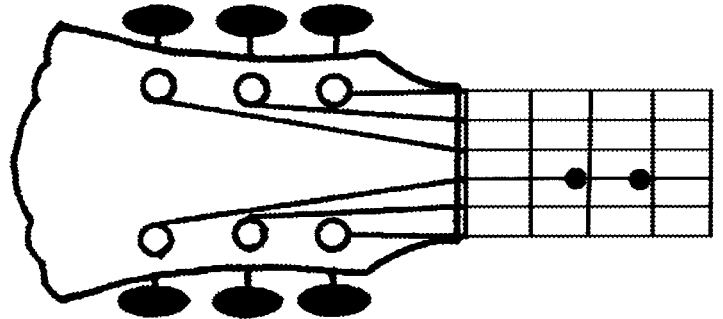


## 2. Minor 2nd (m2)

A major interval decreased one half step becomes minor. If the interval from C up to D is a M2, the interval from C up to Db would be a m2, as would the interval from C# up to D. This interval can also be viewed as a half step. A minor 2nd must encompass two letters of the musical alphabet.

Below is a melodic and harmonic representation of a m2 and a melodic fingering example.

Musical notation for a minor 2nd interval (m2). The top staff shows a treble clef with notes E and F. The bottom staff shows a bass clef with fingerings 2 and 3. A double bar line separates the melodic and harmonic representations. The harmonic representation shows a double bar line followed by a chord symbol 3/7.

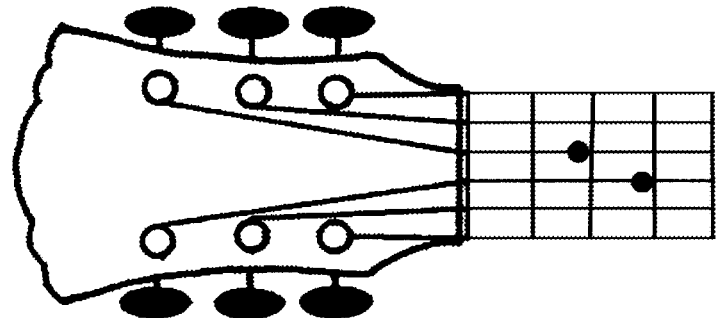


## 3. Major 3rd (M3)

The interval from C up to E is a M3. This interval can also be viewed as two whole steps. A major 3rd must encompass three letters of the musical alphabet.

Below is a melodic and harmonic representation of a M3 and a fingering example.

Musical notation for a major 3rd interval (M3). The top staff shows a treble clef with notes F and A. The bottom staff shows a bass clef with fingerings 3 and 2. A double bar line separates the melodic and harmonic representations. The harmonic representation shows a double bar line followed by a chord symbol 2/3.



## 4. Minor 3rd (m3)

A M3 decreased one half step becomes a m3. Since a M3 is two whole steps, a m3 is one whole and one half step. A minor 3rd must encompass three letters of the musical alphabet.

Below is a melodic and harmonic representation of a m3 and a fingering example.

Musical notation for a minor 3rd interval (m3). The top staff shows a treble clef with notes D and F. The bottom staff shows a bass clef with fingerings 3 and 1. A double bar line separates the melodic and harmonic representations. The harmonic representation shows a double bar line followed by a chord symbol 1/3.

