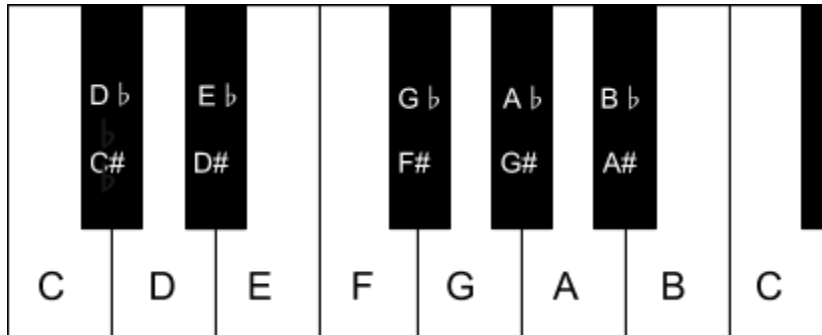


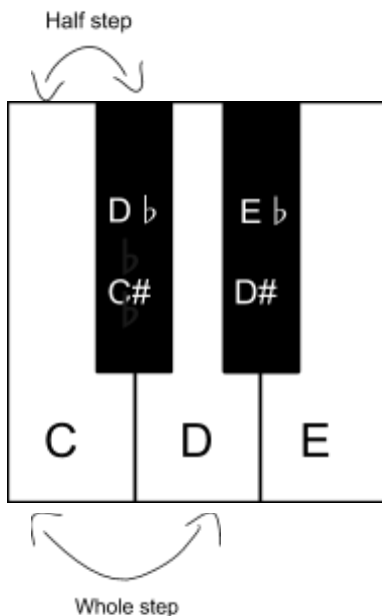
Musical Notes and Intervals



The 12 notes on a Piano are:

C, C[♯]/D[♭], D, D[♯]/E[♭], E, F, F[♯]/G[♭], G, G[♯]/A[♭], A, A[♯]/B[♭], B

-
- ❖ **Interval** - the distance between two notes, there are several intervals. Measure these intervals by the number of half steps, whole steps, and their position in the scale.
-



Half step - One semitone

Whole step - One whole tone (two semitones)

Playing two notes or more at the same time creates a **harmonic interval (chord)**.

Playing two single notes or more in sequence creates a **melodic interval (melody)**.

Intervals are described by number (distance) and prefix (quality).

- ❑ Numbers: 1st (unison), 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th (octave)
 - ❑ Quality: Major (M), minor (m), Perfect (P), Augmented (A), Diminished (d)
-

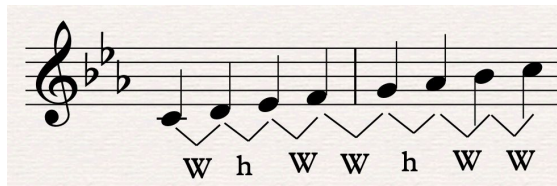
❖ **Octave** - the next highest or lowest pitch of the same note. For example, an octave above C1 is C2.
C4 is Middle C on the piano

❖ **Scale** - any set of musical notes ordered by fundamental frequency or pitch. A scale ordered by increasing pitch is an ascending scale, and a scale ordered by decreasing pitch is a descending scale.

Major scale:
W-W-h-W-W-W-h



Natural Minor scale:
W-h-W-W-h-W-W



Harmonic Minor scale:
W-h-W-W-h-W+h-h



Note: You can build a scale upon any note

- ❖ **Scale degree** - each note of a scale has a specific name related to its function, called a **scale degree**. The name is the function, and a number indicates its position on the scale.












SCALE DEGREE	NAME	SOLFEGE
1	Tonic/Keynote	do
2	Supertonic	re
3	Mediant	mi
4	Subdominant	fa
5	Dominant	sol
6	Submediant	la
7	Leading Tone	ti





Scale Relationships:

Major and Minor scales can be **relative** or **parallel**

- ❑ **Relative scales** share the same key signature but start on different notes (eg C major and a minor)
- ❑ **Parallel scales** share the same starting note but have different key signatures (eg C major and c minor)

Key Signatures

 No sharps/flats	C Major/a minor Notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C		
 1 Sharp	G major/e minor Notes: G, A, B, C, D, E, F#, G	 1 Flat	F major/d minor Notes: F, G, A, Bb, C, D, E, F
 2 Sharps	D major/b minor Notes: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C#, D	 2 Flats	Bb major/g minor Notes: Bb, C, D, Eb, F, G, A, Bb
 3 Sharps	A major/f# minor Notes: A, B, C#, D, E, F#, G#, A	 3 Flats	Eb major/c minor Notes: Eb, F, G, Ab, Bb, C, D, Eb
 4 Sharps	E major/c# minor Notes: E, F#, G#, A, B, C#, D#, E	 4 Flats	Ab major/f minor Notes: Ab, Bb, C, Db, Eb, F, G, Ab
 5 Sharps	B major/g# minor Notes: B, C#, D#, E, F#, G#, A#, B	 5 Flats	Db major/Bb minor Notes: Db, Eb, F, Gb, Ab, Bb, C, Db

 <p>6 Sharps</p>	<p>F# major/d# minor Notes: F#, G#, A#, B, C#, D#, E#, F#</p>	 <p>6 Flats</p>	<p>Gb major/eb minor Notes: Gb, Ab, Bb, Cb, Db, Eb, F, Gb</p>
 <p>7 Sharps</p>	<p>C# major Notes: C#, D#, E#, F#, G#, A#, B#, C#</p>	 <p>7 Flats</p>	<p>Cb major/ab minor Notes: Cb, Db, Eb, Fb, Gb, Ab, Bb, Cb</p>