

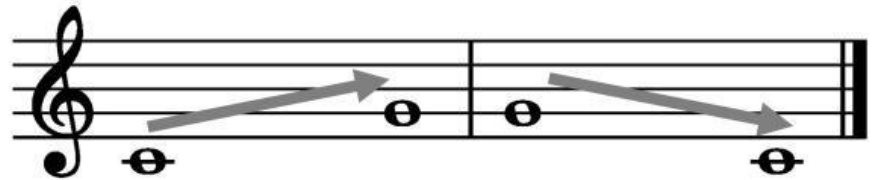


INTERVALS 1

What is an interval?

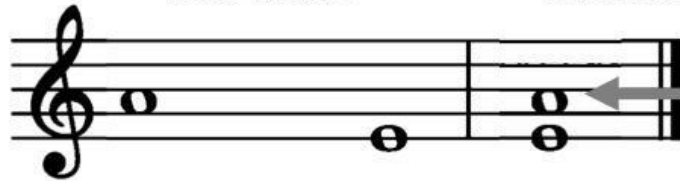
An Interval is the distance between 2 notes.

We have 4 TYPES of intervals:



ASCENDING

DESCENDING



MELODIC

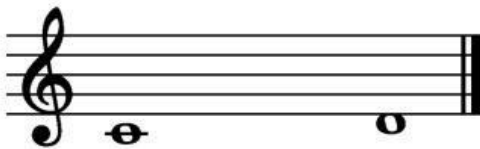
We hear one note first and then the other.

HARMONIC

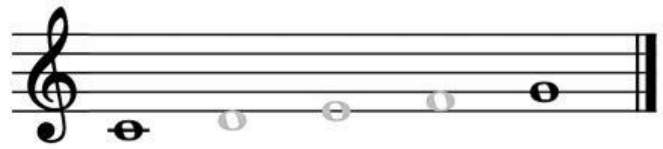
We hear both notes at the same time.

*On the score we write one note over the other.

Some intervals are bigger and others are smaller, depending on the distance between their notes. For example: one Interval of 2nd is smaller than one interval of 5th. Let's see why:



This is an Interval of 2nd because is formed only with 2 notes: **DO** y **RE**.



This interval between **DO** and **SOL** is of 5th because is formed with 5 notes: **DO**, re, mi, fa y **SOL**.

As you can see, the interval of 2nd is smaller than the interval of 5th.

Let's see what we have learnt... How are these intervals?



This Interval is:

- **Melodic**
- **Ascending**
- **Of 3rd** (it is formed with 3 notes: mi, fa y sol)

This Interval is:

- **Melodic**
- **Descending**
- **Of 5th** (it is formed with 5 notes: do, si, la, sol, fa)

This interval is:

- **Harmonic**
- **Of 4th** (it is formed with 4 notes: do, re, mi, fa)



!!CAUTION!!
When an Interval is **harmonic** IT CANNOT BE **ascending** or **descending** because their notes sound at the same time.



Name: _____

Class group: _____

1. Are these intervals **ascending** or **descending**? Write it down.

.....					

2. Are these intervals **melodic** or **harmonic**? Write it down.

.....					

3. ¿**What distance** do the notes of these intervals have in between?

.....					

4. Classify these intervals **completely**: harmonic/melodic, ascending/descending and the distance between the notes.

.....			
.....			
.....			

5. Write down the note that completes the interval:

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Melodic,
ascending
of 2nd

Melodic,
descending
of 5th

Melodic,
ascending
of 8th

Harmonic,
of 3rd