

# Interval Fingering Reference

## Ascending Intervals (one string)

Notice the number of frets between the notes for each interval. The minor 2nd interval requires us to move only one fret away while the octave requires us to move 12 frets to reach each note. A minor 2nd (one fret) is commonly referred to as a "half-step" and a major 2nd (two frets) is commonly referred to as a "whole-step".

minor 2nd    major 2nd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    perfect 4th    diminished 5th

Bass Guitar

Bass Guitar

0 — 1    0 — 2    0 — 3    0 — 4    0 — 5    0 — 6

"half-step"    "whole-step"

7    perfect 5th    minor 6th    major 6th    minor 7th    major 7th    octave

Bass

Bass

0 — 7    0 — 8    0 — 9    0 — 10    0 — 11    0 — 12

## Ascending Intervals (changing strings)

Even though we are changing strings, the number of frets between each note remains the same. We are simply moving to the next highest string to make it easier to play.

13    minor 2nd    major 2nd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    perfect 4th    diminished 5th

Bass

Bass

0 — 1    0 — 2    0 — 3    0 — 4    0 — 0    0 — 1

We change strings here instead of playing the 5th fret of the E string for the second note.

19    perfect 5th    minor 6th    major 6th    minor 7th    major 7th    octave

Bass

Bass

0 — 2    0 — 3    0 — 4    0 — 0    0 — 1    0 — 2

We also change strings here instead of playing the 5th fret of the A string for the second note.

### Ascending Intervals (changing strings & starting on 5th fret of E string)

The number of frets between the intervals remains the same but we are simply making our starting point the A on the 5th fret of the E string. The minor 2nd still is just 1 fret away and the octave is still 12 frets away even though we are changing strings to make it easier to play.

25    minor 2nd    major 2nd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    perfect 4th    diminished 5th

Bass

Bass

31    perfect 5th    minor 6th    major 6th    minor 7th    major 7th    octave

Bass

Bass

### Descending Intervals (one string)

The number of frets between each interval remains the same even though we are moving in a descending motion. The minor 2nd still only requires us to move one fret away and the octave is still 12 frets away.

37    minor 2nd    major 2nd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    perfect 4th    diminished 5th

Bass

Bass

43    perfect 5th    minor 6th    major 6th    minor 7th    major 7th    octave

Bass

Bass

### Descending Intervals (changing strings)

Even though we are changing strings, the number of frets between each note remains the same. We are simply moving to the next lowest string to make it easier to play.

49    minor 2nd    major 2nd    minor 3rd    major 3rd    perfect 4th    diminished 5th

The first system of music shows six measures of descending intervals. The top staff is a bass clef with notes and accidentals. The bottom staff shows fret numbers for two strings, A and B. The intervals are: minor 2nd (2 frets), major 2nd (2 frets), minor 3rd (2 frets), major 3rd (2 frets), perfect 4th (2 frets), and diminished 5th (2 frets).

55    perfect 5th    minor 6th    major 6th    minor 7th    major 7th    octave

The second system of music shows six measures of descending intervals. The top staff is a bass clef with notes and accidentals. The bottom staff shows fret numbers for two strings, A and B. The intervals are: perfect 5th (2 frets), minor 6th (2 frets), major 6th (2 frets), minor 7th (2 frets), major 7th (2 frets), and octave (2 frets).