



Band Virtual Learning

6th Grade Woodwinds

May 6th, 2020

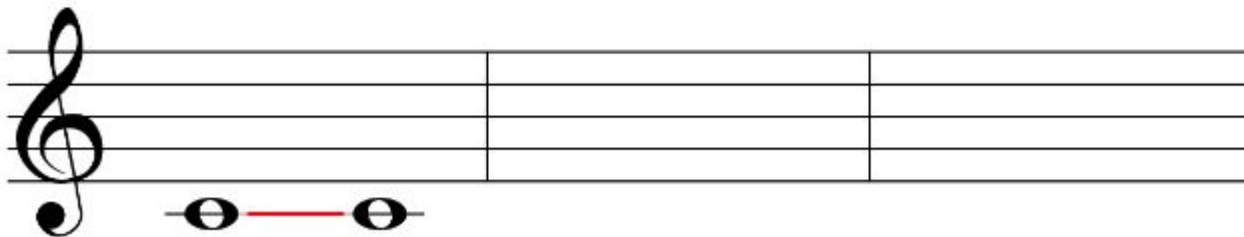


6th Grade Woodwinds
Lesson: May 6th 2020

Objective/Learning Target:
Students will be able to identify generic intervals.

Generic Intervals: 1st

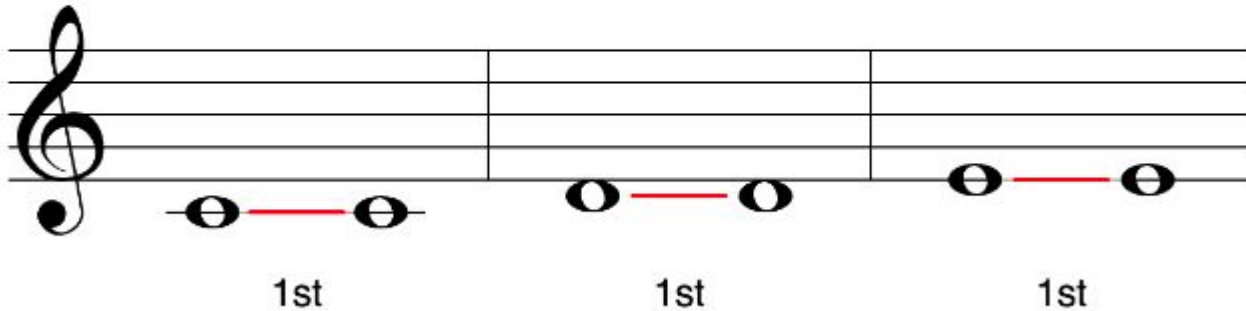
- An **interval** measures the distance between two notes.
 - We will first discuss **generic intervals**, which are measured on the staff.
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- When two notes occupy the same line or space, they are a **first** (or a **prime**) apart.
 - C to C is an example of a first.



1st

Generic Intervals: 1st

- D to D and E to E are also firsts.



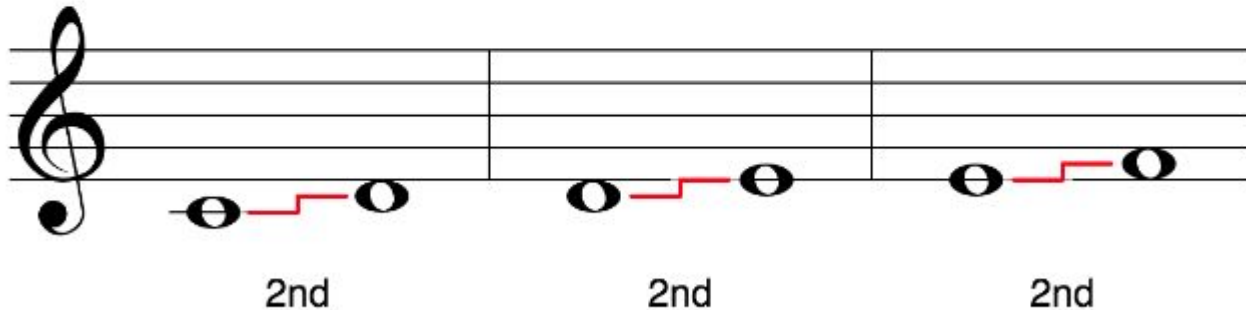
Generic Intervals: 1st

- Accidentals are ignored when measuring generic intervals, only staff position matters.
- C-C#, D-Db, and A#-Ab are still firsts.

A musical staff in treble clef illustrating three examples of first intervals. Each example consists of two notes on the same staff line, connected by a red horizontal line. The first example shows a C note on the first line and a C# note on the second line, with a sharp sign above the C#. The second example shows a D note on the second line and a Db note on the first space, with a flat sign below the Db. The third example shows an A# note on the second space and an Ab note on the first space, with a sharp sign above the A# and a flat sign below the Ab. Below each pair of notes is the label "1st".

Generic Intervals: 2nd

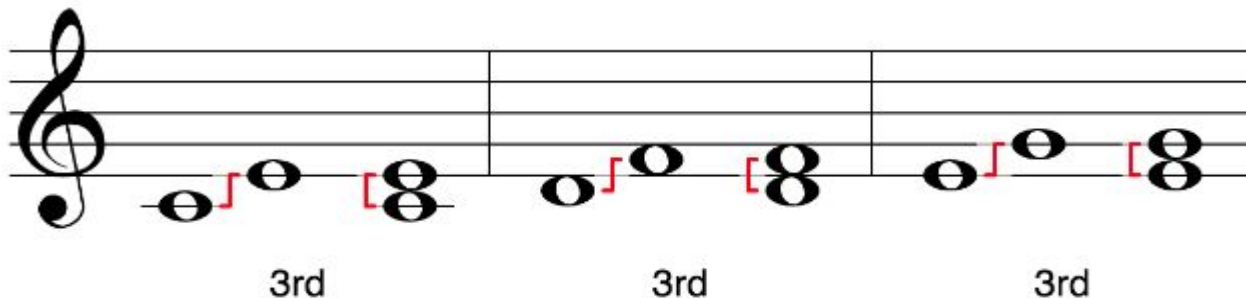
- As the notes become further apart on the staff, the interval type increases.
- C–D, D–E, and E–F are all **seconds**.



Notice, each interval is the next line or space above the first note. C is on the line below the staff and D is the space right above it. D is in the space right below the staff and E is the next line above it. Etc.

Generic Intervals: 3rd

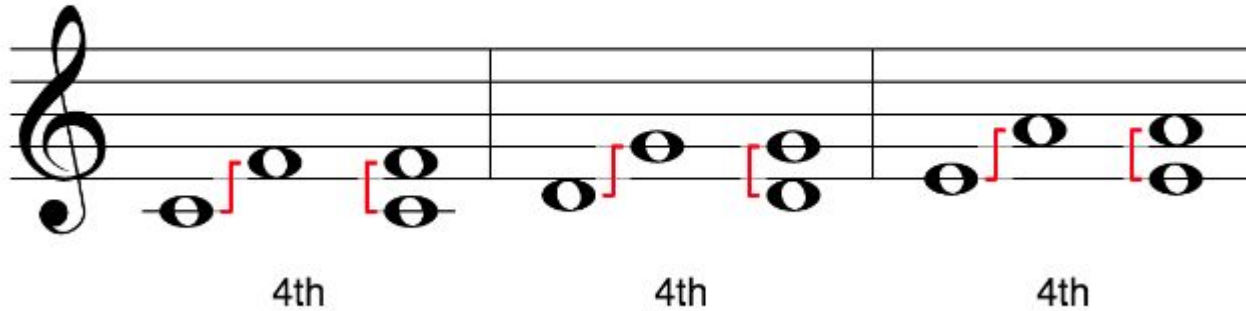
- C–E, D–F, and E–G are all **thirds**.



- Notice that thirds will always share the same staff position type — either both on a line or both on a space.

Generic Intervals: 4th

- C-F, D-G, and E-A are all **fourths**.



If you count from the starting note up, you will count to 4 for a fourth interval. Example: Starting on C (the first picture) C=1 D=2 E=3 F=4.

This will be true for every interval.

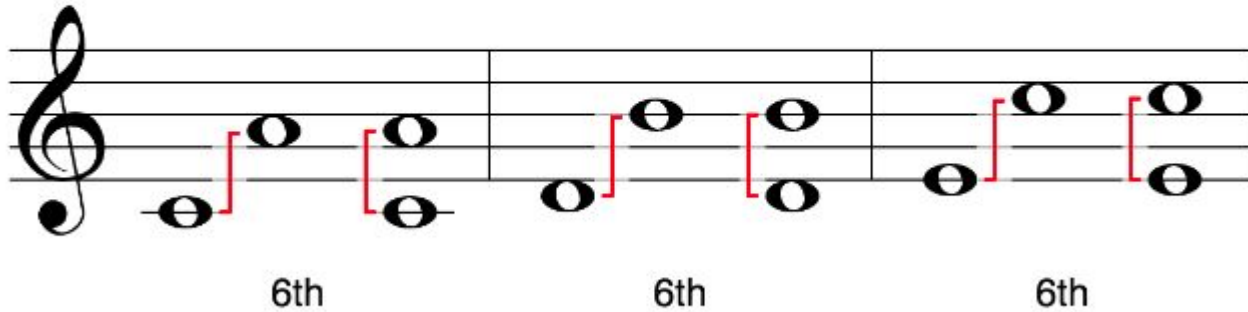
Generic Intervals: 5th

- C-G, D-A, and E-B are all **fifths**.

The image shows a treble clef staff with three measures. Each measure contains two notes connected by a red bracket, with the label '5th' centered below the bracket. The first measure shows C4 (middle C) and G4 (one line above middle C). The second measure shows D4 (below middle C) and A4 (below middle C). The third measure shows E4 (below middle C) and B4 (below middle C).

Generic Intervals: 6th

- C–A, D–B, and E–C are all **sixths**.



Generic Intervals: 7th

- C-B, D-C, and E-D are all **sevenths**.

The image shows a treble clef staff with three measures. Each measure contains two notes connected by a red bracket, with the label '7th' centered below the bracket. The first measure shows a C4 note on the first line and a B3 note on the space below the first line. The second measure shows a D4 note on the second line and a C4 note on the first line. The third measure shows an E4 note on the second space and a D4 note on the second line.

Generic Intervals: 8th

- C-C, D-D, and E-E are all **eighths**.

The image shows a treble clef staff with three measures. Each measure contains two notes connected by a red bracket, with the label '8th' centered below the bracket. The first measure shows a C4 (middle C) on the first line and a C5 (C one octave higher) on the first space. The second measure shows a D4 on the second line and a D5 on the second space. The third measure shows an E4 on the second space and an E5 on the third line. This illustrates that the interval between a note and its octave is an 8th.

Generic Intervals: All

- Use this chart to reference generic intervals.

A musical staff in treble clef showing intervals from 1st to 8th. The intervals are represented by pairs of notes on the staff. The 1st interval is a unison (two notes on the same line). The 2nd interval is a second (two notes on adjacent lines). The 3rd interval is a third (two notes on lines one and two). The 4th interval is a fourth (two notes on lines two and three). The 5th interval is a fifth (two notes on lines three and four). The 6th interval is a sixth (two notes on lines four and five). The 7th interval is a seventh (two notes on lines five and six). The 8th interval is an octave (two notes on the same line, one on the staff and one on the line above).

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th



Practice:

Now it's time to practice!

[Click here for generic interval practice.](#)