

# DOUBLEDAY MUSIC

## INTERVALS


Intervals are the distance between the two notes. They are expressed as perfect, major or minor.

Unisons, 4ths, 5ths and octaves are always perfect intervals.

2nds, 3rds, 6ths and 7ths can be major or minor.

### Example: intervals from C

This illustration shows all the possibilities.



A musical staff in treble clef showing ten intervals starting from the note C (middle C). The intervals are: major 2nd (C-D), minor 3rd (C-Eb), major 3rd (C-E), perfect 4th (C-F), perfect 5th (C-G), minor 6th (C-Ab), major 6th (C-A), minor 7th (C-Bb), major 7th (C-B), and perfect octave (C-C').

major	minor	major	perfect	perfect	minor	major	minor	major	perfect
2nd	3rd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	6th	7th	7th	octave

The key note is C, there are three types of intervals you need to know.

**Major    Minor    and    Perfect**

To work out the type of interval, you will need to think through the major or minor scales and/or count the Tones and Semitones.