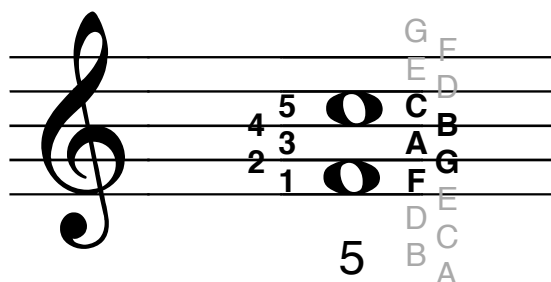


LESSON 21

Date: _____

In music, an *interval* is the distance between two notes. *Harmonic intervals* are intervals where two notes are played at the same time. *Melodic intervals* are intervals where one note is played after the other. Melodic intervals can be *ascending* or *descending*.

The *size* of an interval is measured by counting the number of lines and spaces between the two notes, including the two notes.



Here is an example of the 8 different intervals you will be studying in this lesson.

In harmonic unisons and seconds the notes are touching, beside each other. The "lower" note is always placed on the left.

*This interval is called a *unison*.

◊This interval is called an *octave*.

PRACTICE

1. Determine the size of each of the following harmonic intervals.

2. Determine the size of the following harmonic or melodic intervals.

3. Write the following intervals above each note to form harmonic intervals.

4. Write the following intervals *above* each note to form ascending melodic intervals.

5. Write the following intervals *below* each note to form descending melodic intervals.