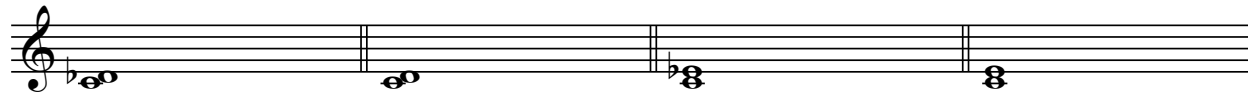


Intervals

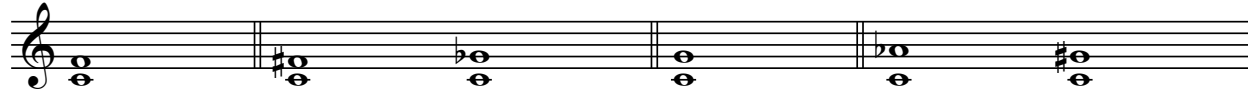
In music, the term *interval* is used to describe the distance that exists between two notes. The process of combining consecutive and/or simultaneous intervals is how melody and harmony is constructed. The below illustration demonstrates all simultaneous intervals within the range of an octave along with their most commonly used names and abbreviations.

Ex.1

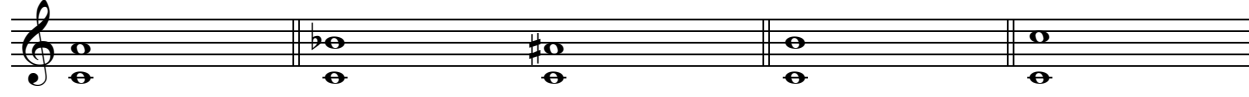
minor 2nd (m2) half step (1/2)	major 2nd (M2) whole step	minor 3rd (m3)	major 3rd (M3)
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perfect 4th (P4)	tritone augmented 4th (A4) diminished 5th (d5)	perfect 5th (P5)	minor 6th (m6) augmented 5th (A5)
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major 6th (M6) diminished 7th (d7)	minor 7th (m7) augmented 6th (A6)	major 7th (M7)	perfect octave (P8)
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Consecutive Intervals

On the following three pages are examples of all ascending and descending consecutive intervals within the range of an octave. Familiarizing oneself with the songs listed above each interval will provide a point of reference for identifying consecutive intervals with accuracy. It is highly recommended that you find songs within your own repertoire also, providing a current point of reference for the sound of each interval. Assignments such as this are extremely valuable in developing ones ability to hear music with precision.