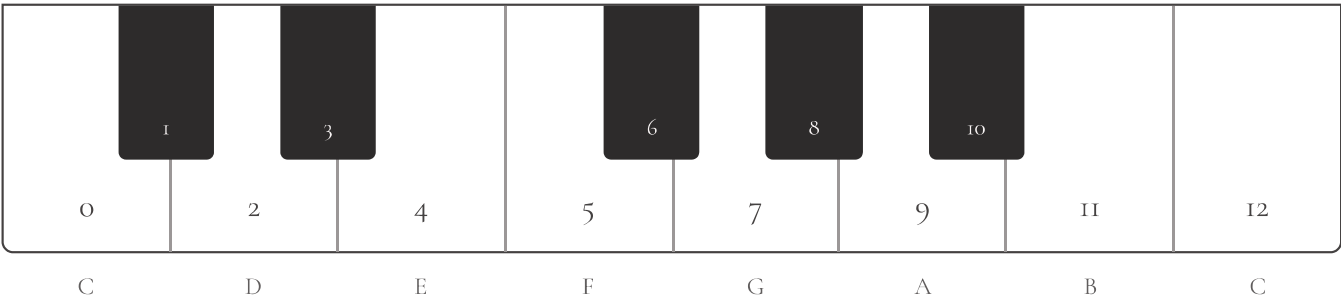


Intervals

An interval is the distance between two notes, counted in semitones. Count the keys — including the black ones — and the name follows. Every interval has a sound you already know.

COUNT THE SEMITONES FROM C

One key = one semitone



SEMI-TONES	INTERVAL	SHORT	FROM C	YOU ALREADY KNOW THE SOUND
0	Unison	P1	C – C	The same note twice — two voices in agreement.
1	Minor second	m2	C – D $\flat$	The shark theme. Tense on purpose.
2	Major second	M2	C – D	The first step of a scale.
3	Minor third	m3	C – E $\flat$	The sad third — turns a bright chord shadowy.
4	Major third	M3	C – E	The happy third — the top of a major chord.
5	Perfect fourth	P4	C – F	A fanfare opening. Bold and open.
6	Tritone	TT	C – F $\sharp$	Half an octave. Restless — it wants to resolve.
7	Perfect fifth	P5	C – G	The steadiest interval there is.
8	Minor sixth	m6	C – A $\flat$	Longing — a reach that hasn't quite arrived.
9	Major sixth	M6	C – A	Warm and songlike. Very singable.
10	Minor seventh	m7	C – B $\flat$	Bluesy. Makes a chord lean forward.
11	Major seventh	M7	C – B	A semitone short of home — sweet, and aching.
12	Octave	P8	C – C	The same note, higher. Sing it and you'll find it.

THE RULE OF NINE

Flip an interval upside down and the numbers add to nine: a third becomes a sixth, a fourth a fifth.

TRY IT AT THE KEYBOARD

Play C, then any note above it. Count the keys you passed, find the row, sing the pair.