Please identify the following intervals. Here is a chart to remind you about how they are organized:

- Major 2nd, minor 2nd: keep in mind the semitone between E and F natural and between B and C natural, and adjust accordingly. Thus Eb to F is a major 2nd, as is E to F#. Similarly from Bb to C and from B to C# are major 2nds. Otherwise, a major 2nd above a sharp note is another sharp note, and a major 2nd above a flat note is another flat note. Half steps from a flat or sharp note are a natural note.
- A major 3rd is a stack of two major 2nds.
- A minor 3rd is a stack of a major 2nd and a minor 2nd (it could be in either order).
- A perfect 4th is a major 3rd plus a minor 2nd or semitone (half step).
- A perfect 5th is a major 3rd plus a minor 3rd (it could be in either order).
- A minor 6th is a perfect 5th plus a minor 2nd or semitone.
- A major 6th is a perfect 5th plus a major 2nd.
- A minor 7th is a perfect 5th plus a minor 3rd.
- A major 7th is a perfect 5th plus a major 3rd.
- A diminished fifth is a perfect 5th reduced by one semitone. It also equals 3 whole tones ("the tritone").
- An augment fourth is a perfect 4th expanded by one semitone. It also equals 3 whole tones ("the tritone").