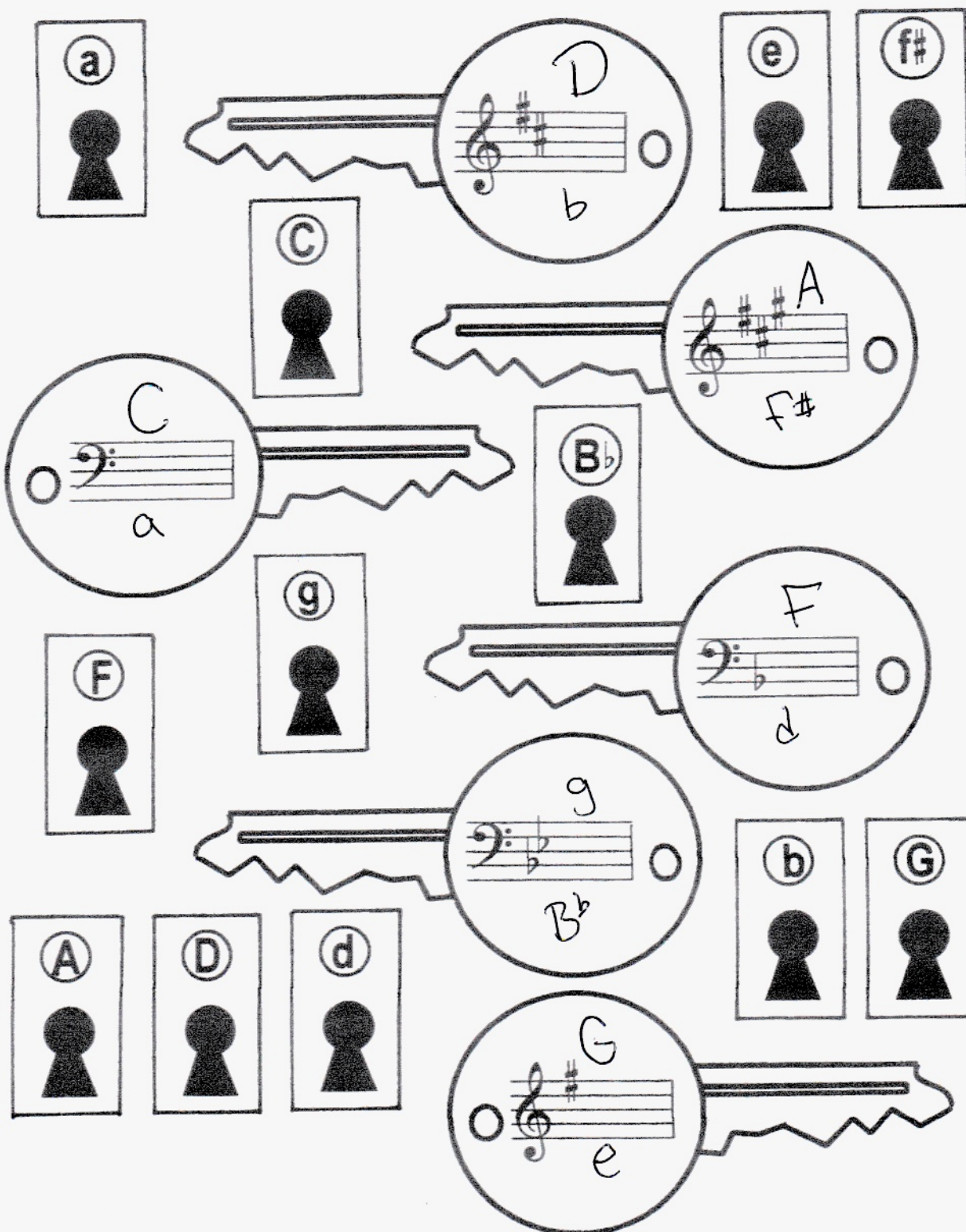


# Open These Doors!

Match the key signature on the keys to the correct door lock by color coding.  
Each key will fit two locks.



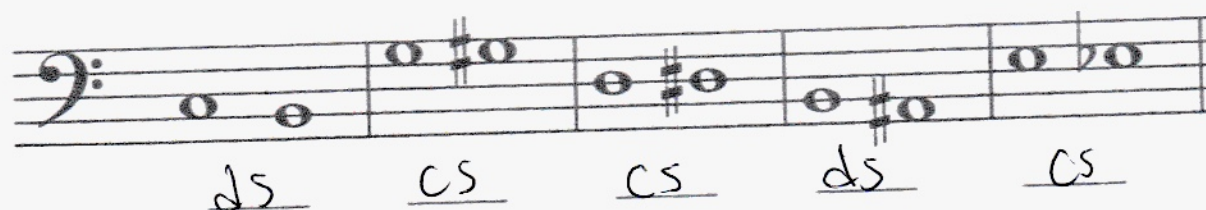
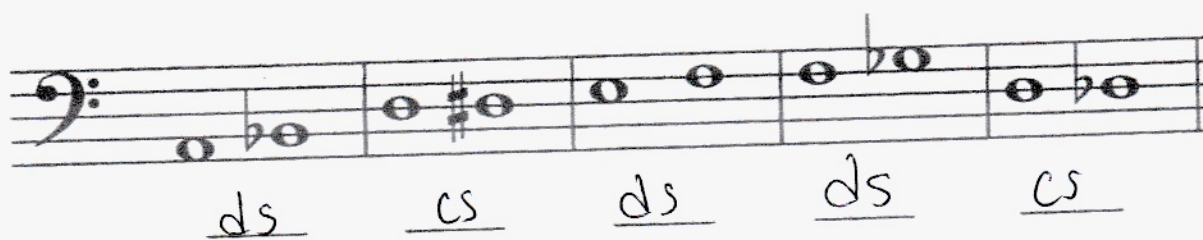
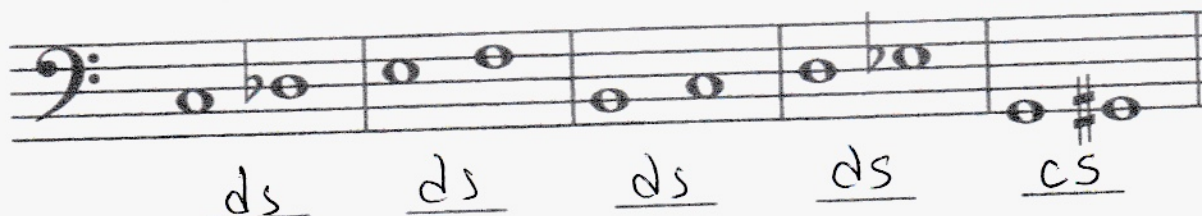


# Labelling

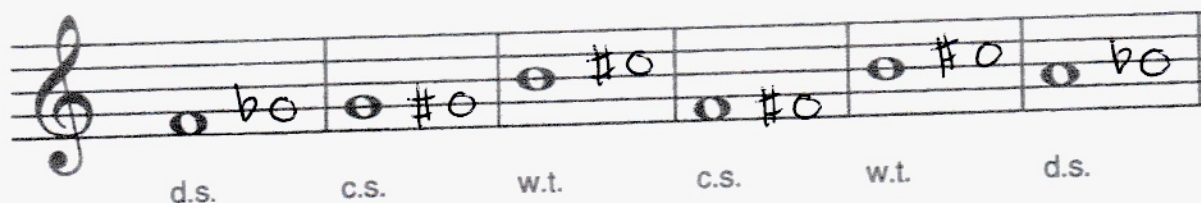
Label the following as d.s., c.s., or w.t.

(d.s. = diatonic semitone/half step. c.s. = chromatic semitone/half step.

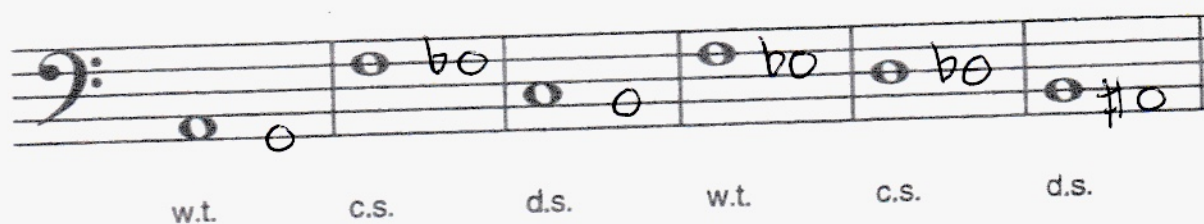
w.t. = whole tone/step)



Write a d.s., c.s., or w.t. above each note.

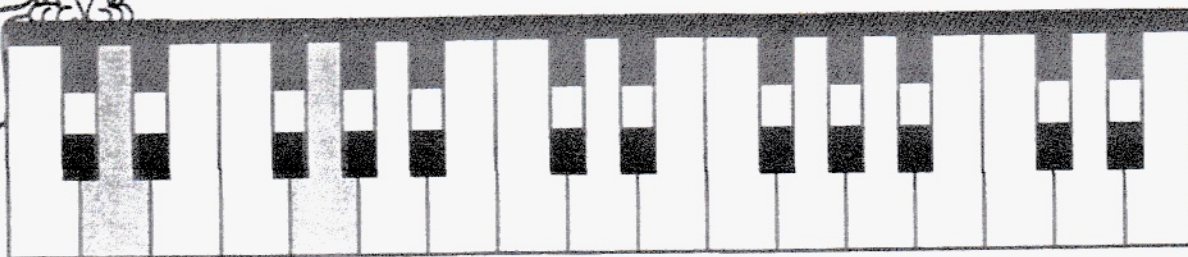


Write a d.s., c.s., or w.t. below each note.

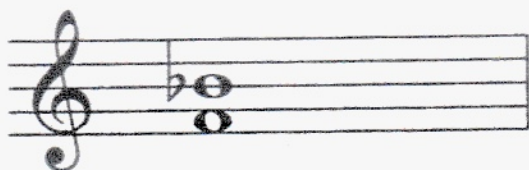
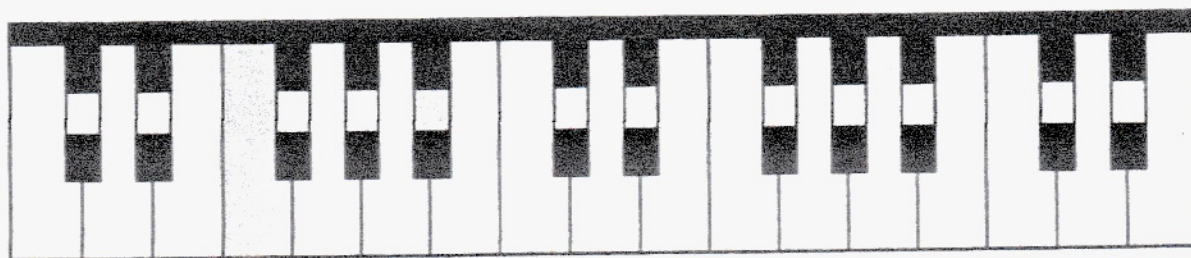




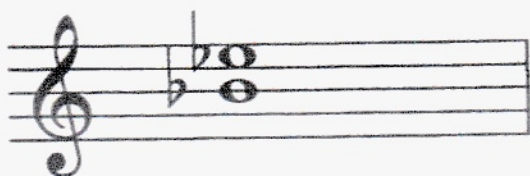
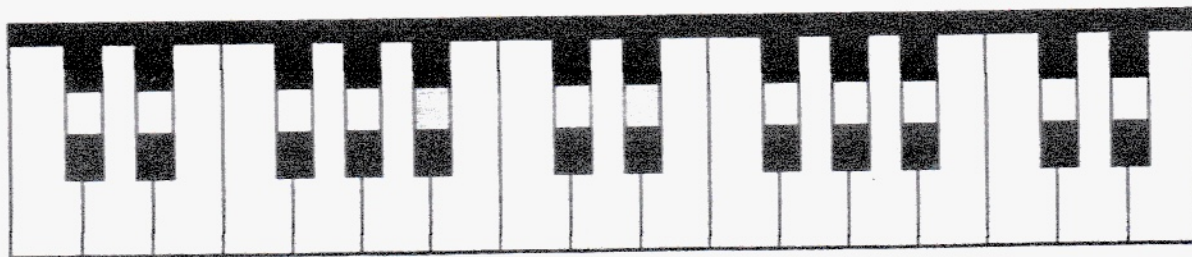
## Perfect Intervals On The Keyboard



1. This interval is in the key of D
2. The key of D has F # and C #
3. It is a Perfect 4 interval because G is found in the D scale.



1. This interval is in the key of F
2. The key of F has B<sup>b</sup> flat.
3. It is a Perfect 4 interval because B<sup>b</sup> is found in the F scale.



1. This interval is in the key of B<sup>b</sup>
2. The key of B<sup>b</sup> has 2 flats. (B<sup>b</sup> + E<sup>b</sup>)
3. It is a Perfect 4 interval because E<sup>b</sup> is found in the B<sup>b</sup> scale.



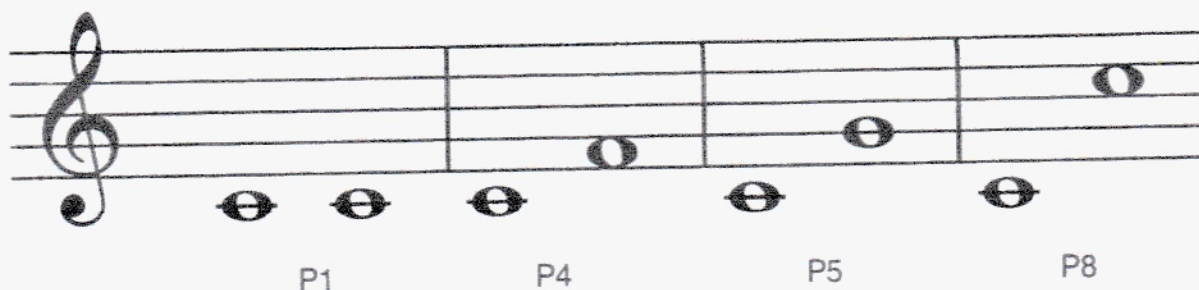
## Perfect Intervals

Our important chord numbers were I, IV, and V.  
These numbers are important intervals, too.

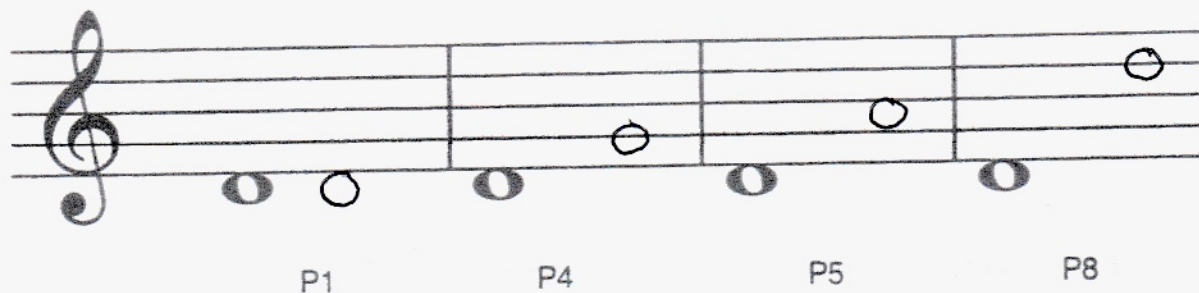
An interval of a 1st (unison), an interval of a 4th and of a 5th and also an 8th (octave) are considered PERFECT intervals.



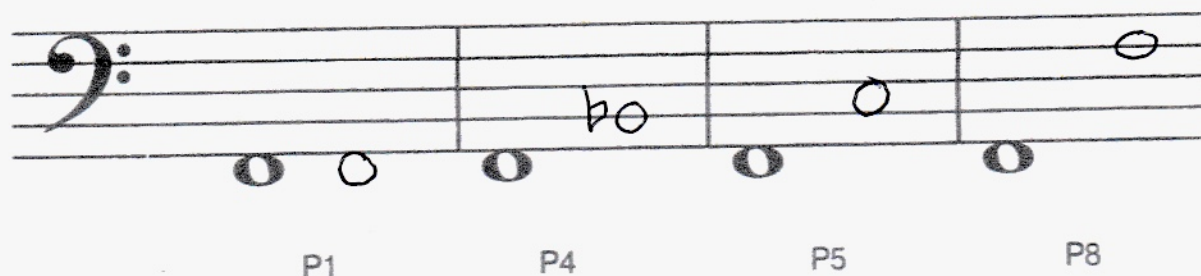
Think of the bottom note as the first note of the scale and include any sharps or flats that occur in the scale when finding perfect intervals.

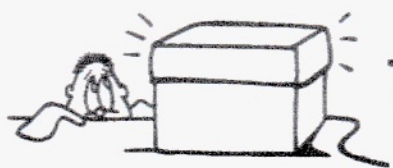


What are the perfect intervals above D?



What are the perfect intervals above F?  
Remember what the F Major scale has in its key signature!





# Time In A Box

Fill in the correct time signature.

3 6 2 3 4  
8 8 4 4 4

3  
8



6  
8



3  
4



3  
8



2  
4



4  
4

