

Augmented & Diminished Intervals | Amy Linington Music

For ABRSM Grade 5 Music Theory you will need to understand specific types of intervals: [major](#), [minor](#), [perfect](#), augmented, diminished and compound. Augmented Intervals

An Augmented interval is a semitone bigger/more than a perfect interval

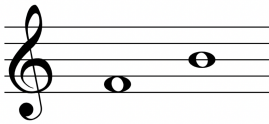
For example:

- C to G is a perfect 5th
- C to G \sharp is an augmented 5th
- C to F is a perfect 4th
- C to F \sharp is an augmented 4th

Be careful when it comes to [Key Signatures](#).

For Example:

- F to B \flat is a perfect 4th
- F to B \natural is an augmented 4th



A4

Major intervals can be augmented by adding a semitone

For example:

- C to A is a major 6th.
- C to A \sharp is an augmented 6th.
- D \flat to B is also an augmented 3rd.



A6



A6

Perfect Intervals + a semitone = Augmented

Major intervals + a semitone = Augmented

Diminished Intervals

A Diminished interval is a semitone smaller/less than a perfect interval.

For example:

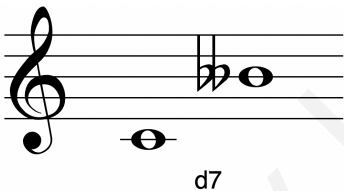
- C to G is a perfect 5th
- C to G \flat is an Diminished 5th
- B to F is also a dim 5th since B to F \sharp is a perfect 5th



Minor intervals can be made diminished by subtracting a semitone

For example:

- C to B = Maj 7th
- C to B \flat = min 7th
- C to B $\flat \flat$ = Dim 7th



Perfect Intervals - a semitone = Diminished

Major intervals - a semitone = Minor

Minor intervals - a semitone = Diminished

You might come up with different answers if you were working out the steps by ear!