

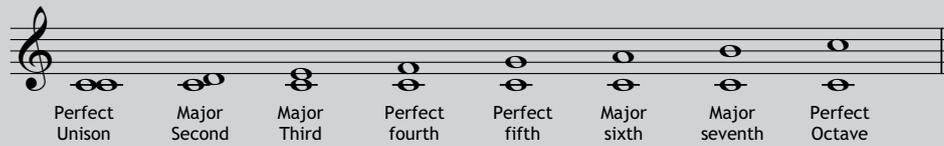
# Quality of Intervals

Intervals have both a number and a quality.  
The quality is always written first, i.e Major 2nd, Perfect 4th, Minor 3rd

When the upper note is found in the major scale of the lower note, the interval is described as either Major or Perfect

The intervals of Unison, 4th, 5th and Octave are described as perfect

The intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th, and 7th are described as Major if the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note.



Mark the following names for these intervals as correct or incorrect with a tick in the box:

Perfect 4th

Major 6th

Perfect 3rd

Major 7th

Major 7th

Major 6th

Perfect 4th

Perfect Octave

Write the following intervals above the given note:

Perfect 5th

Major 6th

Major 3rd

Perfect 4th

Major 2nd

Major 7th

Perfect 5th

Perfect Unison

Identify the following intervals:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

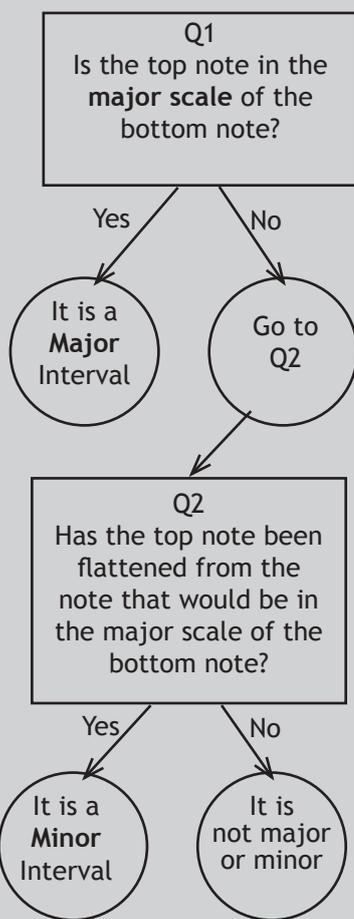
# Minor Intervals

When dealing with minor intervals there is only one rule:

**Minor intervals have one semitone less than a major interval**

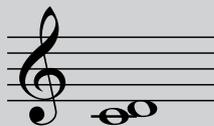
While a major interval can be determined if the upper note is in the major scale of the lower note, a minor interval **does not** relate to the minor scale in the same way.

*Flowchart for determining if a 2nd, 3rd, 6th or 7th interval is major or minor*



Examples:

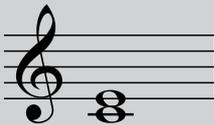
Major Second



Minor Second



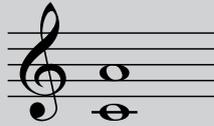
Major Third



Minor Third



Major Sixth



Minor Sixth



Major Seventh



Minor Seventh



This is a third, but what type of third?

Q1. Is the F sharp in the major scale of D Major? YES

Therefore this is a **major 3rd**



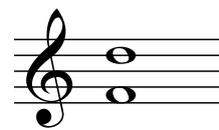
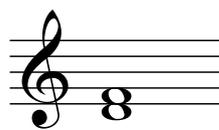
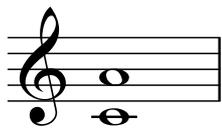
This is a sixth, but what type of Sixth?

Q1. Is the B flat in the major scale of D Major? NO

Q2. Is the B flat one semitone lower than a major 6th? YES

Therefore this is a **minor 6th**

Using the flowchart on the previous page, name these intervals by number and quality:



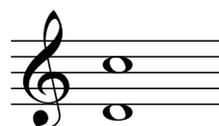
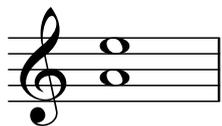
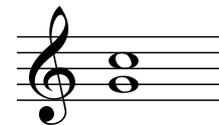
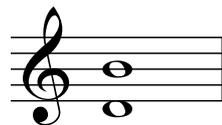
Complete these sentences:

The intervals of a 2nd, 3rd, 6th and 7th can be either \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ .

The intervals of unison, 4th, 5th and octave are normally \_\_\_\_\_ .

A minor interval has a \_\_\_\_\_ less than its equivalent major interval.

Name the following intervals by number and quality (major, minor or perfect):



Add an upper note above the given lower note to make the following intervals:



Major 3rd



Major 6th



Major 2nd



Perfect 5th



Minor 3rd



Perfect 4th

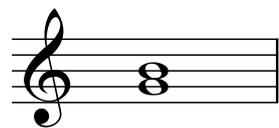


Minor 6th

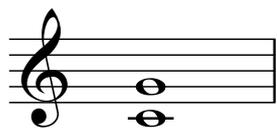


Major 7th

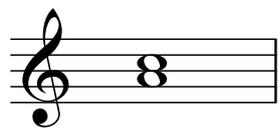
Mark all of these intervals with a tick in the box if they are correctly named:



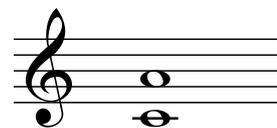
Major 3rd



Major 5th



Minor 3rd



Minor 6th