

## LESSON 45

### DIATONIC INTERVALS

In music, the term interval refers to the distance between two notes. Intervals are always counted from the lower note to the higher note, with the lower note being counted as number one. In a major scale, all diatonic intervals are contained in relation to the root note.

1 1 1 2 1 (2) 3 1 (23) 4 1 (234) 5 1 (2345) 6 1 (23456) 7 1 (234567) 8

Called: prime second third fourth fifth sixth seventh octave

When the two tones sound one after another, they are called **melodic**.

When two tones sound simultaneously, they are called **harmonic**.

1. Name the following melodic intervals.

*third fifth prime seventh second octave fourth sixth*

2. Name the melodic intervals in the upper voice and the harmonic intervals in the lower voice.

*prime third prime third prime third second third third sixth third third*

*third third third sixth third third*

3. Write the note that completes the interval above the specified note.

prime third sixth second seventh Fourth seventh Fifth

4. Name each interval with a number (e.g. 3 = third) and determine if it is a harmonic (h) or melodic (m) interval.

*harmonic melodic harmonic melodic harmonic harmonic harmonic melodic*