

Intervals 1

An **interval** is the distance between two notes

Intervals can occur
together (harmonically)



or consecutively
(melodically)



To calculate the interval of the note, whether visually or aurally, treat the lower note as '1' and count up by step until the upper note is reached, e.g.

This example shows the
interval of a 4th, A-D



Regard note 'A' as '1',
then ascend in
alphabetical steps
until 'D' is reached.



1

(2)

(3)

4

In the spaces provided under the music, write the size of the interval (e.g. 2nd, 5th, 7th) between the bracketed pairs of notes.

(a)
