

## 7. RECOGNIZING INTERVALS

Standard tuning  
① = G    ③ = A  
② = D    ④ = E

The figure shows a single musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains seven measures, each starting with a root note (C) on the first line. The notes in each measure are: 1. Root (C) and 2nd (D); 2. Root (C) and 3rd (E); 3. Root (C) and 4th (F); 4. Root (C) and 5th (G); 5. Root (C) and 6th (A); 6. Root (C) and 7th (B); 7. Root (C) and Octave (C). Each interval is labeled above the staff.

Figure 7.2

Figure 7.2 is a C Major Scale with the root note placed between each of the scale's notes in order to show the visual distance between each interval. Work to memorize the spacing of each interval on the staff in order to develop mental shortcuts that can be useful when practicing sightreading.

Standard tuning  
① = G    ③ = A  
② = D    ④ = E

The figure shows a single musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains three measures, each starting with a root note (C) on the first line. The notes in each measure are: 1. Root (C), 5th (G), and 1st (C) an octave higher; 2. Root (C), 3rd (E), and 5th (G); 3. Root (C), 3rd (E), 5th (G), and 7th (B). Each pattern is labeled above the staff.

Figure 7.3

Figure 7.3 depicts three common interval patterns used in music, which are called arpeggios. It is very common for bass guitar parts in contemporary music to heavily use octaves and arpeggios. These are highly-important patterns to become familiar with as it is likely you will see them quite frequently!