

INTERVALS

The image displays a treble clef staff with four measures, each containing two notes to illustrate different intervals. The intervals are labeled as follows:

- Measure 1: Unison (two notes on the same line, G4).
- Measure 2: Minor 2nd (notes on G4 and F#4).
- Measure 3: Major 2nd (notes on G4 and A4).
- Measure 4: Minor 3rd (notes on G4 and F4).

The next row shows intervals from the 5th to the 8th:

- Measure 1: Major 3rd (notes on G4 and B4).
- Measure 2: Perfect 4th (notes on G4 and C5).
- Measure 3: Augmented 4th (notes on G4 and C#5), with the note C#5 marked with a sharp sign and the text "THIS IS A TRI-TONE".
- Measure 4: Diminished 5th (notes on G4 and F#5), with the note F#5 marked with a sharp sign and the text "THIS IS A TRI-TONE".

The third row shows intervals from the 9th to the 7th:

- Measure 1: Perfect 5th (notes on G4 and D5).
- Measure 2: Augmented 5th (notes on G4 and D#5), with the note D#5 marked with a sharp sign.
- Measure 3: Major 6th (notes on G4 and E5).
- Measure 4: Minor 7th (notes on G4 and F5).

The final row shows the last two intervals:

- Measure 1: Major 7th (notes on G4 and F#5), with the note F#5 marked with a sharp sign.
- Measure 2: Perfect Octave (notes on G4 and G5).

THESE ARE HARMONIC INTERVALS DESCRIBED IN COMMON MUSIC THEORY TERMS.

THEY ARE HARMONIC INTERVALS IN THAT THAT WOULD SOUND AT THE SAME TIME.

IF YOU WOULD PLAY ONE NOTE AND THEN THE OTHER THEY BECOME MELODIC INTERVALS.

INTERVALS ARE ONE OF THE PRIMARY BUILDING BLOCKS IN MUSIC AND AS YOU LEARN TO HEAR THEM THEY WILL OPEN UP YOUR EAR IN SINGING AND/OR PLAYING MUSIC.

THESE TERMS HELP EXPLAIN THE NUMBERS YOU MAY SEE IN CHORD SYMBOLS.

(E.. NO3, NO3, 7, 9, 2, 4, 11 ETC..)