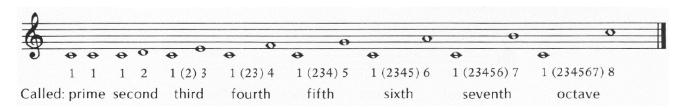
LESSON 45 DIATONIC INTERVALS

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.



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.



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



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



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

