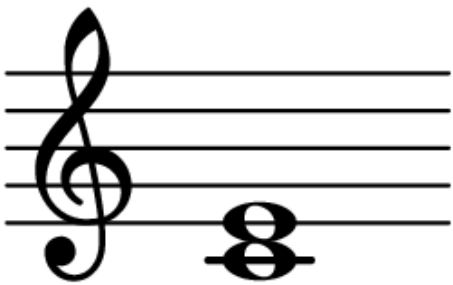
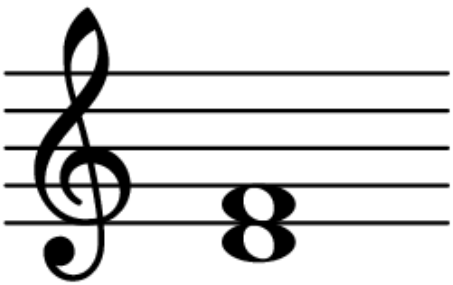
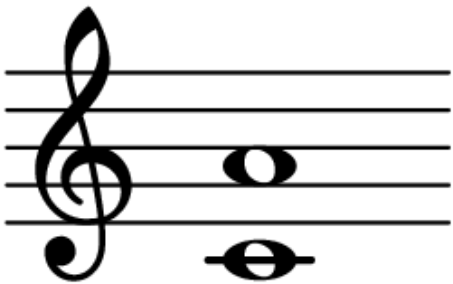
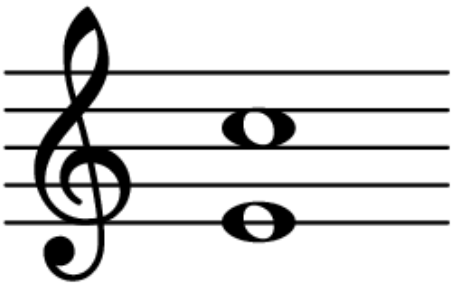


Building on Intervals

Music Theory Foundations — Quick Reference

Grade 1 covered counting intervals by number only. Grade 2 introduces quality — recognising whether a common interval sounds "major" or "minor," which is the first step toward the full interval quality system in Grade 3.

Major 3rd (C–E) 	Minor 3rd (D–F) 
Major 6th (C–A) 	Minor 6th (E–C) 

Listening for the Difference

A major 3rd sounds bright and open; a minor 3rd sounds darker and more closed-in. Training your ear to hear this difference is just as useful as counting semitones on paper.

Key Rules to Remember

- A major 3rd spans 4 semitones; a minor 3rd spans 3 semitones.
- A major 6th spans 9 semitones; a minor 6th spans 8 semitones.
- The number (3rd, 6th, etc.) comes from counting letter names, as in Grade 1 — quality (major/minor) comes from counting semitones.
- This groundwork leads directly into full interval quality — including perfect, diminished, and augmented intervals — in Grade 3.