

Intervals

In music we divide an octave into twelve semitones. Our standard major and minor scales are then made up of seven of those twelve notes. As a result, all scale degrees are numbered from one to seven (eight including the octave) and the twelve semitones available to us allow for variations within those seven scale degrees. Whilst we will be looking at how the intervals are named, ultimately they are all measured in semitones.

The interval types are:

Perfect
Major
Minor
Diminished
Augmented

The rules for how intervals are altered are as follows:

Perfect intervals when lowered become **diminished**, when raised become **augmented**.

Major intervals when lowered become **minor**, when raised become **augmented**.

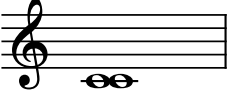
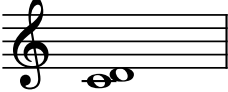
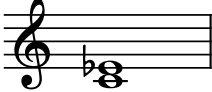
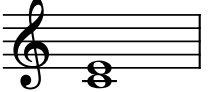
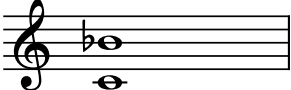
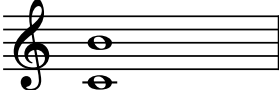
Minor intervals when lowered become **diminished**, when raised become **major**.

Scalespellings:

Major and **perfect** scale degrees are written as just the number.

Minor and **diminished** scale degrees are written with a flat sign.

Augmented scale degrees are written with a sharp sign.

perfect unison 0 semitones 	minor 2nd - $\flat 2$ 1 semitone 	major 2nd - 2 2 semitones 	minor 3rd - $\flat 3$ 3 semitones 	major 3rd - 3 4 semitones 
perfect 4th - 4 5 semitones 	augmented 4th - $\sharp 4$ diminished 5th - $\flat 5$ 6 semitones 	perfect 5th - 5 7 semitones 	augmented 5th - $\sharp 5$ minor 6th - $\flat 6$ 8 semitones 	
major 6th - 6 diminished 7th - $\flat\flat 7$ 9 semitones 	minor 7th - $\flat 7$ 10 semitones 	major 7th - 7 11 semitones 	perfect 8ve - 8 12 semitones 	