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1st Position Intervals

Interval Facts:

1. The term “interval” is used to describe the distance between two notes.
2. Intervals are defined by both *type* (2nds, 3rds, 4ths, etc.) and by *quality* (major, minor, perfect, augmented and diminished).
3. The distance between the letters of the alphabet used in music (A–B–C–D–E–F–G) determines the *type* of interval. For example, C *up* to G is called a 5th because the note G is five letters *above* the note C (C–d–e–f–G); C *down* to G is a 4th (C–b–a–G)—four letters *below* the note C.

Example 3:

5th					4th			
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4
C	d	e	f	G	C	b	a	G

4. The *type* (or number) of the interval does not change as its quality changes. For example, D *up* to A will always be some kind of a 5th no matter if sharps or flats are used; G *down* to F will always be some kind of a 2nd. Remember that the number given to an interval is determined by the number of spaces between its letters, not by the accidentals (flats – b , double flats – bb , sharps – \sharp or double sharps – \times) attached to it.

Example 4:

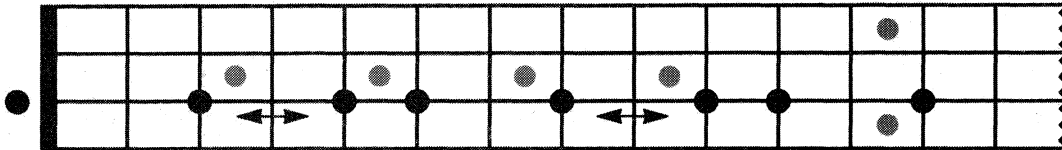
5th	dim5th (tritone)	aug5th (#5)	maj2nd	m2nd	aug2nd

The Mixolydian mode outside of the 1st position:

Here are some ideas for playing a one octave Mixolydian mode outside of the 1st position. Practice these, and then come up with some of your own. Play over the entire fingerboard.

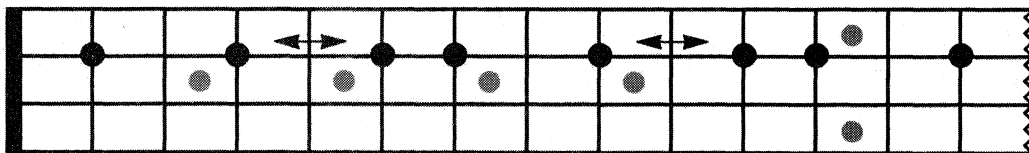
1. Up one string – Starting with an open string

0 1 ↔ 1 2 4 ↔ 1 2 4



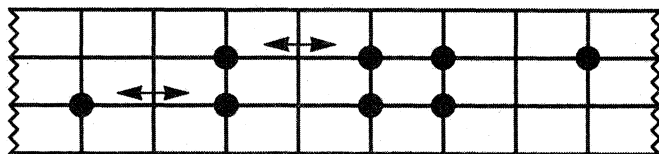
2. Up one string – Starting with a fingered note

1 3 ↔ 1 2 4 ↔ 1 2 4



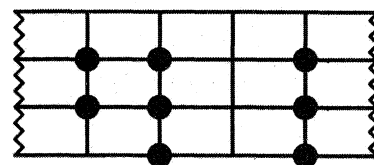
3. Two strings

1 ↔ 1 3 4 1 ↔ 1 2 4



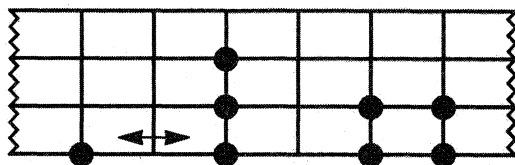
4. Three strings

2 4 1 2 4 1 2 4



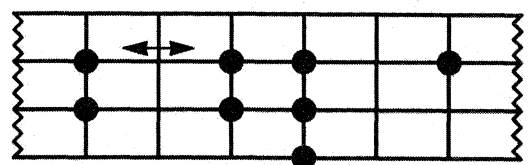
5. Three strings

1 ↔ 1 3 4 1 3 4 1



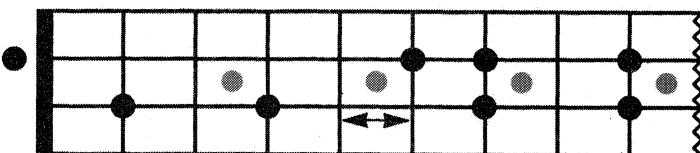
6. Three strings

4 1 3 4 1 ↔ 1 2 4



7. Two string pairs – F, B^b and E^b Mixolydian

1 3 0 ↔ 2 4 1 2 4



8. Four strings (See #8, p.58 & #6, p.74)

4 1 3 4 1 3 4 1

