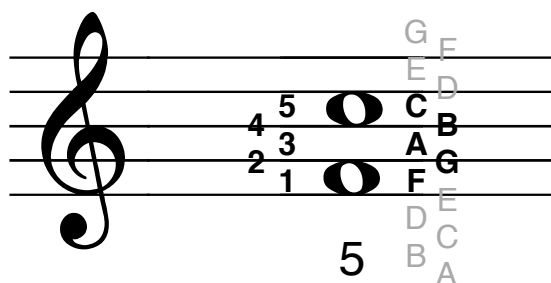


# LESSON 21

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.

## PRACTICE

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

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

Exercise 2 shows two staves of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains six intervals with handwritten numbers below them: 4, 2, 6, 3, 1, and 3. The bass clef staff contains seven intervals with handwritten numbers below them: 5, 7, 8, 3, 4, 2, and 6.

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

Exercise 3 shows a single staff of musical notation with nine notes. Above each note is a handwritten number indicating the interval to be written above the note to form a harmonic interval: 6, 2, 5, 8, 1, 7, 3, 4, and 7.

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

Exercise 4 shows a single staff of musical notation with nine notes. Above each note is a handwritten number indicating the interval to be written above the note to form an ascending melodic interval: 3, 6, 1, 5, 2, 3, 8, 7, and 14.

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

Exercise 5 shows a single staff of musical notation with nine notes. Below each note is a handwritten number indicating the interval to be written below the note to form a descending melodic interval: 6, 3, 5, 1, 2, 7, 4, 8, and 11.