

### EXERCICE 3.6 Réduction d'un intervalle

Nom : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Réduire l'intervalle d'un demi-ton en altérant la note du haut. Identifier l'intervalle résultant (nom et qualité).

Exercise 1 consists of 12 musical staves, each containing a pair of notes. The notes are numbered 1 through 12. The exercise is divided into three groups of four staves each. The first group (staves 1-4) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The second group (staves 5-8) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The third group (staves 9-12) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The exercise is designed to be completed by altering the upper note of each interval by a half tone and identifying the resulting interval.

2. Réduire l'intervalle d'un demi-ton en altérant la note du bas. Identifier l'intervalle résultant (nom et qualité).

Exercise 2 consists of 12 musical staves, each containing a pair of notes. The notes are numbered 1 through 12. The exercise is divided into three groups of four staves each. The first group (staves 1-4) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The second group (staves 5-8) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The third group (staves 9-12) shows intervals of a perfect fourth (F2-C3), a perfect fifth (F2-C3), a perfect fourth (F2-C3), and a perfect fifth (F2-C3). The exercise is designed to be completed by altering the lower note of each interval by a half tone and identifying the resulting interval.

