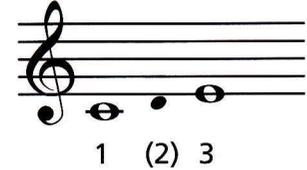
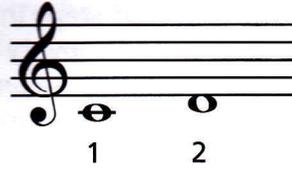
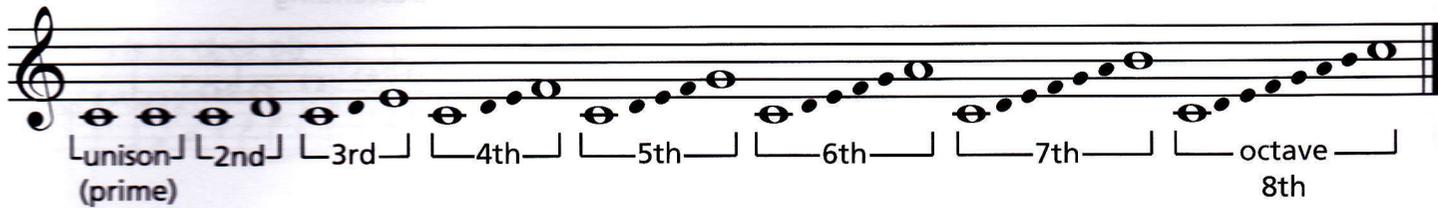


Intervals

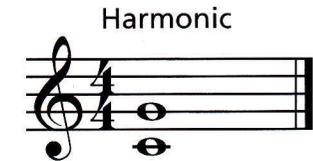
An **INTERVAL** in music is the distance in pitch between two notes. The interval is counted from the lower note to the higher one, with the lower note counted as 1.



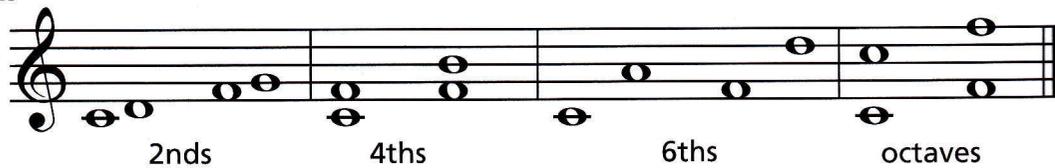
Intervals are named **by the number** of the upper note (2nds, 3rds, etc.) with two exceptions. The interval between notes that are **identical** is called a **UNISON** (also called a **PRIME INTERVAL**); the interval of an 8th is called an **OCTAVE**. The intervals below are all written with C as the lower note.



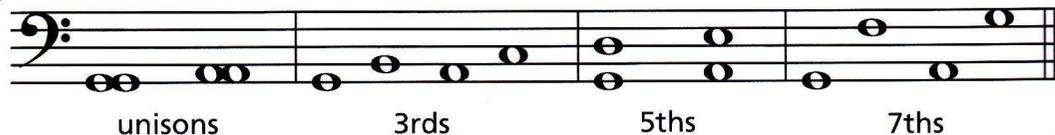
Intervals are called **MELODIC INTERVALS** when they are sounded separately and **HARMONIC INTERVALS** when they are sounded together.



EVEN NUMBERED INTERVALS of 2nds, 4ths, 6ths and octaves are written from line to space or space to line.

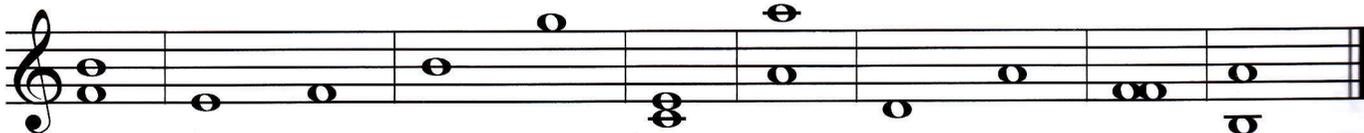


ODD NUMBERED INTERVALS of unisons, 3rds, 5ths and 7ths are written from line to line or space to space.

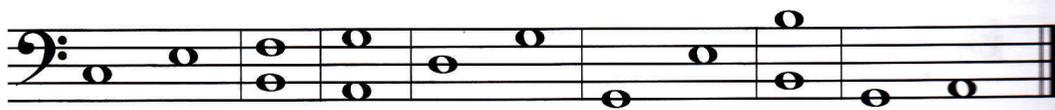


Exercises

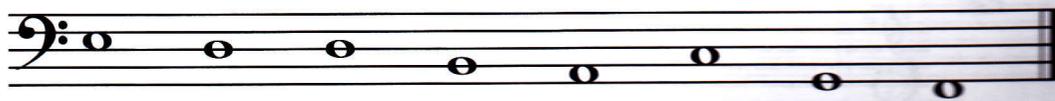
- 1** Name the intervals.



- 2** Indicate whether the following are melodic (M) or harmonic (H) intervals.



- 3** Write the harmonic interval indicated above the following notes.



2nd 4th 5th unison 3rd octave 7th 6th

Intervals and Chromatic Scales

1 Name the melodic intervals.

2-20

2nd _____

2 Name the harmonic intervals.

2-20

3 Write notes higher or lower as indicated to create melodic intervals.

2-20

↑ 2nd ↓ 6th ↑ 5th ↑ 7th ↓ 4th ↑ 3rd unison ↑ octave ↑ 6th ↓ octave

4 Write the upper note of each harmonic interval.

2-20

7th 3rd 6th 5th 4th octave 2nd unison 7th 3rd

5 Fill in the missing notes of these chromatic scales and write each letter name on the line below.

1-16

a. B _____

b. _____

6 What type of accidental is primarily used in *ascending* chromatic scales? _____

2

7 What type of accidental is primarily used in *descending* chromatic scales? _____

2

100