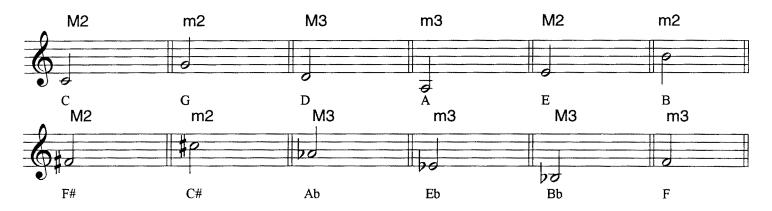
**Assignment 5:** In each measure of the line of music below, place a second half note that completes the melodic interval given above. Remember, a 2nd <u>must</u> encompass two letters of the alphabet and a 3rd <u>must</u> encompass three letters.



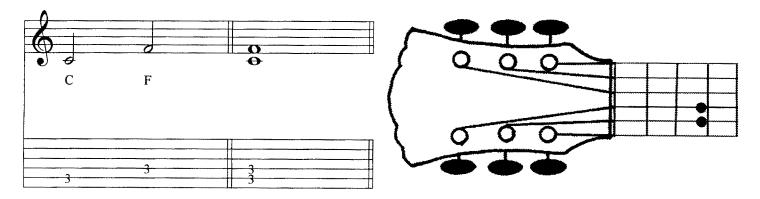
**Perfect Intervals:** 4ths, 5ths, Octaves (8ths), and Unisons are known as "perfect" intervals. These intervals have a very pure, yet musically hollow sound. Probably these intervals were the earliest form of harmony and quite likely by accident. When people try to sing in *unison* they often incorrectly sing an octave, fourth, or fifth and this was likely the first sort of harmony sung by humans.

## Perfect 4th (P4)

The interval from the root to the fourth of a major scale. This interval is comprised of two whole steps and one half step. A P4 <u>must</u> encompass four letters of the musical alphabet.

Notice that the guitar is tuned in perfect 4ths between each adjacent pair of strings **except** strings two and three, which are tuned to a major 3rd.

Below is a melodic and harmonic representation of a P4 and a fingering example.



## Perfect 5th (P5)

The interval from the root to the fifth of a major scale. This interval is comprised of three whole steps and one half step. A P5 <u>must</u> encompass five letters of the musical alphabet.

On the following page is a melodic and harmonic representation of a P5 and a fingering example.