

Worship Team Training

Downloadable Music Studies

Worship Team Training - Branon Dempsey

Music Lesson: Accidentals & Intervals Chart

1. Accidentals are signs that determine raising or lowering of a pitch.
2. Minor key is same Major Key Sig. (relative) but scale is 3 half steps down.

Accidentals

Sharp sign raises 1/2 step

Natural sign cancels (resolves step)

Flat sign lowers a 1/2 step

Natural sign cancels (resolves step)

Double Sharp raises a whole step (2 half steps)

Natural sign cancels 1 sharp (resolves step)

Double Flat lowers a whole step (2 half steps)

Natural sign cancels 1 flat (resolves step)

Intervals

As Seen in the Tempo Scale Construction

An Interval is the distance between two pitches; they are comprised of half (minor) and whole (Major) steps.

Half Step

Whole Step

Leading Tone

Major

Minor

Major

Major

Major

Minor

Horizontal intervals move along the scale (as seen on the Key Signature and Scale Chart).

A1 B1 C1 D1 E1 F1 G1 A2 B2 C2 D2 E2 F2 G2 A3 B3 C3 D3 E3 F3 G3 A4 B4 C4 D4 E4 F4 G4 A5 B5 C5 D5 E5 F5 G5 A6 B6 C6 D6 E6 F6 G6 A7 B7 C7 D7 E7 F7 G7 A8 B8 C8

Finding Intervals:

(Scale System is often easier.)

1. From your starting note, count the number of lines and/or spaces to the next to identify the interval number.
*Count by Step System or Scale System. ***Remember: 1/2 + 1/2 = 1 Whole Step.**
2. Find (if any) sharps and flats that either raise or lower the pitch to indicate Major or minor qualities.
3. Check: think according to scale or play the interval on a keyboard to identify quality and key/scale origin.

Horizontal Intervals:

Try counting intervals - matching the Keyboard.

6 Sounds Major

Perfect1 (no step) octave

m2 Sounds minor

1/2 step

M2 Sounds Major - Origin of F Major scale

1 Whole step

m3 Sounds minor - Origin of F minor scale

1W. & 1/2 step

10 M3 2 W.steps

Perfect4 2W. & 1/2 step

Augmented4 3 W.steps

Diminished5 3 W.steps (sounds same as A4)

14 Perfect5 3W. & 1/2 step

m6 4 W.steps

M6 4W. & 1/2 step

m7 5 W.steps

18

M7

5W. & 1/2 steps

Perfect8

6 W.steps octave

Vertical Intervals: (2 Note Chords; same as Horizontal but stacked)

20

m2
2nd lowered note
- minor -

M2
2nd raised note
- F Major -

m3
3rd lowered note
- F minor -

M3
3rd raised note
- F Major -

**Plug in the missing Root, 3rd or 5th
and you will find it's full chord.*

24

M2
Bb2

m3
Bb minor

M3
Bb Maj.

P4
Bb4

P5
Bb5

28

M5
G5

M6
G6

m7
G7 (minor)

M7
G Maj.7

Foot Note:

*All Intervals are "flippable".
When you invert any interval, the number
and quality are equally reciprocated.*

*Major to minor
minor to Major
Augmented to diminished
diminished to augmented
Perfects remain the same.*

Interval Conversion

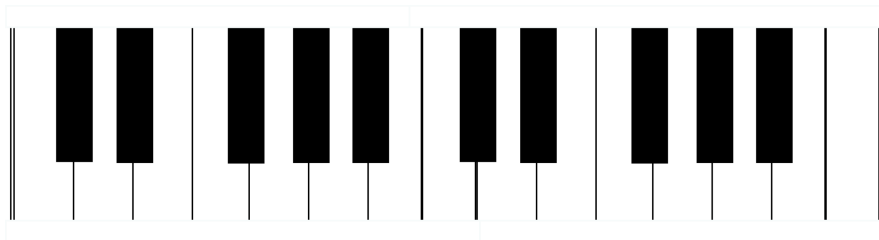
*Intervals that are inverted (flipped) they possess
the same harmonic quality but different numeric spelling.
Notice that each distributed sets of intervals equal 9.*

*m2 flips to M7
m3 flips to M6
P4 flips to P5.
Aug. flips to dim.
m6 flips to M3
m7 flips to M2*

P Octaves flip registers.

*M2 flips to m7
M3 flips to m6
dim. flips to Aug.
P5 flips to P4.
M6 flips to m3
M7 flips to m2*

Your turn:



Find and name the Intervals below; use the same method as seen before.
Once you're comfortable, try the Practice Space below to create your own.

32

42

Practice Space

51

56

61

66

71