



Intervals are easy, all I have to do is look at the bottom note; and ask myself if the note above it is played in that major scale.



That's right !!! Now do some more. *Hint: don't forget to look at the clef*

1.

THANKS

For paying attention. That's right. In G major, F is played as an F#. Always first ask the **major** question. If the above note is **not** in the major scale then it is a **MINOR** interval. The above answer was a minor 7th, write -7



F is NOT played like this in G major

Write in the scale for B \flat major using accidentals instead of a key signature

2.

Remember the rhyme for flats? *Hint, what word comes after **Battle** in the rhyme?*

Minor Intervals are written as such: -2, -3, -6, -7, P1, P4, P5, P8 are always Perfect

e.g.1 +2 e.g.2 -2

Look at the bottom note along the line above. What note is it? _____.

e.g. 1 Ask yourself "in B \flat major do I play C like that?" yes no
Yes, so the interval is a major 2nd (+2)

e.g. 2 Ask yourself "in B \flat major do I play C \flat ?" yes no
No, so the interval is a minor 2nd (-2)

3. Name the following intervals



WOW

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