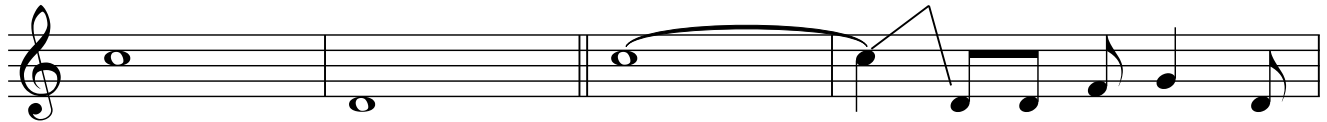


Where do I _____ be - gin?

The musical notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody starts with a whole note G4, followed by a whole note F4. A double bar line separates this from the next phrase, which begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. A slur covers the last two notes, Bb4 and C5. The phrase ends with a quarter note G4 and a whole rest.

Minor Seventh

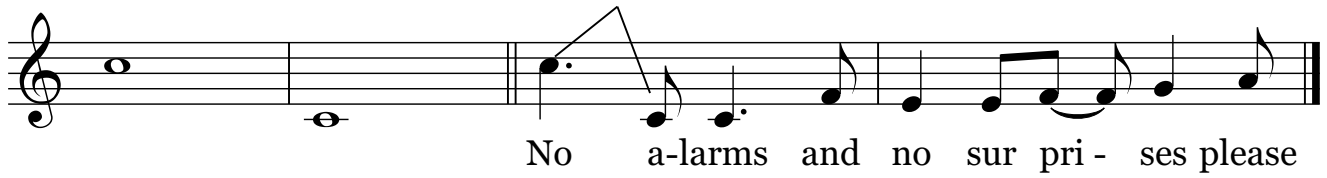
"Watermelon Man" - Herbie Hancock



The musical notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody starts with a whole note G4, followed by a whole note F4. A double bar line separates this from the next phrase, which begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, and F5. A slur covers the first two notes, G4 and A4.

Octave

"No Surprises" - Radiohead



No a-larms and no sur pri - ses please

The musical notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The melody starts with a whole note G4, followed by a whole note F4. A double bar line separates this from the next phrase, which begins with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and A5. A slur covers the first two notes, G4 and A4.