

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.



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)