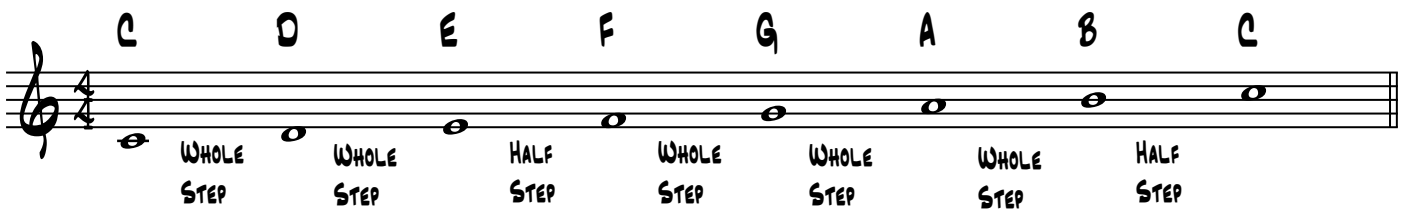


THE MAJOR SCALE DEFINED



THE MAJOR SCALE CAN BE DEFINED AS A SERIES OF HALF STEPS AND WHOLE STEPS. A HALF STEP IS THE DISTANCE OF ONE FRET OR ONE NOTE ON THE KEYBOARD (EITHER SHARP, FLAT OR NATURAL). A WHOLE STEP SKIPS ONE FRET OR NOTE.

A HALF ($\frac{1}{2}$) STEP IS A MINOR 2ND

A WHOLE STEP IS A MAJOR 2ND

$1\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A MINOR 3RD

2 STEPS IS A MAJOR 3RD

$2\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A PERFECT 4TH

3 STEPS IS AN AUGMENTED 4TH OR DIMINISHED 5TH & TRI-TONE

$3\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A PERFECT 5TH

4 STEPS IS AN AUGMENTED 5TH (MOST COMMON) OR MINOR 6TH (LESS COMMON)

$4\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A MAJOR 6TH

5 STEPS IS A MINOR 7TH

$5\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A MAJOR 7TH

6 STEPS IS A PERFECT OCTAVE

THESE ARE SOME OTHER COMMONLY FOUND EXTENSIONS

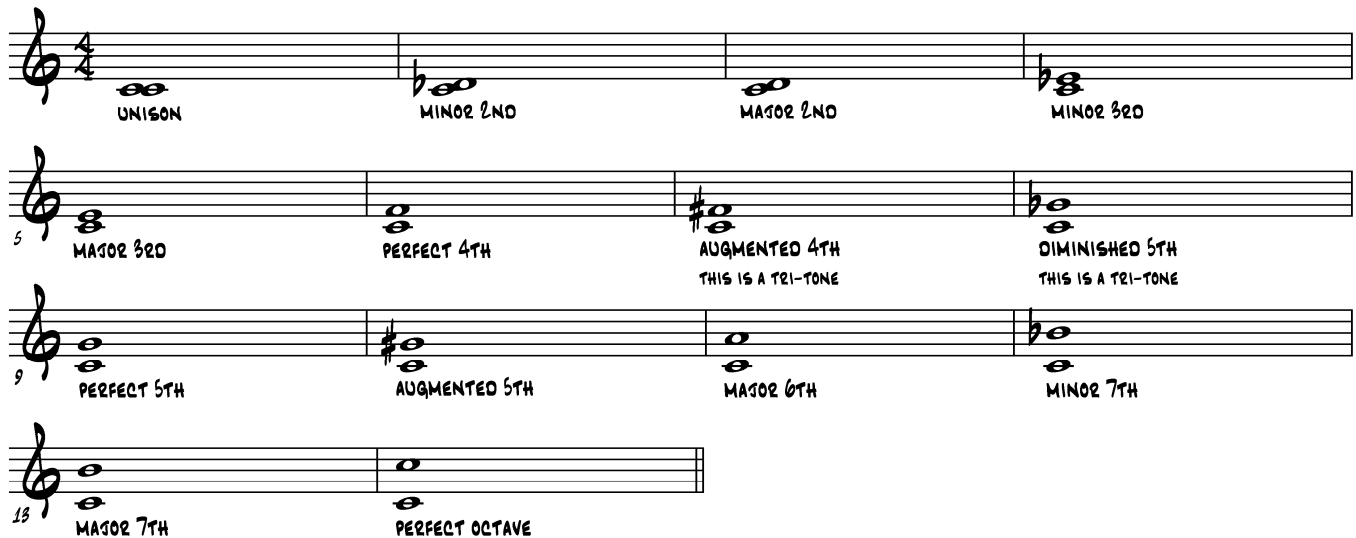
7 STEPS IS A 9TH

8 STEPS IS A 10TH

$8\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A 11TH

$10\frac{1}{2}$ STEPS IS A 13TH

INTERVALS



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.

(IE.. NO5, NO3, 7, 9, 2, 4, 11 ETC..)