

CHORD SYMBOLS

Chord symbols are used in jazz, pop/rock, folk music. In fact in most types of music except in classical music and there may even be some modern classical composers who use them. So if you can understand chord symbols, a whole new world of music will be open to you.

A chord symbol is a shorthand way of denoting what notes in whatever chord are to be played. They do not tell you how exactly to play it or in what range of the instrument to play it. That is up to the player to decide.

The most basic bit of information lies in the initial part of the symbol. This is the note on which the chord is built, called the root-note (or sometimes just the root). The root-note refers to any of the notes in a chromatic scale and is written with a capital letter, eg. C or C#.

(Sometimes in a given key, Roman numerals are used instead, eg. IV indicates the fourth degree or step in the scale. This can show how each chord relates to the others. While this is useful for transposing purposes (changing the piece into another key), it is rather cumbersome to read.

Besides showing the root-note, the capital letter also informs you whether the chord is major or minor. Thus, **C** refers to a major chord, whereas **Cm** (sometimes written as **Cmi**, **Cmin** or **C-**) means that a minor chord is required.

The most basic form of chord is the **triad**. It consists of just 3 different notes (tri- means 3, as in tricycle). The lowest note is the root-note as already mentioned. The note above that is the third and the one above that is the fifth since chords are traditionally built out of thirds.

As major triads are taken from the notes in a major scale, the third note is called a **major third**. In the case of a C major triad, the third is the E. Note that there are 4 semitones between the C and the E: C-C#, C#-D, D-D#, D#-E.

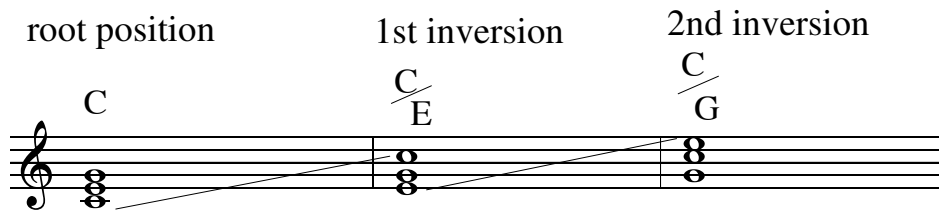
The **2nd**, **3rd**, **6th** and **7th** notes of a major scale are all called **major intervals** (*an interval is the distance between two notes*).

The **4th**, **5th** and **octave** (*8th note*) occur in both major and minor scales. They are all called **perfect intervals**.

To make up the full major triad you need to add a perfect fifth to the root and the major third, for example the C major triad consists of C E G.

Note that there are 7 semitones between the C (the root-note) and G (the perfect fifth).

A triad can be in **root-position** or inverted to form the **first and second inversions**. Root-position means that the root-note is on the bottom. To get to the first inversion, you put the root-note an octave higher so that the lowest note is now the major 3rd. Similarly to get the second inversion you then put the 3rd up an octave so that the perfect fifth is now on the bottom. *Or you may find it quicker to find the 2nd inversion if you start with the root-position and then place the highest note at the bottom.*



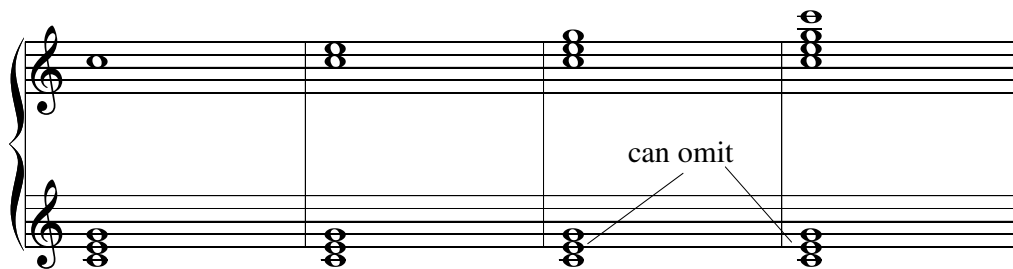
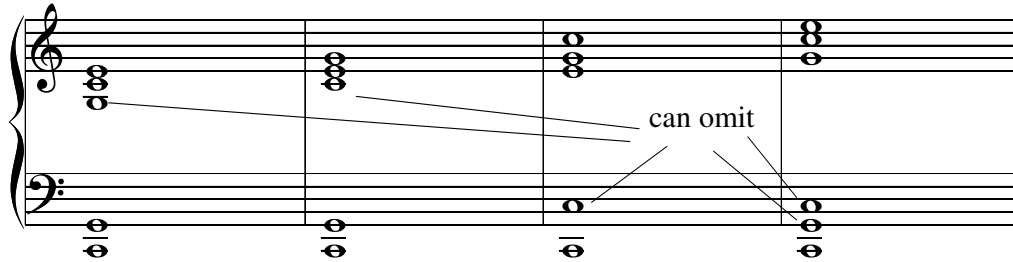
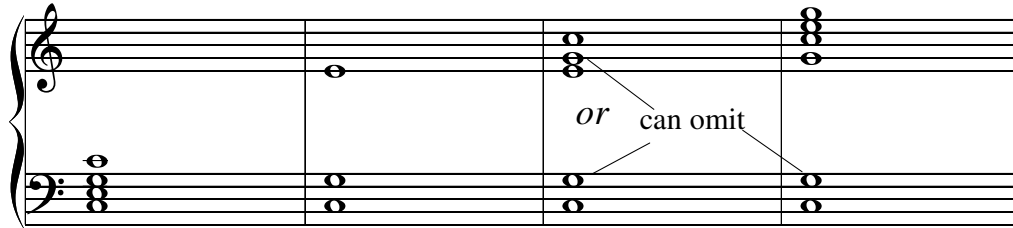
When a chord has a note other than the root at the bottom it is indicated by a slash. This can be as shown in the second and third bars or it may look like this C/E and C/G.

(In figured bass notation used in early classical music the root-position is called a 53, the 1st inversion a 63 and the 2nd inversion a 64. Unless you come from a classical background, this need not concern you.)

To get a bigger chord using just the 3 notes of a triad, you can double any of them, provided that you keep the lowest note the same. You need not double them all, in fact you can leave out notes too as long as the 3 essential notes are played somewhere.

You can also play the chord anywhere on the keyboard. You will find that the lower you get, the further away you have to put the notes, whereas the notes can be quite close to one another higher up.

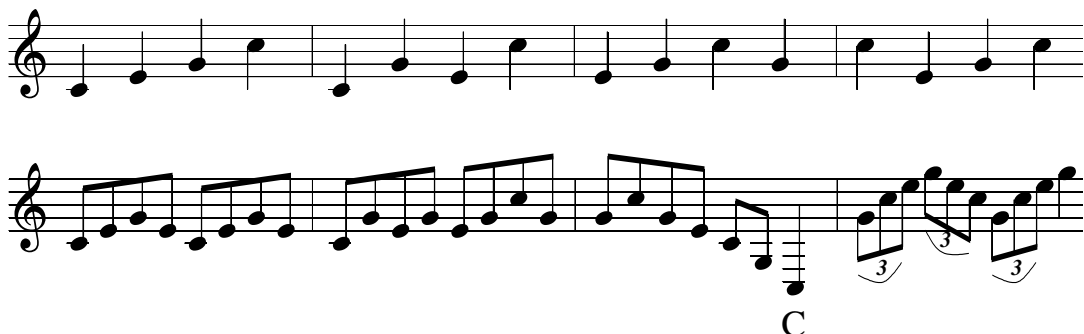
some examples of doubling notes in a C major triad



note treble stave

If the chord sound too **muddy** you can often rectify it by moving the major third up an octave.

The chord need not be played all at once - it can also be played in a variety of ways as arpeggios, eg.



You could also play this an octave lower in your left hand. There is no limit to the different ways arpeggios can be played - use your imagination.

In the left hand, the chord can also be played by playing the lowest note first with the chord coming next.

some examples

There are 12 major triads in all. Here are 6 of them. Play them, remember the notes - play inversions of them and play them as chords of different sizes in different parts of the keyboard and play them as arpeggios.

The first 3 have only white notes

root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion

the next 3 have 1 black note

note where the sharp comes

For some of these the 2nd inversion is shown an octave lower to avoid all the ledger lines - play the notes in brackets using the octave below as a guide

Exercises

Play these chords with your right hand, left hand or both.

1. | E A | D G | C F | G C |

2. | D D/F# | G E/G# | D/A A | D | (the note after the / is the bass note)

3. | F/C C | F/A C/G | F C/E | G/D C |

4. practice the major scales and arpeggios of D, G, F, D, E, and A (see later pages). Practice them SLOWLY and play each one only once. Make them as smooth as possible and keep it in time.

PART 2

Here are the remaining six major triads. You will progress faster if you memorise the notes as soon as possible because at a more advanced stage you will need to know these basic chords.

The first 3 have 2 black notes with a white note in the middle in root position

root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion

note where the white note comes

this one has only black notes

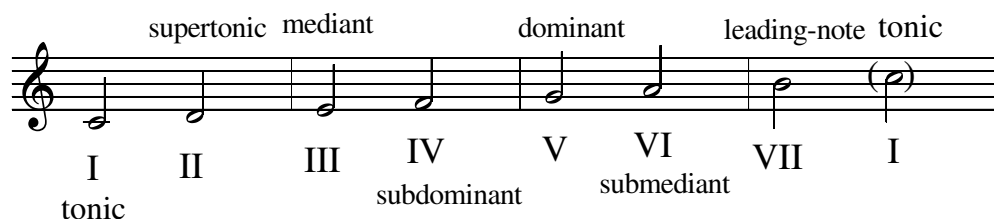
this one has only 1 black note

this one has only 1 white note

note that Db is sometimes written as C# and Gb as F# but the notes sound the same

Remember to do all the same things with these as you did with the previous 6 major triads. Hint - to help memorise them, play each major scale, taking the 1st, 3rd and 5th notes and putting them together. After this, in a way, things get easier!

Now for a few words you will come across. Each note in the key/scale is called a **degree or step** and is usually referred to in Latin numerals, as explained earlier. They also have names. See the following diagram.



*super means above, sub means below. In the last 4 notes, the submediant is below the tonic
The really important ones to remember are the tonic, subdominant and dominant*


The major scale is called a **diatonic** scale as all the notes fall within the key. A **chromatic** scale on the other hand contains every semitone within the octave. To refer to notes that are not in the major key, you place a flat or sharp before the numeral, eg. bII or #IV - ie. the flattened second or the sharpened fourth notes.

Exercises

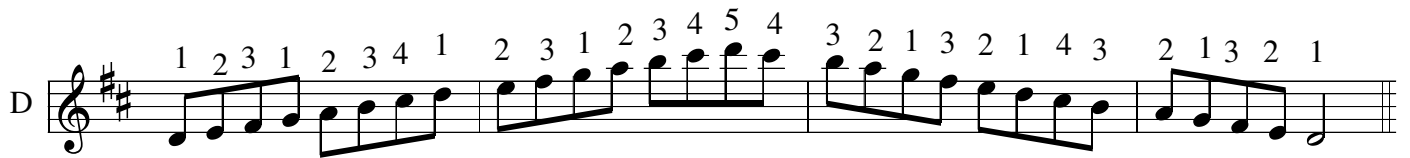
1. | Eb Ab | Db Gb | B Bb | Eb |
2. | Ab/C Gb/Db | Ab/Eb Db/F | Eb/G Ab | Bb/D Eb |
3. | C/E Db/F | D/F# Eb/G | E/G# F/A | Gb/Bb G/B |
| Ab/C A/C# | Bb/D B/D# |
4. | C/G B/F# | Bb/F A/E | Ab/Eb G/D | F#/C# F/C |
| E/B Eb/Bb | D/F# Db/F | C/G |
5. Practice all the major scales and arpeggios, particularly the new ones.
Play the ones you are more familiar with faster.

MAJOR SCALES - PART 1

(1 = Thumb)

C 

G 

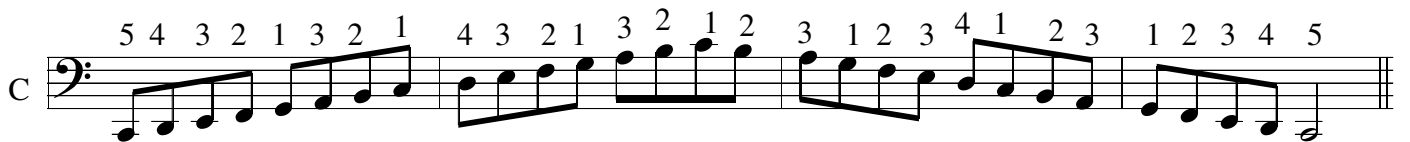
D 

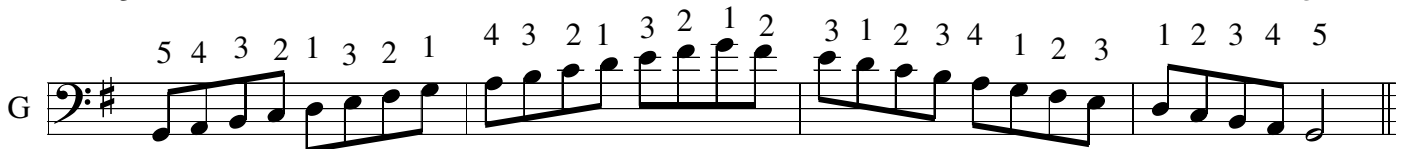
A 

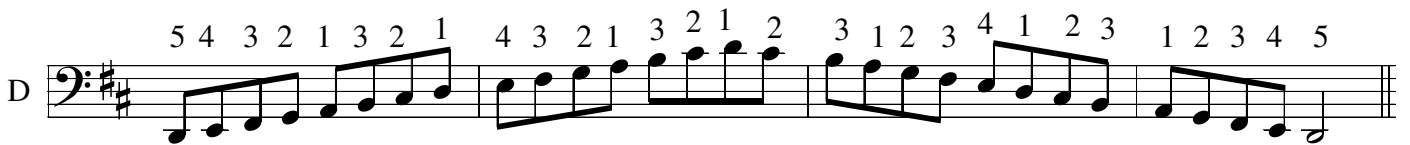
E 

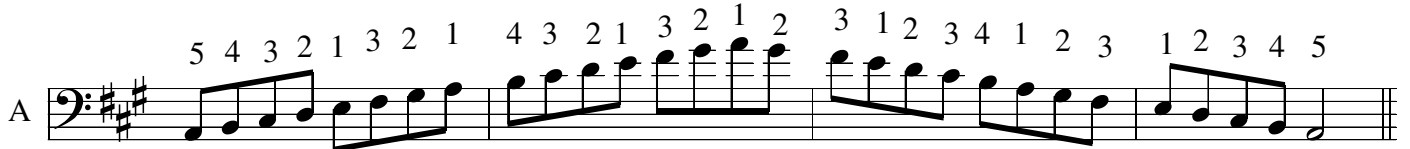
B 

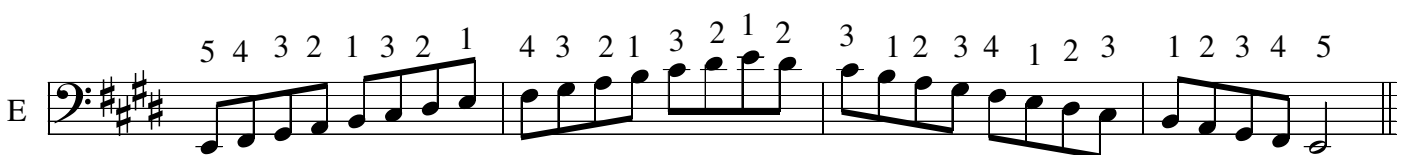
Left Hand

C 

G 

D 

A 

E 

B 

MAJOR SCALES - PART 2

(1 = Thumb)

Right Hand

F: 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

Bb: 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

Eb: 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2

Ab: 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2

Db: 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2

Gb: 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2

Left Hand

F: 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Bb: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

Eb: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

Ab: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

Db: 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

Gb: 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

MAJOR ARPEGGIOS

1=Thumb *root position*

1st inversion

2nd inversion

root position

C *1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

G *1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

D *1 3 5 2 1 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

A *1 3 5 3 1 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

E *1 3 5 3 1 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

B *1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

F# *1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

Db *2 or 1 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

Ab *1 or 2 1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 or 1 2 3 5*

Eb *1 or 2 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 or 2 1 3 5*

Bb *1 or 2 1 3 5 1 2 5 1 3 5 or 2 1 3 5*

F *1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5 1 3 5*

MAJOR ARPEGGIOS - left hand *root position*

1=Thumb *root position* *1st inversion* *2nd inversion*

The image displays 12 staves of music, each representing a major triad in the left hand. The staves are labeled with their root notes: C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, Db, Ab, Eb, Bb, and F. Each staff contains three measures of music, corresponding to the triad in root position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5 above the notes. A '1=Thumb' indicator is placed at the beginning of the first staff (C major). The notes are quarter notes, and the staves end with double bar lines.

PART 3

Having learned the major triads, you now have to learn the minor triads. But that just means altering one note in each of them - the third. To be more precise, the major 3rd is lowered by a semitone to form a minor 3rd. There are just 3 semitones between the root-note and the minor 3rd - C - Eb, for instance is made up of these semitone: C-C#, C#-D, D-Eb.

Again you can find all the notes by playing a minor scale, picking out the 1st, (minor) 3rd, and the 5th. Remember that a minor triad, as well as every other minor chord has a small **m** or the abbreviations **mi** or **min** after the name of the root-note.

There are 6 minor triads Practice them as you did for the major triads.

The first 3 of these use only white notes

root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion

The first three minor triads are Dm, Em, and Am. Each is shown in three positions: root-position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion. The notes are written on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). For Dm, the notes are D, F, and A. For Em, the notes are E, G, and B. For Am, the notes are A, C, and E. The 2nd inversion of Em shows a circled B note in the treble clef.

the next 3 have one black note in the middle in root position

The next three minor triads are Cm, Fm, and Gm. Each is shown in three positions: root-position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion. The notes are written on a grand staff. For Cm, the notes are C, Eb, and G. For Fm, the notes are F, Ab, and C. For Gm, the notes are G, Bb, and D. Arrows in the Cm diagram point to the Eb notes in the 1st and 2nd inversions. A note below the Cm diagram reads "note the position of the black note".

In a minor key signature, you won't find accidentals before the 3rds in each chord

Don't get confused between a minor 3rd and a major 3rd. If the 3rd doesn't come in the major scale starting on the root-note, it must be a minor 3rd, and vice versa.

You are probably aware of 2 minor scales. The **harmonic minor** which has a minor 3rd and a minor 6th, ie. the sixth note is a semitone lower than the major 6th that you find in a major scale. The **melodic minor** has a minor third going up and a minor 7th and minor 6th as well as a minor 3rd when coming down. There is another minor scale which is far more useful in jazz than these - the plain **minor** scale. This is identical to the ascending form of the melodic minor scale, going up and coming down. It is easy to construct. Play a major scale but substitute a minor 3rd for the major 3rd and you have it.

Returning for a moment to the major (diatonic) scale, we can build 3-note chords on every step. This is what we get.

The diagram shows a single staff of music with a treble clef. Seven triads are written on the staff, each with a label above and a Roman numeral below. The triads are: C (labeled 'tonic' above, 'I' below), Dm (labeled 'II' below), Em (labeled 'III' below), F (labeled 'IV' below, 'subdominant' below), G (labeled 'V' below, 'dominant' above), Am (labeled 'VI' below), and B° (labeled 'VII' below). The final triad is C (labeled 'I' below).

You will notice that there are a mixture of major and minor triads. Ignore for the moment the chord on the 7th step which is a diminished triad. See that there are 3 major chords (C, F and G) and 3 minor chords (Dm, Em, and Am). There are many chord sequences which use just these chords in a tune. It is customary to refer to the chords by the numeral if you are talking in general and not about just the one key. So a sequence that goes like this: I VI II V III Vi II I would mean (in the key of C) C Am Dm G Em Am Dm G C. Furthermore, the numerals could refer to much larger chords than triads.

Sometime the minor chords are described by lower case Latin numerals, giving you I ii iii IV V vi vii I.

Learn all the new chords in the usual way.

Exercises

1. | Dm Am | Cm Fm | Em Am | Gm Cm |
2. | Cm/Eb Fm | Gm Cm | Em/B Am | Fm/Ab Gm |
3. Practice the minor scales and arpeggios of Dm, Am, Em, Cm, Fm, Gm

PART 4

The other six minor triads are shown below.

The first 3 have 2 black notes with a white note in the middle in root position

root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion *root-position 1st inversion 2nd inversion*

The image shows three rows of musical notation, each representing a different minor triad. Each row contains six chords: the triad in root position, its first inversion, and its second inversion, shown in both treble and bass clefs. The first row is for C#m (two black notes, one white in the middle). The second row is for Abm (one black note, one white in the middle). The third row is for F#m (two black notes, one white in the middle).

this one has a white note at the bottom and 2 black notes above in root position

note the position of the black note

The image shows three chords for Bm in root position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion, in both treble and bass clefs. Arrows point to the black notes in the first inversion and second inversion chords to highlight their positions.

this one has 2 black notes with a white note at the top in root position

note the position of the white note

The image shows three chords for Bbm in root position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion, in both treble and bass clefs. Arrows point to the white notes in the first inversion and second inversion chords to highlight their positions.

this one is made up of just black notes

The image shows three chords for Ebm in root position, 1st inversion, and 2nd inversion, in both treble and bass clefs.

Sometimes, C# is written as Db, and F# as Gb

Don't be put off by how the chords look on paper. Memorise them how they look on the piano.

You have now come across all the major and minor triads. Spend some time in playing them over and seeing what you can do with them.

You will notice that the sound of a major chord and that of a minor chord are very different. Sometimes it is said that a major chord sounds happy and a minor chord sounds sad, but these need not be the case. Pieces of music are usually made up of lots of different chords, some major and some minor so the overall emotion you get from hearing it is much more subtle. A tune that uses only major chords can sound rather superficial, whereas a tune

using only minor chords can become unbearable after a while. So it is important to learn both major and minor.

Exercises

1. | F#m Bm | Bbm Ebm | Abm Dbm | Ebm |
2. | Cm Ebm | Gbm Am | Dbm Em | Gm Bbm | Dm Fm | Abm Bm |
3. | Cm/G Dbm/Ab | Dm/A Ebm/Bb | Em/B Fm/C |
| F#m/C# Gm/D | G#m/ D# Am/ E | Bbm/F Bm/F# | Cm/Eb |
4. Practice the minor scales and arpeggios of Dbm(C#m), Ebm(D#m), F#m (Gbm), G#m(Abm), Bbm(A#m) and Bm(Cbm)

MINOR SCALES - PART 1

(ascending form of melodic minor used for going up and down)

(1 = Thumb)

Note: same fingering as major scales

Cm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Gm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Dm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Am

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Em

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Bm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Left Hand

Cm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Gm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Dm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Am

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Em

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Bm

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

MINOR SCALES - PART 2

(1 = Thumb)

Fm

1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1

Bbm

2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2

Ebm

2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2

G#m

2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 3 2
=G =G =G
(× means double sharp)

C#m

2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2

F#m

2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2

Left Hand

Fm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Bbm

2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2

Ebm

2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2

G#m

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3
=G =G

C#m

3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3

F#m

4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

MINOR ARPEGGIOS

1=Thumb *root position* *1st inversion* *2nd inversion* *root position*

The image displays 12 rows of musical notation, each representing a different minor chord. Each row contains four measures of music, corresponding to the four positions listed in the header: root position, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion, and root position. The chords are: Cm, Gm, Dm, Am, Em, Bm, F#m, C#m, G#m, Ebm, Bbm, and Fm. Each note is accompanied by a number (1-5) indicating the finger to use. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) for all chords.

MINOR ARPEGGIOS

1=Thumb

root position *1st inversion* *2nd inversion* *root position*

Cm Gm Dm Am Em Bm F#m C#m G#m Ebm Bbm Fm

DOMINANT SEVENTHS

Dominant seventh chords occur a lot in jazz. Why are they called dominant? Because in classical music they are to be found built on the 5th degree of the scale - the note called the dominant.

A musical staff in treble clef showing a C major scale. The notes are C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. The G note is marked with a 'G7' above it. Below the staff, the word 'Tonic' is written under the C notes, 'Dominant' under the G note, and 'Tonic' under the final C note.

In its simplest form, this is a four-note chord. We have already seen that you can build triads on each step of the scale. On the dominant that will give us a major chord. To turn it into a dominant seventh we must add the note a third above the fifth, in fact the seventh (counting from the root-note of the chord).

In the example above, all the notes of the dominant 7th occur within the key. Therefore you can say that G7 belongs to the key of C.

You will notice that the seventh note of the chord is a tone (2 semitones) below the octave. It is easy then to construct dominant sevenths on any note. First you start with a major triad and then add to it a seventh (the note a tone below the octave). In the diagram below you will see simple dominant sevenths on every note.

Four staves of musical notation showing dominant seventh chords on every note of the C major scale. The first staff shows chords on C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, and C# in the treble clef. The second staff shows chords on F#, B, E, A, D, and G in the treble clef. The third staff shows chords on C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, and C# in the bass clef. The fourth staff shows chords on F#, B, E, A, D, and G in the bass clef.

You will come across enharmonic equivalents of some of these chords. G#7 instead of Ab7, Gb7 instead of F#7, and Db7 instead of C#7. More rarely

you may also come across A#7 for Bb7, D#7 for Eb7, Cb7 for B7 and Fb7 for E7. Don't be phased by this - the important thing is how the chord sounds, not how it looks.

Just as G7 belongs to the key of C, C7 belongs to the key of F, F7 belongs to the key of Bb and so on. That is because the dominant seventh is built on the fifth degree of the scale

C is the fifth note of the major (and minor) scale of F, and F is the fifth note of the scale of Bb, etc. What's more, all the notes of the dominant sevenths are to be found in the key signatures of the note a (perfect) fifth below.

What stems from this, is that if you want to smoothly **modulate** to a new key you can easily do so by playing the dominant seventh of the new key followed by the new tonic chord.

Notice the way that a dominant seventh is represented - the name of the root-note followed by a 7. You know that it has to have a major third, otherwise the letter m would follow the name of the note. Don't be put off by how the chords look on paper - it's the sound that matters. Remember them by how they look on the piano.

The notes of a dominant seventh chord can be inverted just like triads can.

<i>root position</i>	<i>1st inversion</i>	<i>2nd inversion</i>	<i>3rd inversion</i>
C ⁷	C ⁷ / E	C ⁷ / G	C ⁷ / B ^b

As you can see there are three inversions. See how the interval of a tone (major second) comes at the top in the first inversion, in the middle in the second inversion and at the bottom in the third inversion.

In classical music, the use of the dominant seventh was rather limited to being found on the fifth degree of the scale. In modern music however you can find dominant sevenths on any note of the chromatic scale. Strictly speaking they can be regarded as being temporary modulations lasting maybe only a few beats or even a single beat or the seventh note may be added to give a bit of colour to the chord. A proper modulation is easily spotted as the chords that follow will stay in a new key for a while.

The chords given above are in what is called **close position or close voicing**, ie. the notes are in order as they appear on the keyboard. You can spread the notes out using just the given notes to give wider chords and you can double some of the notes. This also applies to all the chords you will come across.

Exercises

1. | C7 B7 | Bb7 A7 | Ab7 G7 | Gb7 F7 | E7 Eb7 | D7 Db7 | C7 |
2. |C7 Eb7 | Gb7 A7 | Bb7 Db7 | E7 G7 | Ab7 B7 | D7 F7 |
3. | C7 F7 | Bb7 Eb7 | Ab7 Db7 | F#7 B7 | E7 A7 | D7 G7 |
4. Practice dominant sevenths and their inversions (both hands).
5. Practice the scales and arpeggios you find most difficult.

MINOR SEVENTHS

If instead of adding the seventh to a major triad to produce a dominant seventh we add it to a minor triad, we end up with a different category of chord - a minor seventh. Minor means it has a minor third, seventh means the minor seventh note (a minor seventh interval from the root-note). Going back to a C major scale, we see there are 3 minor seventh chords which fit within the key.

The image shows a treble clef staff with three chords: Dm7, Em7, and Am7. Below the staff, the fingerings are indicated as II, III, and VI respectively. The Dm7 chord is shown with notes D, F, A, and C. The Em7 chord is shown with notes E, G, B, and D. The Am7 chord is shown with notes A, C, E, and G.

Remember that the (minor) seventh note is a tone (2 semitones) below the octave from the root-note. *Don't get confused between the minor seventh chord and the interval of a minor seventh.*

Like the dominant seventh, the minor seventh also has 3 inversions:

The image shows four chords on a treble clef staff, each with its name and inversion written above it. The root-position is Dm7. The 1st inversion is Dm7/F. The 2nd inversion is Dm7/A. The 3rd inversion is Dm7/C. The notes for each inversion are: root-position (D, F, A, C), 1st inversion (F, A, C, D), 2nd inversion (A, C, D, F), and 3rd inversion (C, D, F, A).

:Like the inversions of a dominant seventh, the interval of a major 2nd occurs at the top in the first inversion, in the middle in the second inversion and at the bottom in the third inversion. Recognising how this looks on a piano will help you recognise a chord.

The full 12 minor sevenths are shown below.

The image displays four musical staves, each containing six minor seventh chords. The first and third staves are in treble clef, while the second and fourth are in bass clef. The chords are arranged in a chromatic sequence across the staves.

Sometimes you will find the enharmonic equivalents of some of these chords - Dbm7 instead of C#m7, Gbm7 instead of F#m7, G#m7 instead of Abm7 but the actual notes are the same.

A minor seventh can be found on any note of the chromatic scale but as long as you remember how it is formed that should not worry you.

Minor sevenths often precede dominant sevenths in a sequence, eg. | Dm7 G7 | C | This is called a II V I progression or 251 because the chords are built on the II V and I steps of the scale.

Exercises

1. | Cm7 Dm7 | Em7 F#m7 | Abm7 Bbm7 | Cm7 |
2. | Dbm7 Ebm7 | Fm7 Gm7 | Am7 Bm7 | Dbm7 |
3. Practice minor sevenths - chords, arpeggios and inversions.
4. Practice any major or minor scales you still find difficult - slowly at first.

MAJOR SEVENTHS AND MAJOR SIXTHS

To enrich a triad you can add certain notes to it.

For a major triad, you can add a major seventh, ie. the note a major seventh from the root-note which equals a semitone from the octave. This chord is known as a major seventh, written as, for example, Cmaj, Cmaj7 or C^Δ.

If you build 4-note chords on a major scale, you will get a major seventh on the tonic and sub-dominant.

Musical notation showing major seventh chords on the tonic and sub-dominant of a C major scale. The first staff shows the C major scale with major seventh chords (C^Δ, F^Δ, C^Δ) on the tonic (I) and sub-dominant (IV) positions. The second staff shows the Roman numerals I, IV, and I.

Major sevenths can be found on any chromatic note - here they are:

Musical notation showing major seventh chords on all chromatic notes of the C major scale. The first staff shows the C major scale with major seventh chords (C^Δ, F^Δ, B^{bΔ}, E^{bΔ}, A^{bΔ}, D^{bΔ}) on the tonic (I) and sub-dominant (IV) positions. The second staff shows the Roman numerals I, IV, and I. The third staff shows the C major scale with major seventh chords (G^{bΔ}, B^Δ, E^Δ, A^Δ, D^Δ, G^Δ) on the tonic (I) and sub-dominant (IV) positions. The fourth staff shows the Roman numerals I, IV, and I.

A major sixth chord can also be constructed by adding the major sixth note of the major scale to a major triad. This is written as, for example, C6

The image shows six major sixth chords arranged in two rows of three. The first row contains C⁶, F⁶, B^{b6}, E^{b6}, A^{b6}, and D^{b6} in treble clef. The second row contains G^{b6}, B⁶, E⁶, A⁶, D⁶, and G⁶ in treble clef. The third row contains C⁶, F⁶, B^{b6}, E^{b6}, A^{b6}, and D^{b6} in bass clef. The fourth row contains G^{b6}, B⁶, E⁶, A⁶, D⁶, and G⁶ in bass clef. Each chord is represented by a four-note stack on a five-line staff.

As with other chords, you will come across enharmonic equivalents of some of these chords.

Like other 4-note chords, major sevenths and major sixth chords can be inverted..

root position 1st inversion 2nd inversion 3rd inversion
 C^Δ

The image shows two musical staves. The first staff displays four chords in treble clef, representing the root position of C major seventh (C^Δ) in its four inversions: root position, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion, and 3rd inversion. The second staff displays four chords in treble clef, representing the root position of C major sixth (C⁶) in its four inversions: root position, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion, and 3rd inversion.

Note that the major second interval is in a different place in the two sets of chords.

Exercises

1. | Cmaj7 Bmaj7 | Bbmaj7 Amaj7 | Abmaj7 Gmaj7 | Gbmaj7 Fmaj7 |
 | Emaj7 Ebmaj7 | Dmaj7 Dbmaj7 | Cmaj7 |

(Cmaj7 is another way of writing C^Δ)

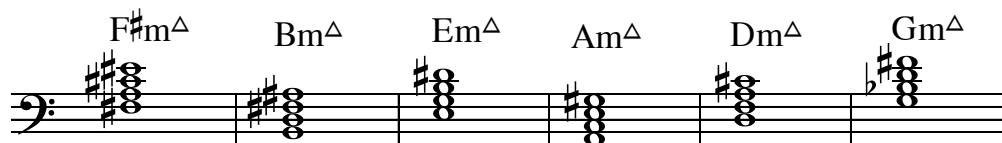
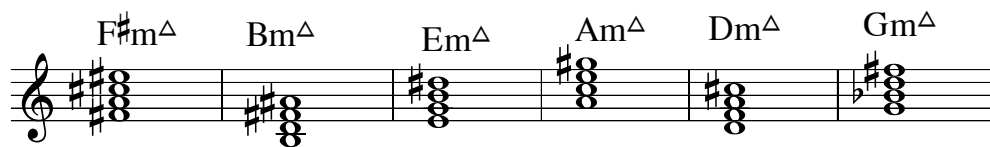
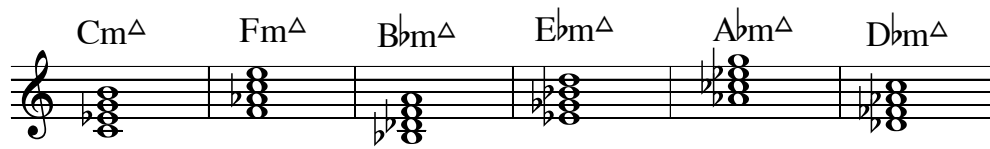
2. | C6 Db6 | D6 Eb6 | E6 F6 | F#6 G6 | Ab6 A6 | Bb6 B6 | C 6 |

3. Practice all major seventh and major sixth chords and some scales.

MINOR MAJOR SEVENTHS AND MINOR SIXTHS

To enrich a minor triad you can also add certain notes to it.

For a minor triad, you can add a major seventh which equals a semitone from the octave. This chord is known as a minor major seventh, written as, for example, Cm maj, Cm maj7 or Cm Δ .



Minor major 7ths are not too common, but minor sixths are often found. A minor sixth is constructed by adding the major sixth note of the major scale to a minor triad, written, for example as Cm6

A major sixth chord can also be constructed by adding the major sixth note of the major scale to a major triad. This is written as, for example, C6

Cm⁶ Fm⁶ B \flat m⁶ E \flat m⁶ A \flat m⁶ D \flat m⁶

F \sharp m⁶ Bm⁶ Em⁶ Am⁶ Dm⁶ Gm⁶

Cm⁶ Fm⁶ B \flat m⁶ E \flat m⁶ A \flat m⁶ D \flat m⁶

F \sharp m⁶ Bm⁶ Em⁶ Am⁶ Dm⁶ Gm⁶

As with other chords, you will come across enharmonic equivalents of some of these chords.

Minor major sevenths and minor sixths can be inverted like other chords.

<i>root position</i>	<i>1st inversion</i>	<i>2nd inversion</i>	<i>3rd inversion</i>
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Cm^Δ

Cm⁶

Note that the major second interval is in a different place in the two sets of chords.

Exercises

1. | Cmmaj7 B \flat mmaj7 | A \flat mmaj7 G \flat mmaj7 | Emmaj7 Dmmaj7 | Cmmaj7 |
2. | Bmmaj7 Ammaj7 | Gmmaj7 Fmmaj7 | E \flat mmaj7 D \flat mmaj7 | Bmmaj7 |
3. | Cm6 Fm6 | B \flat m6 E \flat m6 | A \flat m6 D \flat m6 | F \sharp m6 Bm6 | Em6 Am6 |
| Dm6 Gm6 | Cm6 |
4. Practice the first 6 harmonic minor scales (remember that the scale has a lowered sixth (a minor sixth)).

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES - PART 1

This is the same as the minor scale but with a lowered sixth degree

(1 = Thumb)

Cm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Gm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Dm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Am

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Em

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Bm

1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

Left Hand

Cm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Gm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Dm

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Am

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Em

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 5

Bm

4 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

HARMONIC MINOR SCALES - PART 2

(1 = Thumb)

Fm

Bbm

Ebm

G#m

C#m

F#m

Left Hand

Fm

Bbm

Ebm

G#m

C#m

F#m

(* means double sharp, ♭ means double flat)

DIMINISHED AND HALF-DIMINISHED CHORDS

The last 2 categories of chords are the diminished and half-diminished. You will remember that a 3-note chord built on a 7th step of a major scale (the leading note) is a diminished triad. By adding two different notes to this we end up with two quite different chords.

Let's deal first with the **half-diminished chord**. I have no idea why it is called this but it seems to have stuck. It can also be thought of as being a minor seventh chord with a flattened 5th. The chord is written either as, for example, Bm7-5 or as B^ø. I personally prefer the circle with the line through it as it is shorter and doesn't take as much room to write or as much time to work out what it is. But the former Bm7-5 is more self-explanatory.

If we go back to the minor seventh chords, what we need to do it to lower the 5th note in the chord by a semitone to produce a flattened fifth. The full list of all 12 chords is shown below:

The image displays 12 half-diminished chords in root position, arranged in four staves. The first staff contains C^ø, F^ø, B^b^ø, D[#]^ø, G[#]^ø, and C[#]^ø. The second staff contains F[#]^ø, B^ø, E^ø, A^ø, D^ø, and G^ø. The third staff contains C^ø, F^ø, B^b^ø, D[#]^ø, A^b^ø, and C[#]^ø. The fourth staff contains F[#]^ø, B^ø, E^ø, A^ø, D^ø, and G^ø. Each chord is represented by a treble or bass clef staff with a circle and a slash through it, and the notes are shown as black dots on the staff lines.

To avoid double-flats and double-sharps I've used enharmonic versions in places

Don't be put off by all the flats and sharps. Look and see what they look like on the piano.

The half-diminished can be inverted to give these chords;

The image shows the B^ø chord in four positions: root position, 1st inversion, 2nd inversion, and 3rd inversion. The root position is B^ø (B, D, F, A). The 1st inversion is D^ø (D, F, A, B). The 2nd inversion is F^ø (F, A, B, D). The 3rd inversion is A^ø (A, B, D, F). Each chord is shown on a treble clef staff with a circle and a slash through it.

One of the main functions of the half-diminished is to replace the minor

seventh chord in a !! V I sequence which ends up in a minor key. In the key of Cm, the first chord will therefore be a Dm7-5 (D^ø) instead of a Dm7, the second chord will be G7 and the last chord will be a Cm chord. The reason for this is that it sounds better.

Exercises

1. | Cm7-5 Em7-5 | F#m7-5 Bbm7-5 | Bm7-5 Ebm7-5 | Fm7-5 Am7-5 |
| Bbm7-5 Dbm7-5 | Ebm7-5 Gm7-5 | Dm7-5 Abm7-5 | Gm7-5 |

(Cm7-5 is another way of writing C^ø)

2. Practice the next 6 harmonic minor scales.

DIMINISHED CHORDS

The diminished chord consists of 4 notes all a minor third apart. For example, B D F Ab. They are quite distinctive and you will soon get to recognise them. The full list of 12 diminished chords is shown below. I have spelled some of them with enharmonic notes to avoid double-flats and double-sharps. I was once taken to task for this but to my mind the important thing is to make things look as easy as possible. Unfortunately there are a lot of pedantic people in music.

The diminished chord is written either as Cdim or C^o.

Now here is a nice surprise for you. There are only really 3 of these chords. The notes are the same for C^o, Eb^o, F#^o and A^o. Similarly the notes are the same for C#^o, E^o, G^o and Bb^o, and for D^o, F^o Ab^o, and B^o. In other words, the inversions of each of the three chords is the root-position for the other chords.

The image displays 12 diminished chords in three rows of musical notation. Each row contains four chords, with their root notes labeled above the staff. The first row shows C^o, Eb^o, F#^o, and A^o. The second row shows C#^o, E^o, G^o, and Bb^o. The third row shows D^o, F^o, Ab^o, and B^o. Each chord is represented by a treble clef, a key signature, and a set of four notes on a five-line staff.

How each chord is spelled out in a piece of music depends really upon what key you are in and whether the notes are rising or falling in relation to neighbouring chords.

This concludes the 6 different types of chords: major chords (which include the major 7th and major 6th); minor chords (which include the minor major 7th and the minor 6th), minor 7ths, dominant 7ths, half-diminished and diminished chords.

Exercises

1. | Cdim C#dim | Ddim D#dim | Edim Fdim | F#dim Gdim | G#dim Adim |
| A#dim Bdim | Cdim |

(Cdim is another way of writing C^o)

2. From now on, practice a few scales and a few arpeggios every day. It will help you improve your piano technique and your fingering. Don't overdo it.

CHORD TYPES IN ALL KEYS

The chart displays chord types in all keys, organized into 11 rows. Each row represents a key and contains six chord types: major, minor, minor 7, half-diminished, diminished, and dominant 7. The keys are: C, F, Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, F#, B, E, A, D, G.

Key	Major	Minor	Minor 7	Half-Diminished	Diminished	Dominant 7
C	C	Cm	Cm7	C ^ø	C ^o	C7
F	F	Fm	Fm7	F ^ø	F ^o	F7
Bb	Bb	Bbm	Bbm7	Bb ^ø	Bb ^o	Bb7
Eb	Eb	Ebm	Ebm7	Eb ^ø	Eb ^o	Eb7
Ab	Ab	Abm	Abm7	Ab ^ø	Ab ^o	Ab7
Db	Db	Dbm	Dbm7	Db ^ø	Db ^o	Db7
F#	F#	F#m	F#m7	F# ^ø	F# ^o	F#7
B	B	Bm	Bm7	B ^ø	B ^o	B7
E	E	Em	Em7	E ^ø	E ^o	E7
A	A	Am	Am7	A ^ø	A ^o	A7
D	D	Dm	Dm7	D ^ø	D ^o	D7
G	G	Gm	Gm7	G ^ø	G ^o	G7

NINTHS

Various notes can be added to triads and four-note chords to give a richer harmony.

With one exception, these are taken from the higher extensions of chords, ie. notes which lie over 1 octave (but within 2 octaves from the root note of the chord). The notes in question are the ninth, eleventh and thirteenth.

The exception is the second which is found on the second step of the major and minor chords which can be added to major and minor triads, with or without the root-notes, as shown below. Some of the inversions sound better than others.

Without the root-note (C)

C(add2)
C2
C add D

inversions

Cm(add2)
Cm2
Cm add D

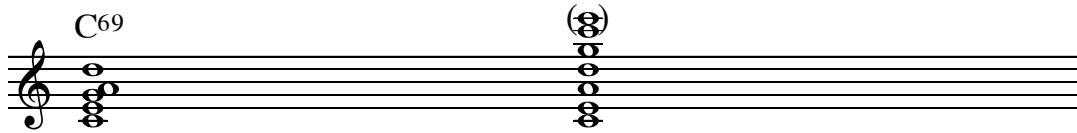
Sometimes it might be stated "omit C" or "omit root"

With the root-note (C)

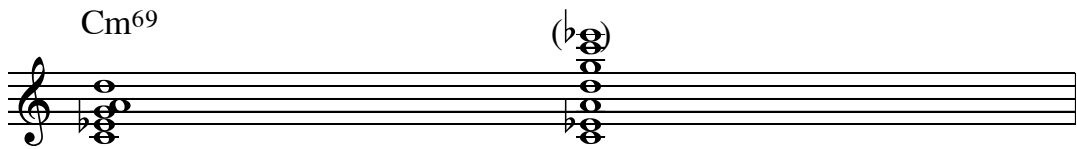
same symbol as above

inversions

When the sixth is also added to the major or minor triad, we end up with a 69 chord.



This chord can be opened up by putting the fifth (G, here) up an octave

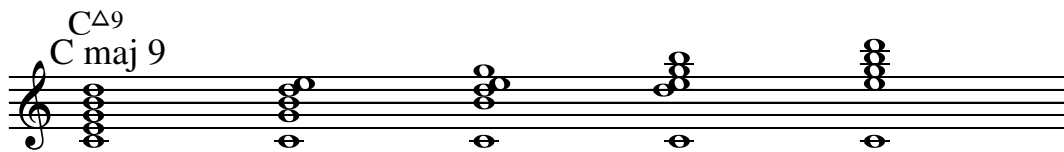


Note that in the open voicing, from the 3rd upwards the notes are arranged in fourths.

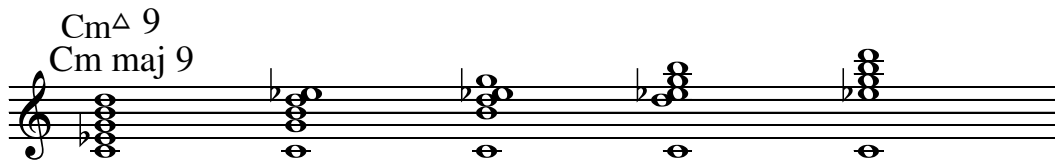
Note also that the same notes can be played as a scale by putting the 9th down an octave to form a major and minor pentatonic scale respectively

The 69 chord is often used when the melody note is the tonic (C),

A major seventh can also have a ninth added to it.

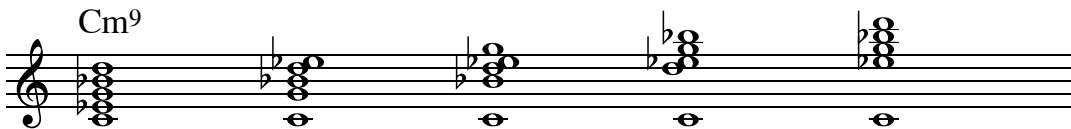


The notes above the root-note can be inverted to give the following



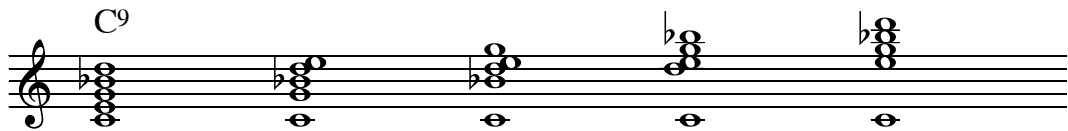
Play these chords also an octave lower

The ninth can also be added to minor seventh chords.



Play these chords also an octave lower

Usually in the chords given above the ninth is left unaltered (ie. it is the same as in the major and minor scales. This is not the case with dominant sevenths when the ninth is added. First of all, let's see the chords with unaltered ninths.



Play these chords also an octave lower

With dominant sevenths, the ninth can be unaltered or raised or sharpened by a semitone.

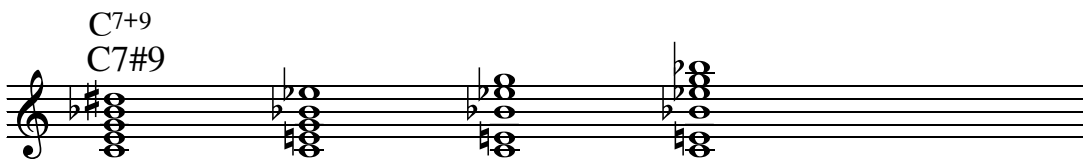
Dominant sevenths with flattened ninths



Note that if you take away the root-note you have various diminished chords
The -9 and b9 are sometimes enclosed in round brackets

Play these chords also an octave lower

Dominant sevenths with sharpened ninths



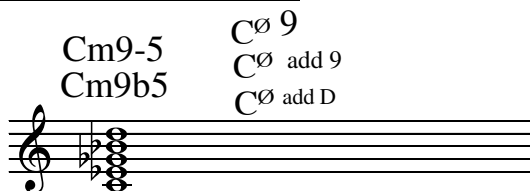
Depending on the context, the sharpened ninth may be written with a #9 (see first chord) or as a b10 (see second, third and fourth chords)

The +9 and #9 are sometimes enclosed in round brackets

Play these chords also an octave lower

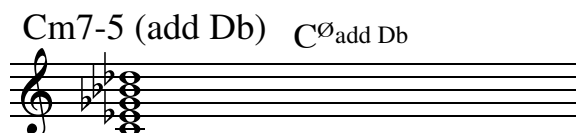
It is also possible to have a dominant seventh with both a flattened and sharpened ninth.

Half-diminished chords can also have a ninth (usually unaltered)



Note that the ninth (D) is a tone above the root-note (the octave)

A half-diminished with a flattened ninth is rarely found.



The diminished chord can also have a ninth added to it.

$C^{\circ 9}$
 C° add D C° add D, B

When the ninth is added to the diminished chord the sixth (A, here) is often replaced by the major 7th (B)

Strictly speaking I have written the chord wrongly, but it is easier to read this way.

When to use the ninth

1. When the melody note itself is the ninth or altered ninth.
2. To make a fuller chord.

Guidelines as to which form of the ninth to add

1. If the dominant seventh lies on a note not in the key, the unaltered ninth is usually the one.
2. If the dominant seventh is preceded by a half-diminished or followed by a minor chord of some sort, the altered (usually flattened) ninth sounds best.
3. If the ninth of whatever chord is part of an inner movement of voices (usually semitones) choose accordingly. Note the A going to the Ab and then to the G in this example.

4. Dominant sevenths with sharpened ninths can be used to give a bluesy sound as the #9 (which can be thought of as a flattened third) is found in the blues scale.

With all of these chords, experiment with different voicings and with different notes playing the lead.

FIFTHS, FOURTHS, ELEVENTHS AND THIRTEENTHS

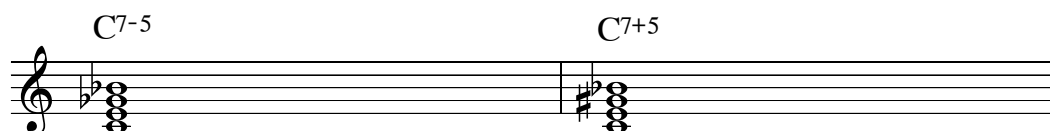
FIFTHS

In major seventh chords and dominant seventh chords, the fifth can sometimes be altered, ie raised or lowered a semitone. This only applies to these two types of chords.

Major seventh chords with altered fifths look/sound like this:



Dominant seventh chords with altered fifths look/sound like this



:

The dominant seventh with the raised fifth is sometimes called the *augmented seventh*, just as the major triad with a raised fifth is sometimes called an *augmented chord* in classical music.

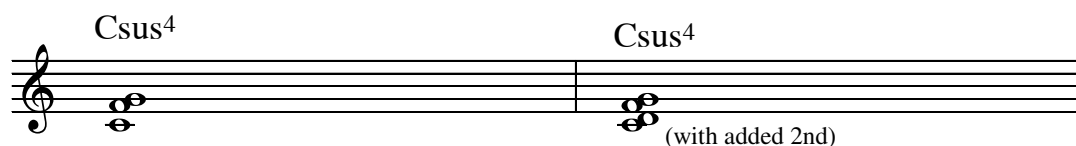
Sometimes, in both types of chord shown above, the lowered and raised fifth can both occur, but a chord with a natural fifth and an altered fifth is very rarely found except in clusters.

The use of an altered fifth will change the appropriate scale used with it, so be aware.

FOURTHS

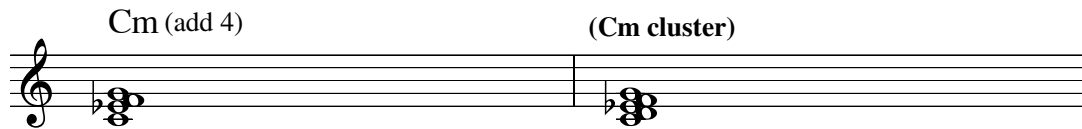
Triads in which the (perfect) fourth replaces the major or minor third are called suspended chords, abbreviated like this, C sus4 or more rarely C4.

The major second can also be used to fill out the chord if desired, but there is no need to mention this in the chord symbol. Some things are best left unmentioned!



Major triads which include a major third and a perfect fourth are extremely rare, except in clusters as the clash between the two notes is too much for delicate ears.

The perfect fourth can be added to a minor triad however without any such qualms.

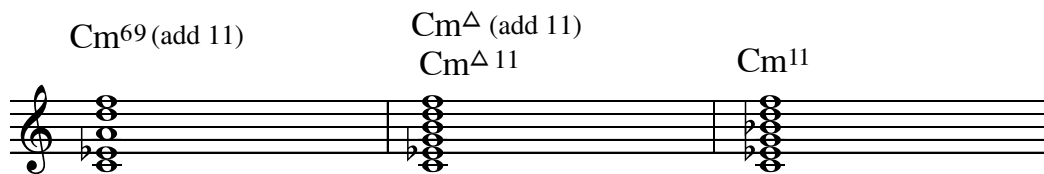


The second chord is an example of a cluster in which the distance between the notes is no larger than a major or minor second. Clusters are a perfect antidote to twee music!

ELEVENTHS

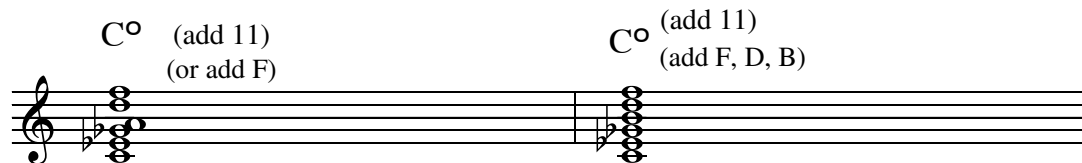
Just as the interval of a ninth can be thought of a second to make it easier, the eleventh can be thought of as a fourth in some circumstances.

The eleventh can be added to various chords, particularly minor chords.



Note that when the eleventh is the top note, the ninth is usually included below it to fill out the gap between the seventh or sixth and the eleventh.

The eleventh can also be added to diminished and half-diminished chords:

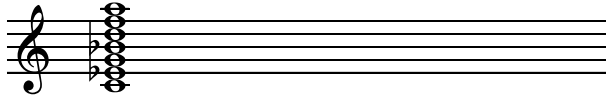


Whether you want to list all the notes added to these chords or just the eleventh is up to you.

When it comes to dominant seventh chords though the eleventh and the major third are very rarely found together as they are thought to clash. The presence of the major third also spoils the character of the eleventh chord.

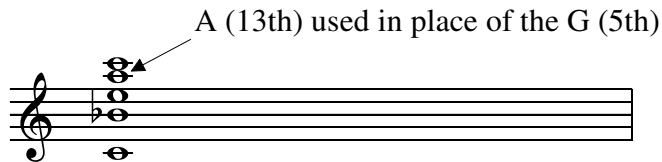
There are two solution to this. One way is to omit the third altogether. This gives a dominant seventh with a suspended 4th:

Cm¹³

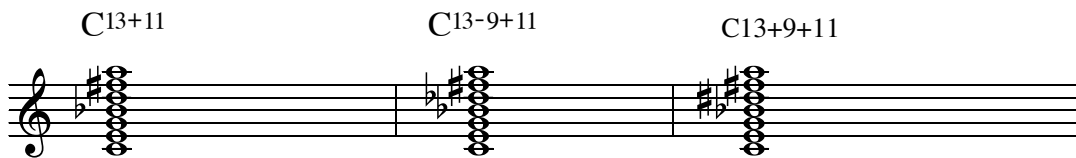


The ninth and eleventh are often used to support the thirteenth above.

The thirteenth is sometimes used as a substitute for a fifth. In fact the inclusion of a fifth in the same chord can weaken the effect that the thirteenth provides:



In dominant seventh chords, the thirteenth can be added with a natural or altered ninth and with a sharpened eleventh:



The sharpened 11th in these chords is sometimes written as -5.

Where there is a raised fifth in the chord, the thirteenth is not added.

This is getting far too complicated for me, so I'll end it here.

day 1 (all keys & scales) day 2 day 3 day 4 day 5 day 6

2s

day 7...

3s

4s

5s

6s

7s

8s

day 1 day 2...

play in all keys and all types of scale and vary tempo and dynamics

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a dotted quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. The word *sim* is written above the staff. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a quintuplet of sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, 6/8 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a quintuplet of sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a quintuplet of sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

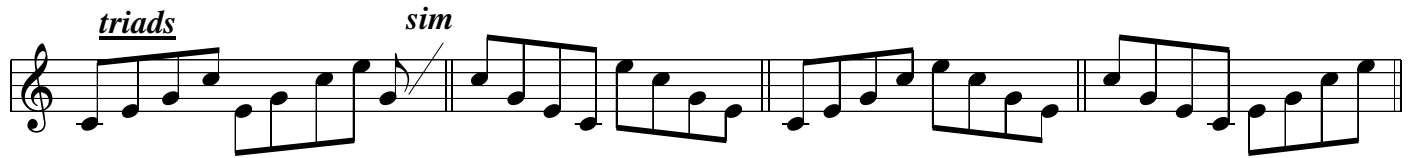
Musical staff 7: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. The word *sim* is written above the staff. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 8: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

Musical staff 9: Treble clef, 4/4 time signature. Contains a quarter note, an eighth note, and a quarter note. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a triplet of eighth notes. A slur covers a quintuplet of sixteenth notes. The staff ends with a double bar line.

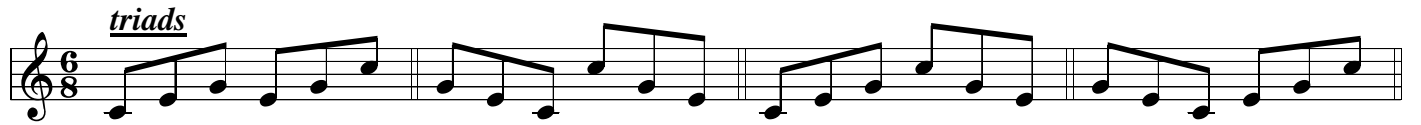
play in all keys, major, minor, augmented and diminished

triads *sim*



Musical notation for triads exercise 1, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a triad. The first measure is marked with a 'sim' (simile) hairpin.

triads



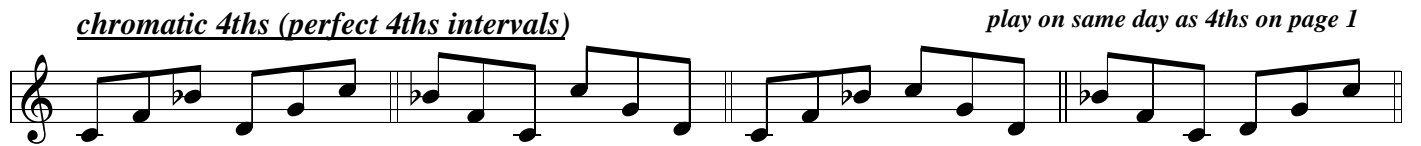
Musical notation for triads exercise 2, featuring a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a triad.

diatonic 4ths (4ths within the key)



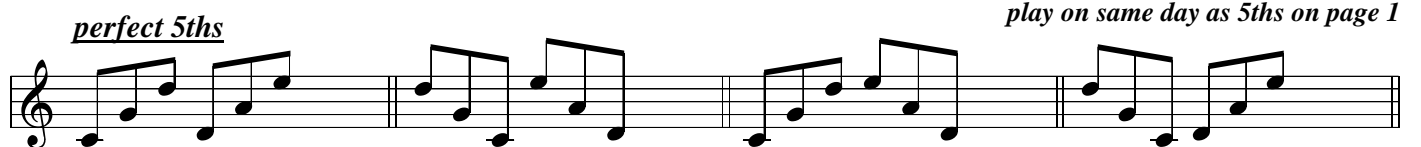
Musical notation for diatonic 4ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a diatonic fourth interval.

chromatic 4ths (perfect 4ths intervals) *play on same day as 4ths on page 1*



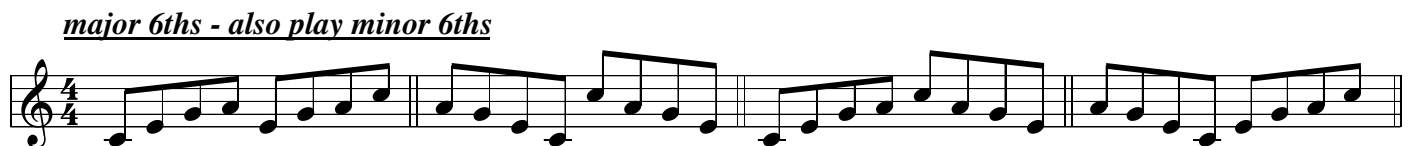
Musical notation for chromatic 4ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a chromatic fourth interval. A note in the second measure is marked with a flat.

perfect 5ths *play on same day as 5ths on page 1*



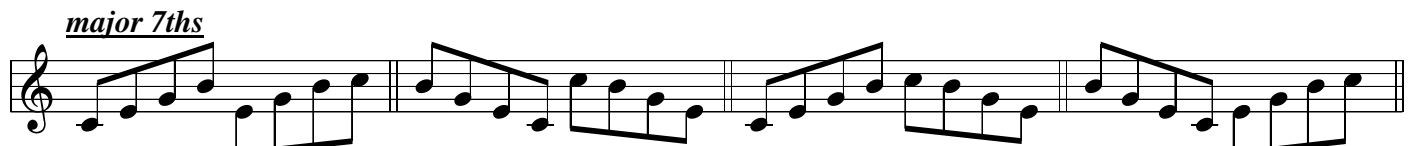
Musical notation for perfect 5ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a perfect fifth interval.

major 6ths - also play minor 6ths



Musical notation for major 6ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a major sixth interval.

major 7ths



Musical notation for major 7ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a major seventh interval.

major minor 7ths



Musical notation for major minor 7ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a major seventh interval.

minor 7ths



Musical notation for minor 7ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a minor seventh interval.

dominant 7ths



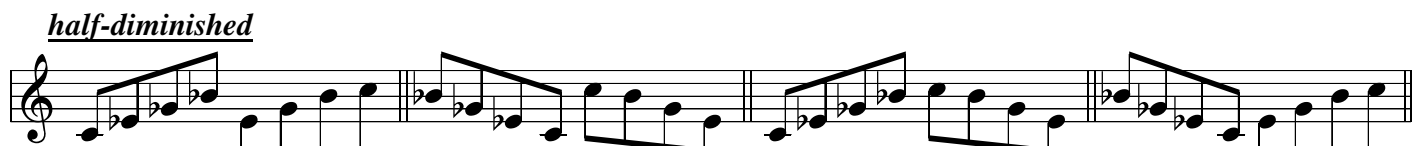
Musical notation for dominant 7ths exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a dominant seventh interval.

diminished



Musical notation for diminished exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a diminished seventh interval.

half-diminished



Musical notation for half-diminished exercise, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The exercise consists of four measures of music, each containing a half-diminished seventh interval.