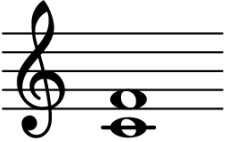
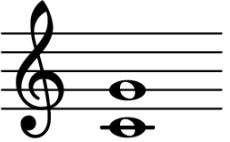
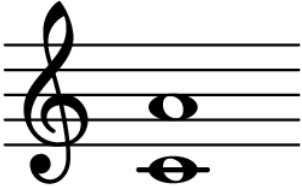
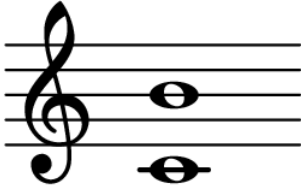
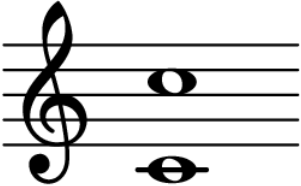


Intervals by Number

Music Theory Foundations — Quick Reference

An interval is the distance between two notes. At Grade 1, you just need to count the distance by number — ignore any sharps or flats, and count every letter name from the bottom note to the top note, including both the first and last note.

For example, C to E: count C (1), D (2), E (3) — so C to E is a 3rd.

2nd 	3rd 	4th 	5th 
6th 	7th 	8ve (octave) 	

Key Rules to Remember

- Always count both notes — the starting note counts as 1, not 0.
- Ignore sharps and flats when counting the number — C to E and C to Eb are both still a 3rd by number.
- An interval from a note back to itself is called a unison (not a "1st").
- An interval spanning a full 8 letter names (e.g. C to the next C) is called an octave, not an "8th."