

MusIQ Club Level 5: Theory Worksheet

Major and Perfect Intervals

When the top note of an interval belongs to the scale or the key signature of the bottom note, the interval can be qualified as either Major (2nds, 3rds, 6ths, 7ths) or Perfect (Unisons, 4ths, 5ths, 8ves)

Count the lines and spaces between the notes and write the interval number beneath the interval (ex: 5th or 2nd). Then label each interval as either major or perfect.

A musical staff with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) containing four measures. Each measure shows a pair of notes forming an interval. The intervals are: 1. G4 (treble) and B4 (treble). 2. C4 (bass) and E4 (treble). 3. F4 (treble) and A4 (treble). 4. C4 (bass) and G4 (treble).

Major 3rd

Draw the correct note above the given note to complete each interval as labeled.

A musical staff with a grand staff containing four measures. Each measure shows a single note in the bass clef and an empty space in the treble clef for a second note. The intervals to be completed are: 1. Major 3rd (starting on C4). 2. Major 2nd (starting on E4). 3. Major 6th (starting on G4). 4. Perfect 5th (starting on C4).

Major 3rd

Major 2nd

Major 6th

Perfect 5th

Circle the Major 3rds.

A musical staff with a grand staff containing six measures. Each measure shows a pair of notes forming an interval. The intervals are: 1. G4 (treble) and B4 (treble). 2. C4 (bass) and E4 (treble). 3. F4 (treble) and A4 (treble). 4. C4 (bass) and G4 (treble). 5. C4 (bass) and E4 (treble). 6. G4 (treble) and B4 (treble).