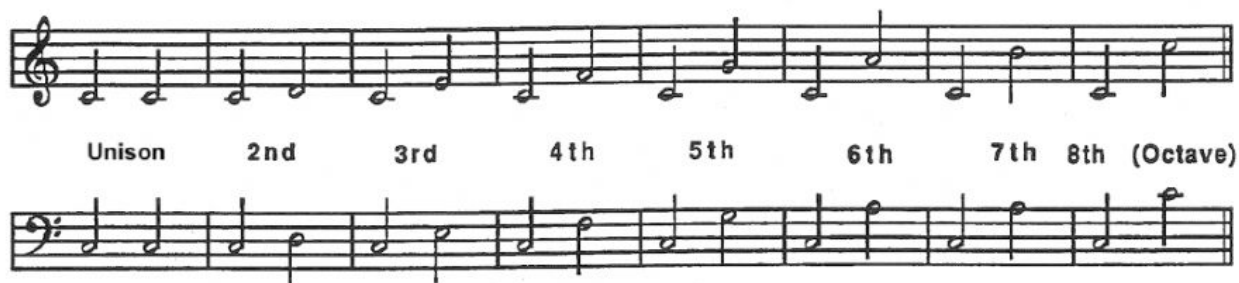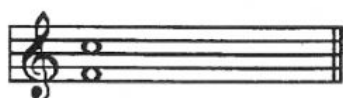# INTERVALS

In music, the distance between two notes is called an **INTERVAL**. An interval is always counted from the lower note to the higher note with the lower note counted as one. For example, the distance between C and E is a third (C is 1, D is 2, E is 3).

Unison   2nd   3rd   4th   5th   6th   7th   8th (Octave)

If the two notes sound at the same time (simultaneously) they are called a **Harmonic Interval**. If the notes sound in succession (one after the other) they are called a **Melodic Interval**.

Harmonic 5th   Melodic 5th

ASSIGNMENT

Write the interval name under each measure.

Write the proper interval under each measure.