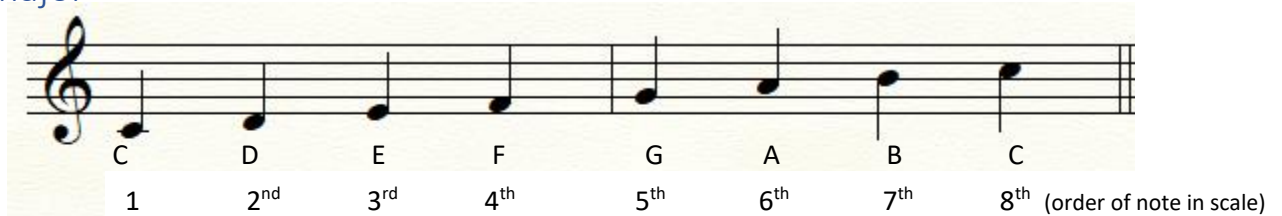


Fourths and **fifths** can't be either **major** or **minor**.

Have a look at (and play!) the C major and C minor scales.

C major



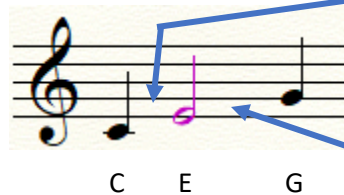
C minor



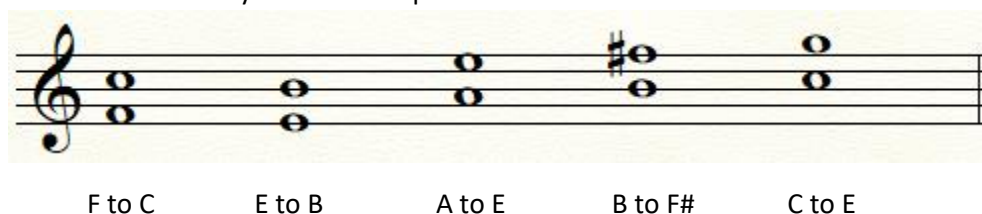
- Notice that the 4th and 5th notes in the two scales are the same.
- In another lesson we'll go into the science behind these intervals. For now, we're just going to learn to identify them and look at some of their properties.

Fifths

- A fifth is the distance from the first note in a scale (major or minor) to the fifth note.
- Another way to think of it is it is a skip plus another skip.
- Notice in the example below that C to G is a fifth
 - From C (on the ledger line) to the next line (the note E) is a skip



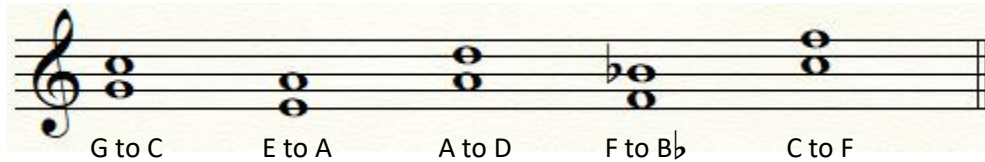
- From E to the next line (the note G) is another skip
- These are all fifths. Play them on the piano.



- Fifths have a kind of hollow empty sound. They don't have the same colour as major and minor thirds.

Fourths

- A fourth is the distance from the first note in a scale (major or minor) to the fourth note.
- A fourth is a skip plus one more
- These are all fourths:

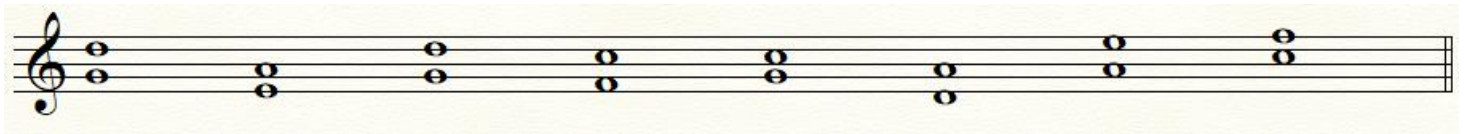


- Play them on the piano. They also sound kind of hollow, but are a little different than fifths.

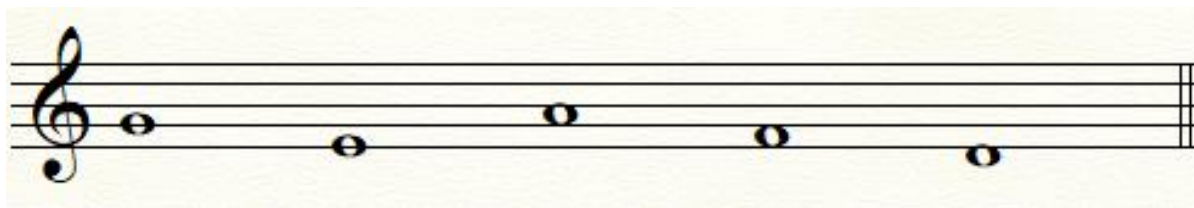
Perfection

- As mentioned earlier, 4ths and 5ths can't be major or minor
- The 4ths and 5ths in the examples are all perfect
- The full names are **Perfect 4th** or **P4**, and **Perfect 5th** or **P5**

Label the intervals below as Perfect 4ths (P4) or Perfect 5ths (P5)



Write the note that is a Perfect 5th above the given notes. Play them to check your answers.



Write the note that is a Perfect 4th above the given notes. Play them to check your answers.

