

Stammintervalle: Grobbestimmung

1. Bestimme die Intervalle und benenne sie (Sekund, Terz, etc.).

Three staves of music, each with eight measures. The intervals to be identified are:

- Staff 1: G4-G4, G4-A4, G4-B4, G4-C5, G4-D5, G4-E5, G4-F5, G4-G5
- Staff 2: G4-G4, G4-A4, G4-B4, G4-C5, G4-D5, G4-E5, G4-F5, G4-G5
- Staff 3: G3-G3, G3-A3, G3-B3, G3-C4, G3-D4, G3-E4, G3-F4, G3-G4

2. Setze die obere Note so, dass das angegebene Intervall entsteht.

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The intervals to be completed are:

- Staff 1 (Treble clef): G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4. Intervals: Terz, Quint, Sept, Quart, Terz, Sekund, Terz, Sext.
- Staff 2 (Bass clef): G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3, G3. Intervals: Sekund, Sext, Quart, Prim, Oktav, Sept, Sext, Terz.

3. Setze die untere Note so, dass das angegebene Intervall entsteht.

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The intervals to be completed are:

- Staff 1 (Treble clef): G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4. Intervals: Quart, Quint, Sext, Quint, Sekund, Terz, Sept, Sekund.
- Staff 2 (Treble clef): G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4, G4. Intervals: Quint, Sekund, Terz, Prim, Oktav, Sekund, Sext, Sept.

Stammintervalle: Feinbestimmung

1. Bestimme die Intervalle und schreibe die Abkürzungen (r1, k2, g2, k3, g3, r4, r5, etc.) darunter.

a) reine Intervalle

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The first staff contains intervals: unison, octave, perfect fourth, perfect fifth, perfect octave, major third, minor third, and perfect unison. The second staff contains intervals: perfect unison, major second, minor second, major third, minor third, major sixth, minor sixth, and perfect octave. Dotted lines are provided below each measure for labeling.

b) kleine und grosse Sekunden und Terzen

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The first staff contains intervals: major second, minor second, major third, minor third, major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, and minor seventh. The second staff contains intervals: major second, minor second, major third, minor third, major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, and minor seventh. Dotted lines are provided below each measure for labeling.


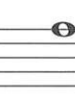

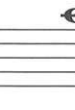



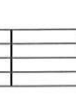







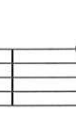

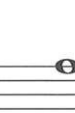





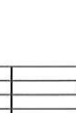








c) kleine und grosse Sexten und Septimen

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The first staff contains intervals: major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, minor seventh, major octave, minor octave, major ninth, and minor ninth. The second staff contains intervals: major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, minor seventh, major octave, minor octave, major ninth, and minor ninth. Dotted lines are provided below each measure for labeling.

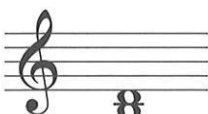
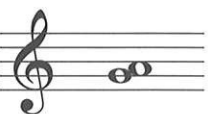
d) reine Intervalle, kleine und grosse Sekunden, Terzen, Sexten, Septimen

Two staves of music, each with eight measures. The first staff contains intervals: unison, octave, perfect fourth, perfect fifth, perfect octave, major third, minor third, major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, minor seventh, major ninth, and minor ninth. The second staff contains intervals: unison, octave, perfect fourth, perfect fifth, perfect octave, major third, minor third, major sixth, minor sixth, major seventh, minor seventh, major ninth, and minor ninth. Dotted lines are provided below each measure for labeling.

2. Setze die untere Note so, dass das angegebene Intervall entsteht.

							
g2	k7	k3	r8	k6	k2	g3	g6
							
g7	r5	g6	r4	k7	g2	g7	k2
							
r8	r4	k7	k3	k2	g3	r5	r4
							
g3	g2	k7	r4	k6	r8	g6	r5

3. Grösser als [$>$], kleiner als [$<$] oder gleich gross [=]?
Setze die Zeichen in das Feld.

	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	

Intervall-Labyrinth

Suche den Weg durch das Intervall-Labyrinth. Den richtigen Weg findet, wer von der Prim ausgehend Schritt für Schritt (k2, g2, k3, g3, r4, r5, ...) die Oktav und schrittweise wieder zurück das Ziel erreicht. Es darf dabei von einem Feld ins Nachbarfeld oder diagonal gesprungen werden. Notiere unter jedes Intervall die genaue Bezeichnung und markiere den richtigen Weg mit Pfeilen.

Start Ziel

Intervalle in Melodien I

Bestimme die markierten Intervalle (Feinbestimmung).

a)

«Donna donna», jiddisch

Musical notation for exercise a) in 4/4 time, treble clef. The melody consists of several measures with intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

b)

«Ironic», Alanis Morissette & Glen Ballard

Musical notation for exercise b) in 4/4 time, treble clef. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

c)

«Mein kleiner grüner Kaktus», Bert Reisfeld, Albrecht Marcuse

Musical notation for exercise c) in 4/4 time, treble clef. The melody consists of several measures with intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

d)

«Michelle», The Beatles

Musical notation for exercise d) in 4/4 time, treble clef. The melody includes triplet markings (indicated by '3' and a slur) and intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

e)

«Tar i nöd es bitzeli», aus dem Appenzell

Musical notation for exercise e) in 3/4 time, treble clef. The melody consists of several measures with intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

f)

«Somewhere», Leonard Bernstein

Musical notation for exercise f) in 3/4 time, bass clef. The melody includes a triplet marking (indicated by '3' and a slur) and intervals marked by brackets below the notes. Dotted lines are provided for labeling the intervals.

Intervalle: Feinbestimmung

1. Grosse oder kleine Sekund? Notiere das Intervall mit seiner Abkürzung und schreibe im nächsten Notensystem die fehlende Note oberhalb der gegebenen.

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k2 g2 g2 g2 g2 k2 k2 g2

2. Grosse oder kleine Terz? Notiere das Intervall mit seiner Abkürzung und schreibe im nächsten Notensystem die fehlende Note oberhalb der gegebenen.

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g3 k3 k3 g3 g3 g3 k3 g3

3. Grosse oder kleine Sext? Notiere das Intervall mit seiner Abkürzung und schreibe im nächsten Notensystem die fehlende Note oberhalb der gegebenen.

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g6 k6 g6 k6 g6 k6 g6 g6

4. Grosse oder kleine Septim? Notiere das Intervall mit seiner Abkürzung und schreibe im nächsten Notensystem die fehlende Note oberhalb der gegebenen.

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k7 g7 k7 g7 g7 g7 g7 g7

5. Quarten und Quinten: rein, vermindert oder übermässig?

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6. Schreibe die fehlende Note unterhalb der gegebenen.

k3 r5 k2 r4 g7 r5 k6 g7

g6 r4 k7 r5 g7 g3 k6 r5

7. Bestimme die Intervalle unter Berücksichtigung der Vorzeichen.

a)

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b)

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c)

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d)

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Intervalldetektiv

Suche das Intervall, welches nicht in die Gruppe passt. Markiere es und schreibe die Abkürzung neben das Feld.

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Intervalle in Melodien II

Bezeichne die mit Klammern markierten Intervalle.

a)  «Blues for Alice», Charlie Parker

b)  «Giant Steps», John Coltrane

c)  «Iris», Wayne Shorter

Intervalle in Harmonien

Bestimme die markierten Intervalle.

«Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten», J.S. Bach

Slow. Soft. Durations are free

aus «Last Pieces», Morton Feldman (1959)