

After Lesson #14

QUIZ #3 - IMPERFECT INTERVALS

(Major & Minor 2nds & 3rds)

Multiple Choice (circle only one answer for each question)

1. An interval that consists of 1 half-step is a: **a)** major 2nd; **b)** minor 2nd; **c)** perfect 2nd; **d)** minor 3rd.
2. A minor 3rd consists of: **a)** 1 whole-step and 1 half-step; **b)** 2 whole-steps; **c)** 2 half-steps; **d)** 2 whole-steps and 1 half-step.
3. A major 3rd has a line-space relationship that is: **a)** line to next adjacent line; **b)** space to next adjacent space; **c)** line to next adjacent space; **d)** space to next adjacent line; **e)** a & b; **f)** c & d.
4. A minor 3rd is altered to make a major 3rd by: **a)** adding 1 whole-step **b)** subtracting 1 whole-step; **c)** adding 1 half-step; **d)** subtracting 1 half-step.
5. An interval consisting of one whole-step is a: **a)** major 3rd; **b)** minor 3rd; **c)** major 2nd; **d)** minor 2nd.

Identify the Interval

In the spaces below the staff, identify the interval; be sure to indicate whether it is Major (M) or minor (m). The first one is done for you:

Writing Intervals

Write the interval above or below the given note as indicated by the arrow. The first one is done for you:

Identifying intervals on the keyboard

Intervals on the keyboard are shown by lines that are connected to two notes. In the blanks below the connecting lines, indicate whether the interval is a minor 2nd (m2), Major 2nd (M2), minor 3rd (m3) or Major 3rd (M3):