M7

E

$d \leftarrow P \rightarrow A$ $d \leftarrow m \leftarrow M \rightarrow A$

B# → G   Dbb → Ab

Methods for finding Intervals

Key signature

① Count the interval size.

② Think of the lower note as the tonic of a major scale.

③ Compare the upper note to the notes in that major scale.

③a If the upper note IS in the major scale, the interval's quality is either perfect (1, 4, 5, 8) or major (2, 3, 6, 7).

③b If the upper note IS NOT in the major scale, the interval's quality is either minor (2, 3, 6, 7), augmented (all), or diminished (all).

Ex: Find the interval between C and Ab.
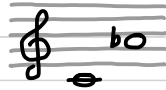
① Interval size: 6   C D E F G A
                        1 2 3 4 5 6

② We will be looking at this interval in the context of C major.

③ C major has no sharps or flats in its key sig We know that C to A is a M6. Ab is a semitone below A, so C to Ab is a m6.

We can use minor scales in a similar way. Intervals in a natural minor scale are all perfect (1, 4, 5, 8) or minor (3, 6, 7), except for the second, which is major (2).

Ex: What is the interval between C and E flat?