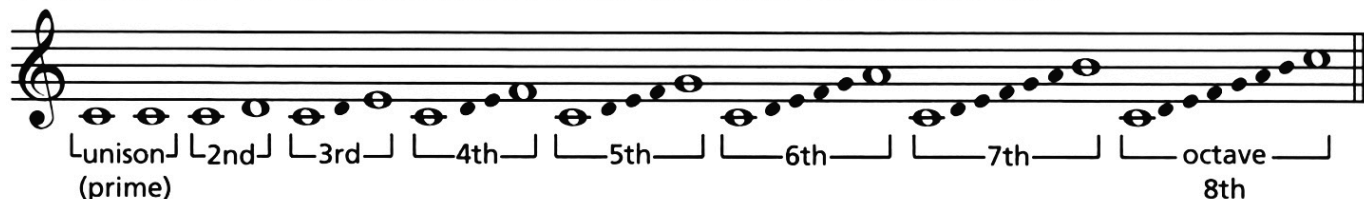


# Intervals

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.



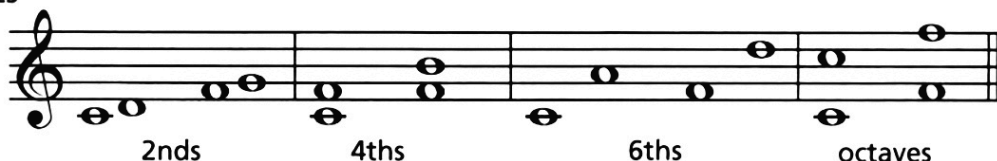
Intervals are named by the number of the upper note (2nds, 3rds, etc.) with two exceptions. The interval between notes that are identical is called a UNISON (also called a PRIME INTERVAL); the interval of an 8th is called an OCTAVE. The intervals below are all written with C as the lower note.



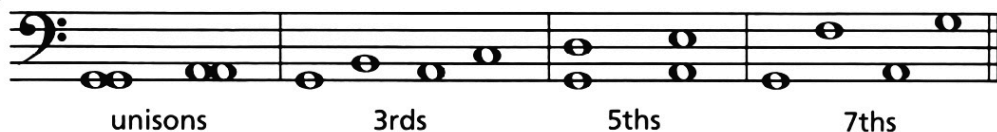
Intervals are called MELODIC INTERVALS when they are sounded separately and HARMONIC INTERVALS when they are sounded together.



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

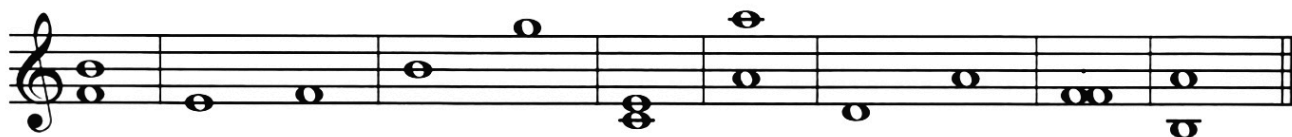


ODD NUMBERED INTERVALS of unisons, 3rds, 5ths and 7ths are written from line to line or space to space.



## 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