



Band Virtual Learning

# 7th Grade Percussion

May 6th, 2020

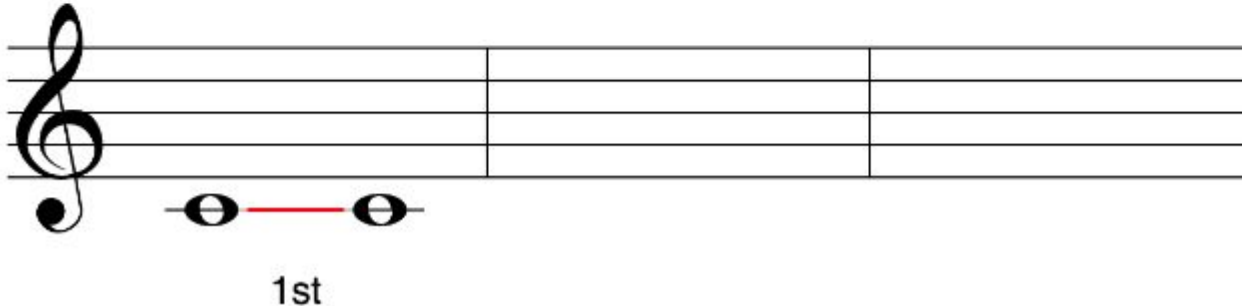


7th Grade Percussion  
Lesson: May 6th 2020

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

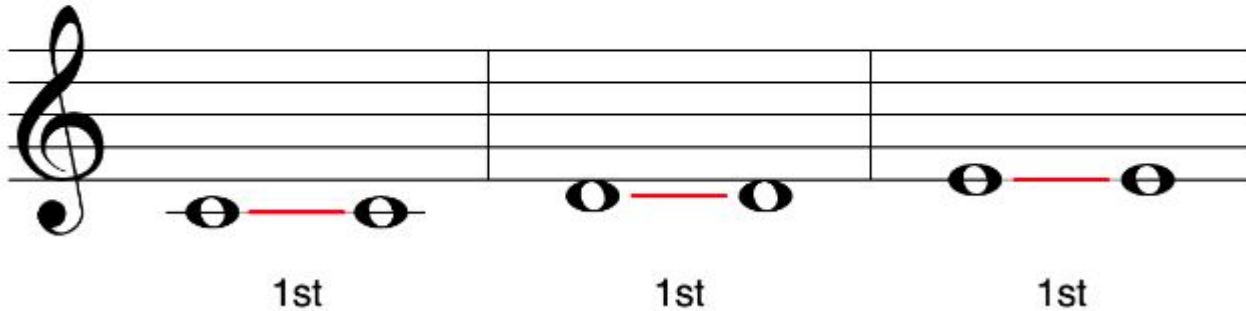
# Generic Intervals: 1st

- An **interval** measures the distance between two notes.
  - We will first discuss **generic intervals**, which are measured on the staff.
- 
- 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.



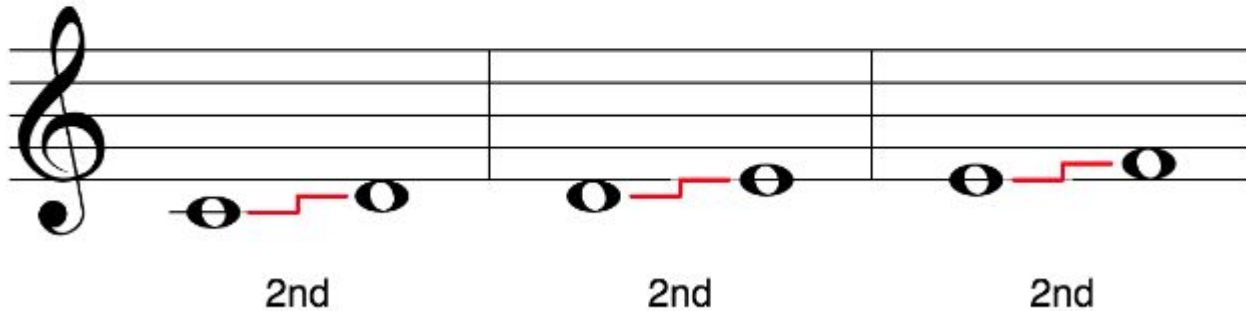
# Generic Intervals: 1st

- 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. The first example shows a C note on the first line and a C# note on the first space, with a red line between them and the label "1st" below. The second example shows a D note on the second line and a Db note on the second space, with a red line between them and the label "1st" below. The third example shows an A# note on the second space and an Ab note on the second line, with a red line between them and the label "1st" below.

# Generic Intervals: 2nd

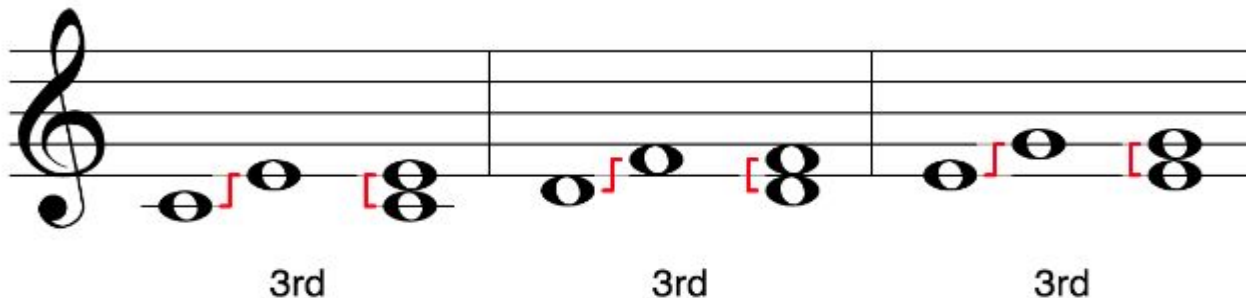
- As the notes become further apart on the staff, the interval type increases.
- C–D, D–E, and E–F are all **seconds**.



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

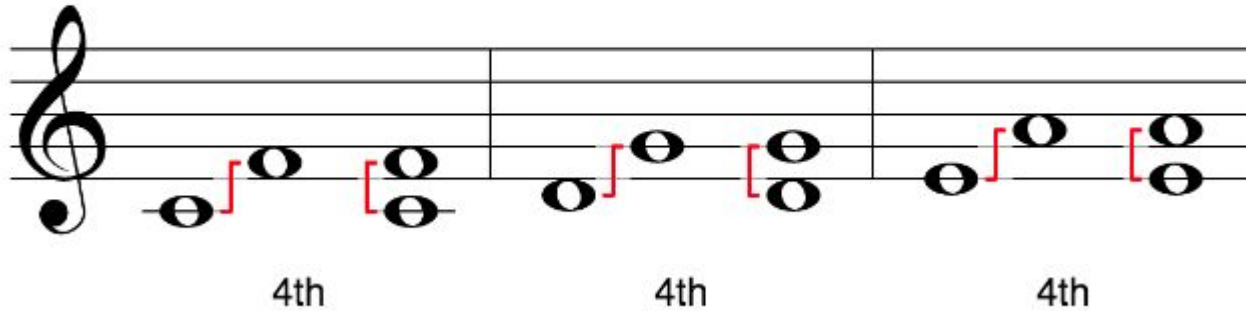
- C–E, D–F, and E–G are all **thirds**.



- 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**.



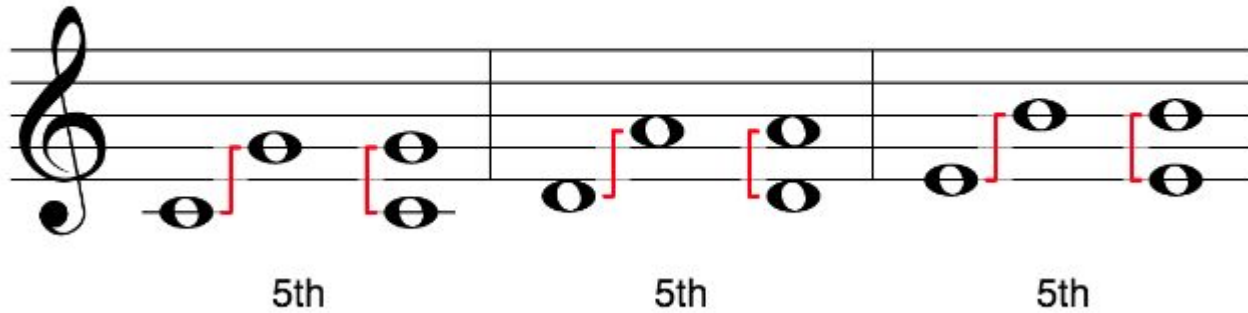
If you count from the starting note up, you will count to 4 for a fourth interval. Example: Starting on C (the first picture) C=1 D=2 E=3 F=4.

This will be true for every interval.



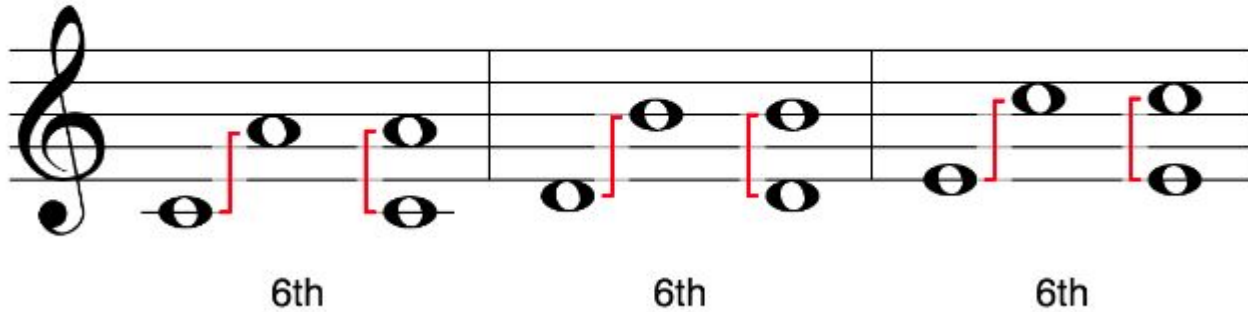
# Generic Intervals: 5th

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



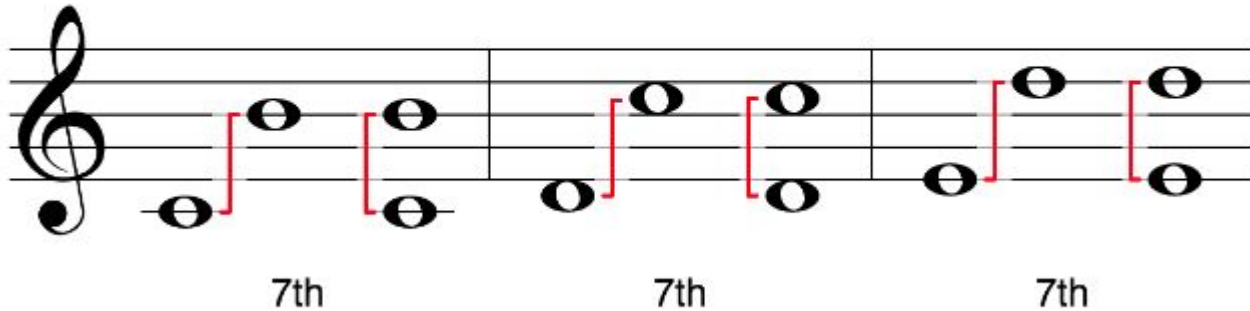
# Generic Intervals: 6th

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



# Generic Intervals: 7th

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



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

# 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 ledger line below the staff and the upper note on a line or space of the staff. The intervals are: 1st (unison), 2nd (second), 3rd (third), 4th (fourth), 5th (fifth), 6th (sixth), 7th (seventh), and 8th (octave).

Interval	Notes (Lower Note)
1st	G <sub>1</sub> , G <sub>1</sub>
2nd	G <sub>1</sub> , A <sub>1</sub>
3rd	G <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>1</sub>
4th	G <sub>1</sub> , C <sub>2</sub>
5th	G <sub>1</sub> , D <sub>2</sub>
6th	G <sub>1</sub> , E <sub>2</sub>
7th	G <sub>1</sub> , F <sub>2</sub>
8th	G <sub>1</sub> , G <sub>2</sub>



# Practice:

Now it's time to practice!

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