

Name each interval formed by each pair of notes. Give the type of the interval and the number e.g. minor third.

In order to work out the type of interval, look at the lowest note of the interval and think of the major scale that starts with that note.

If the top note of the interval occurs in that major scale, then it is a major 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th; or a perfect 4th, 5th or octave.

If the top note is a semitone lower than the one in the major scale with the same letter name, then it is a minor 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th; or a diminished 4th, 5th or octave.

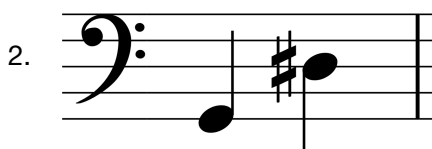
If the top note is a semitone lower still than that in a minor 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th, then it is a diminished 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th.

If the top note is a semitone higher than the one in the major scale with the same letter name, it is an augmented 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th or octave.

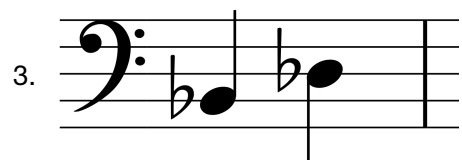
If you can't remember the scale, work it out this way: the distance between each note in the major scale is - tone, tone, semi tone, tone, tone, tone, semi tone. E.g. for the C major scale: C to D is a tone, D to E is a tone, E to F is a semitone ... etc. It is the same for every major scale. Remember the abbreviation: TTSTTTS



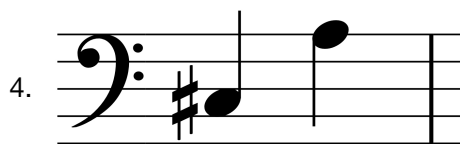
Minor 3rd



Augmented 5th



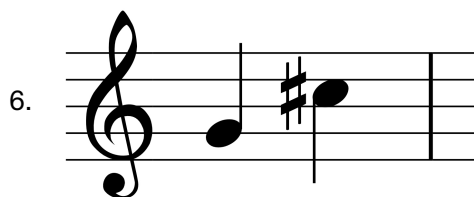
Minor 3rd



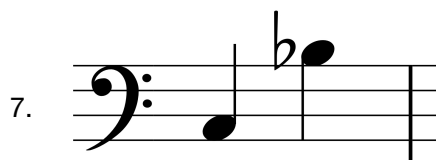
Minor 6th



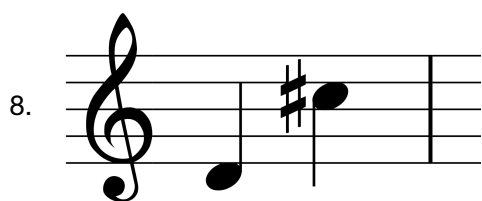
Augmented 5th



Augmented 4th



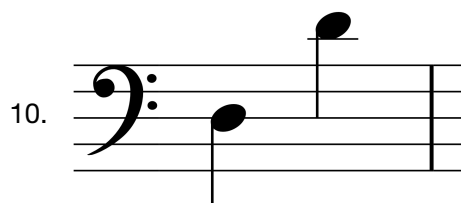
Minor 7th



Major 7th



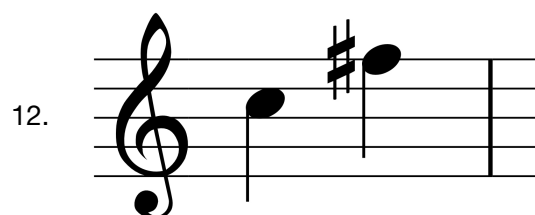
Perfect 5th



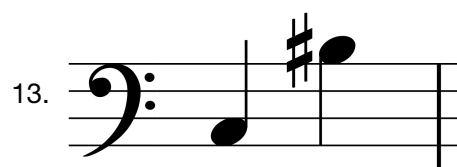
Perfect octave



Perfect 4th



Augmented 4th



Augmented 7th



Major 3rd



Major 6th



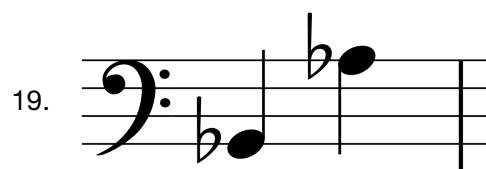
Perfect 4th



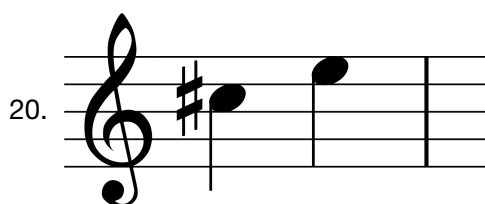
Augmented octave



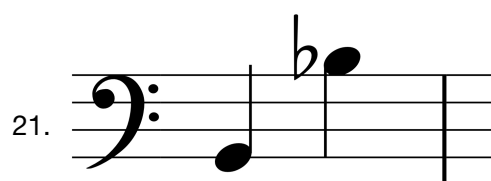
Minor 6th



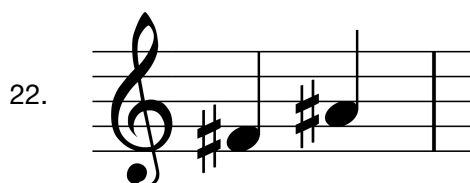
Minor 7th



Minor 3rd



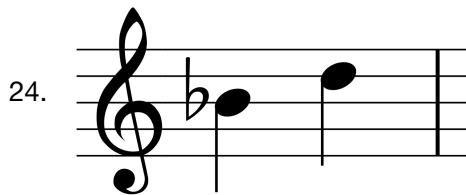
Diminished octave



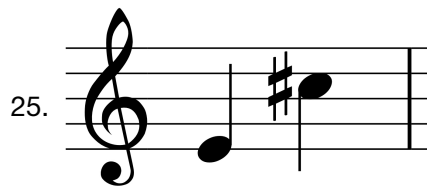
Major 3rd



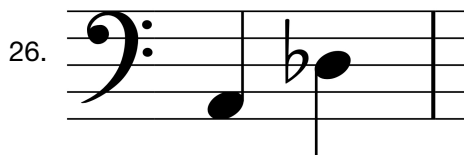
Minor 3rd



Major 3rd



Major 6th



Diminished 4th



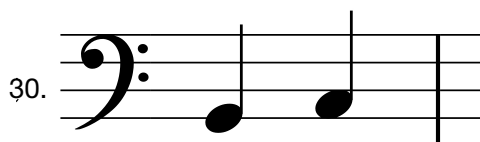
Major 3rd



Minor 3rd



Perfect 5th



Minor 2nd



Major 2nd