

### #1 IDENTIFYING INTERVALS ON THE STAFF (Ascending and Descending)

**A Word to the Wise:**  
If all the players are not on the field when the game begins, the entire team is penalized. Care for your team.

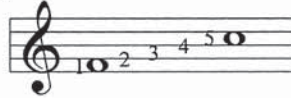
**Notes for the Know-it-all:** Learn to do it correctly, for Aristotle said, "We are what we repeatedly do. Excellence, then, is not an act but a habit."

**Analogy:** The greatest distance of all is the one we do not understand.

**Activity:** In your music, find examples of ascending and descending seconds, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths and sevenths. Count the distance as described in #1 and label them accordingly.

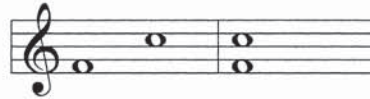
"Song is the pen of the soul"  
**Rabbi Chaim Drizin**

1. The distance between pitches is called an "interval." To measure the distance between two pitches, do the following three things:
  - A. Count the line or space that the first note is on;
  - B. all the lines and spaces between the two notes; and,
  - C. the line or space that the second note is on.



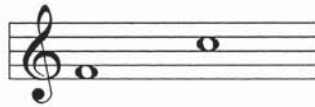
In the above example, the distance between the first and second notes is called a 5th.

2. Intervals are used to name the distance between two consecutive notes or between two stacked notes.



3. Intervals involving two consecutive notes are referred to as *ascending* and *descending*. In an ascending interval, the second note is higher in pitch than the first; in a descending interval, the second note is lower than the first.

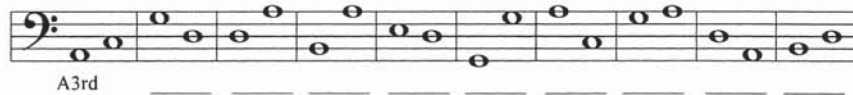
*Ascending Interval*



*Descending Interval*



4. Name the intervals and indicate whether they are ascending (A) or descending (D) by placing an 'A' or 'D' before the interval. The first one is done for you.



5. Provide the second note above or below the given note to create the designated interval. *The first one is done for you.*  
**A = Ascending D = Descending**

