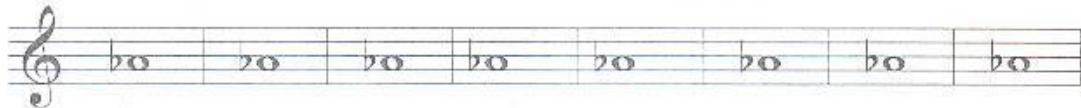


INTERVALS

6. Write the scale of A \flat major, ascending and descending, using accidentals instead of a key signature.



7. Write the following intervals above the note A \flat .



perfect 4th perfect 8ve major 6th major 2nd perfect unison perfect 5th major 7th major 3rd

8. Write the scale of E major, ascending and descending, using accidentals instead of a key signature.



9. Write the following intervals above the note E.



major 2nd major 3rd major 7th perfect 4th perfect unison perfect 5th major 6th perfect 8ve

A **minor interval** is one semitone smaller than a major interval. In other words, the notes of a minor interval are *one semitone closer together* than the notes of a major interval.

Only 2nds, 3rds, 6ths, and 7ths can be minor intervals.



major 2nd minor 2nd major 3rd minor 3rd major 2nd minor 2nd major 3rd minor 3rd

The abbreviation for a minor interval is “min” — for example, min 3.

To determine if an interval is major or minor, think of the bottom note as the tonic of a major scale. If the top note is a member of the major scale of the bottom note, the interval is major. If the top note is a semitone lower, the interval is minor.

For example, D to F natural is a 3rd, but F natural is not part of the scale of D major. The interval of D to F natural is one semitone smaller than the major 3rd of D to F sharp. This makes D to F natural a minor third.