



Band Virtual Learning

6th Grade Saxophone

May 6th, 2020

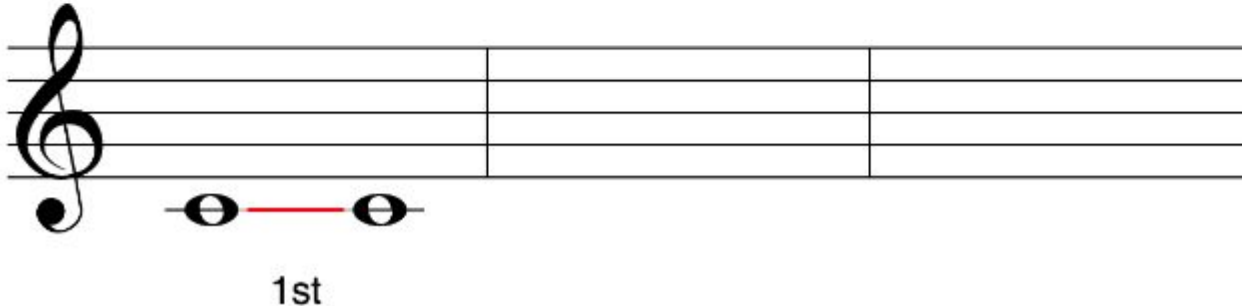


6th Grade Saxophone
Lesson: May 6th 2020

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

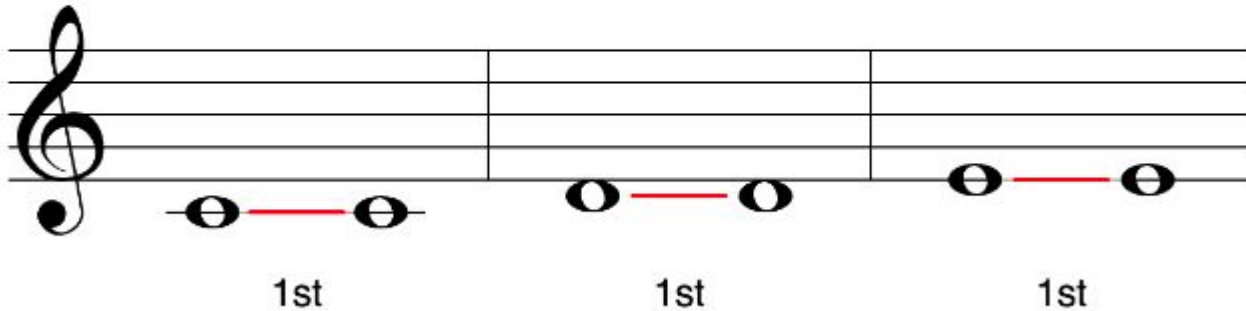
Generic Intervals: 1st

- 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.



Generic Intervals: 1st

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



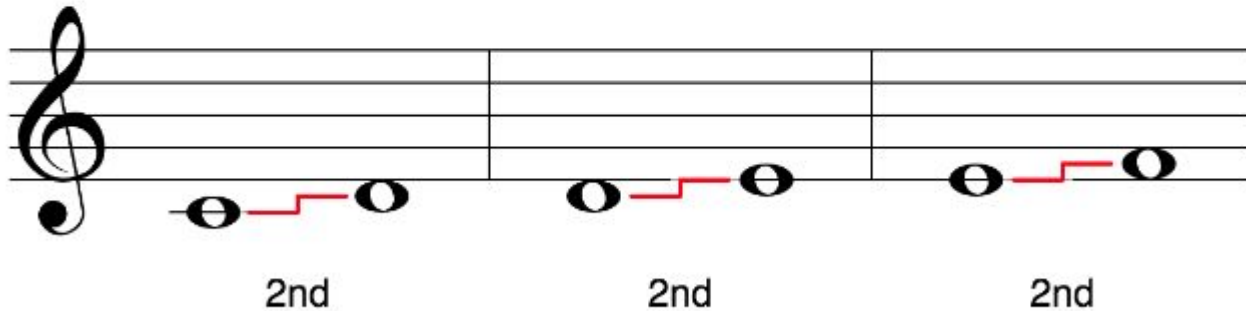
Generic Intervals: 1st

- 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

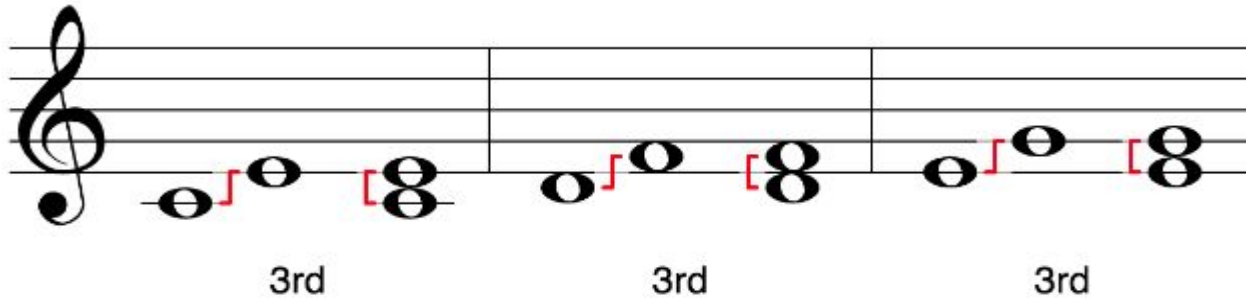
- As the notes become further apart on the staff, the interval type increases.
- C–D, D–E, and E–F are all **seconds**.



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

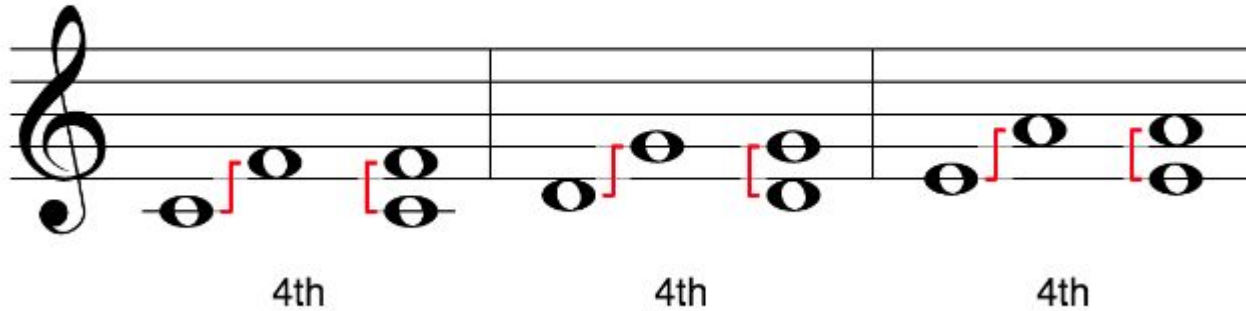
- C–E, D–F, and E–G are all **thirds**.



- 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.

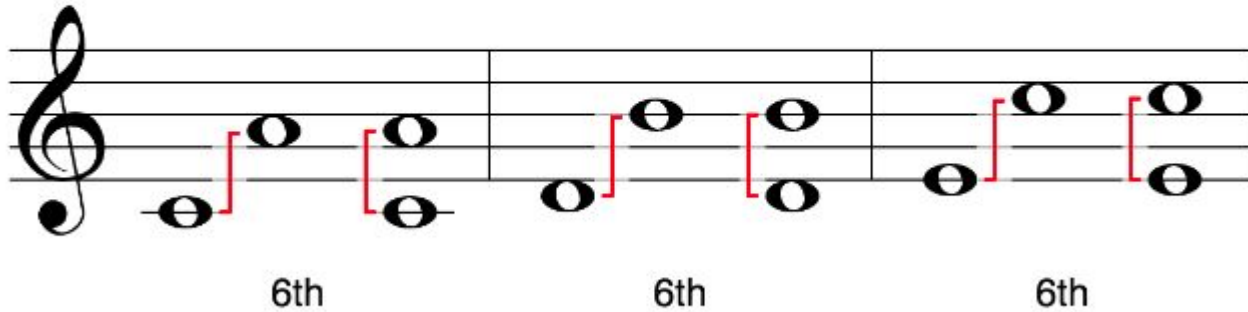
Generic Intervals: 5th

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

The image shows a treble clef staff with three measures, each illustrating a fifth interval. In the first measure, a C note is on the first line and a G note is on the second line, with a red bracket between them and the label '5th' below. In the second measure, a D note is on the second line and an A note is on the third line, with a red bracket between them and the label '5th' below. In the third measure, an E note is on the third line and a B note is on the fourth line, with a red bracket between them and the label '5th' below.

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 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 fifth line. The second measure shows a D4 on the second line and a D5 on the fourth line. The third measure shows an E4 on the first space and an E5 on the fourth space.

Generic Intervals: All

- Use this chart to reference generic intervals.

A musical staff in treble clef showing generic intervals from 1st to 8th. The intervals are represented by pairs of notes on the staff, with the lower note on a line and the upper note on a space. The intervals are: 1st (two notes on the same line), 2nd (one note on a line, one on the next space), 3rd (one note on a line, one on the next line), 4th (one note on a line, one on the next space), 5th (one note on a line, one on the next line), 6th (one note on a line, one on the next space), 7th (one note on a line, one on the next line), and 8th (one note on a line, one on the next space).

Interval	Notes
1st	G4, G4
2nd	G4, A4
3rd	G4, B4
4th	G4, C5
5th	G4, D5
6th	G4, E5
7th	G4, F#5
8th	G4, G5



Practice:

Now it's time to practice!

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