Classification of Intervals

Intervals have both a number and a classification. The classification is always written first, i.e Major 2nd, Perfect 4th, Minor 3rd.

When the upper note is found in the major scale of the lower note, the interval is described as either Major or Perfect.

The intervals of Unison, 4th, 5th and Octave are described as perfect.

The intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are described as Major if the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note.

Mark the following names for these intervals as correct or incorrect with a check in the box:

- Perfect 4th
- Major 6th
- Perfect 3rd
- Major 7th
- Perfect 5th
- Major 7th
- Major 6th
- Perfect 4th
- Perfect Octave
- Major 2nd

Write the following intervals above the given note:

- Perfect 5th
- Major 6th
- Major 7th
- Perfect 5th
- Perfect Unison
- Major 2nd
- Perfect 8ve
- Major 6th
- Major 2nd

Identify the following intervals:

Sample Worksheet from “Printable Music Theory Books” from the Fun Music Company