

Root-Position Triad Basics -

A **triad** is a chord composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The lowest note is called the **root**.

The note a third above the root is called the **third**.

The note a fifth above the root is called the **fifth**.



A triad in which the root is the lowest note is called a **root-position triad**.

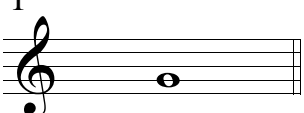
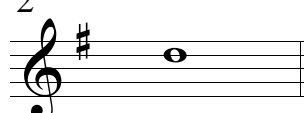
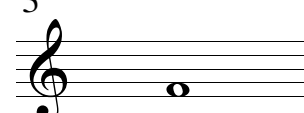

Close position indicates containment of all chord pitches within the smallest possible interval.

Diatonic indicates confinement to the pitches of the prevailing key without chromatic alteration.

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close root-position triads**.

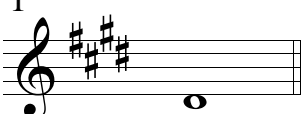
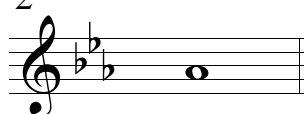
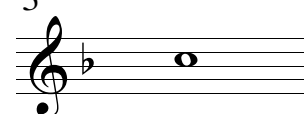
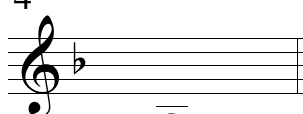
1. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a third above each root.

1 	2 	3 	4 
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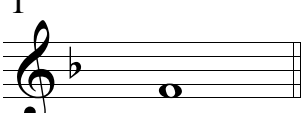

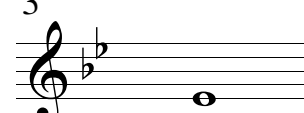

2. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a fifth above each root.

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

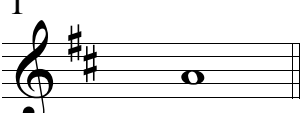
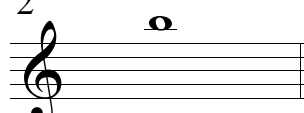


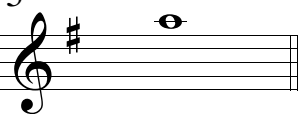

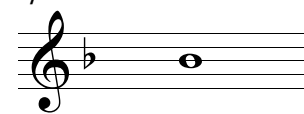
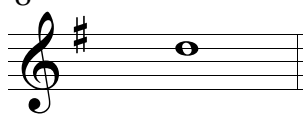
3. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw the third and fifth above each root to create **close** root-position triads.

1 	2 	3 	4 
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4. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create **close** root-position triads.

1  root	2  fifth	3  root	4  third
5  fifth	6  third	7  fifth	8  third

Root-Position Triad Basics -

A **triad**, in its elemental form, is a chord composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The lowest note is called the **root**.

The note a third above the root is called the **third**.

The note a fifth above the root is called the **fifth**.



A triad in which the root is the lowest note is called a **root-position triad**.

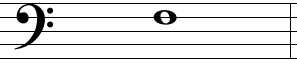

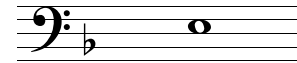
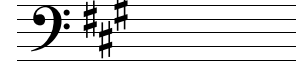
Close position indicates containment of all chord pitches within the smallest possible interval.

Diatonic indicates confinement to the pitches of the prevailing key without chromatic alteration.

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close root-position triads**.

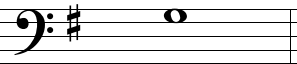
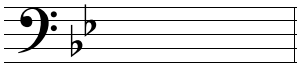
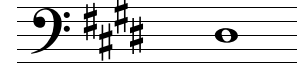

1. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a third above each root.

1	2	3	4
			


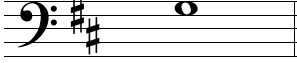
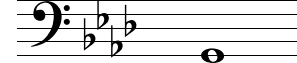
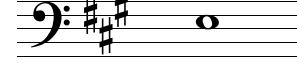
2. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a fifth above each root.

1	2	3	4
			

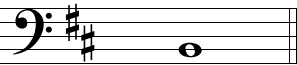
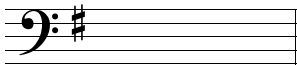
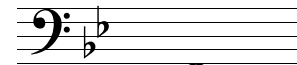
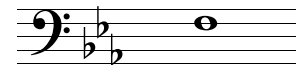


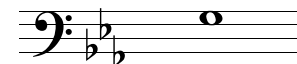

3. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw the third and fifth above each root to create **close** root-position triads.

1	2	3	4
			

4. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create **close** root-position triads.

1	2	3	4
			
root	fifth	root	third
5	6	7	8
			
fifth	third	fifth	third

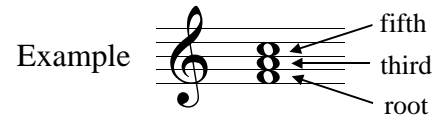
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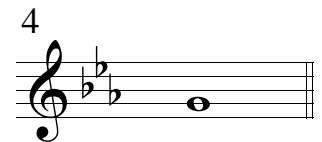
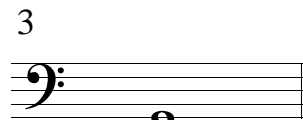
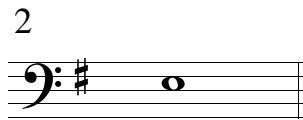
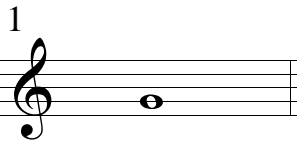
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Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close root-position triads**.

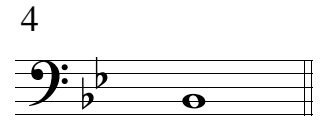
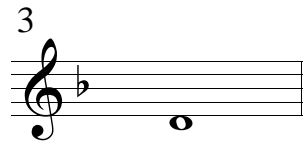
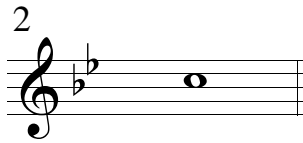
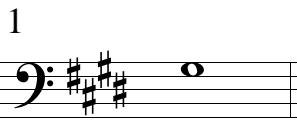
1. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a third above each root.



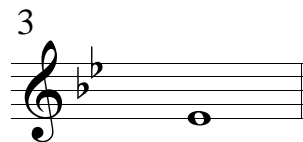
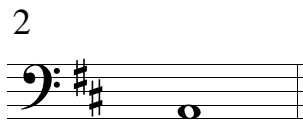
2. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw a note a fifth above each root.



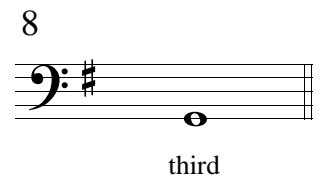
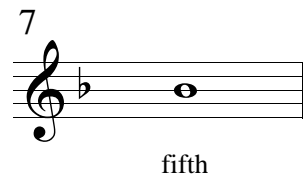
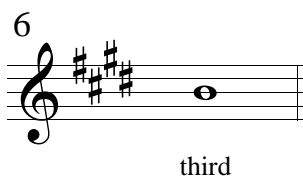
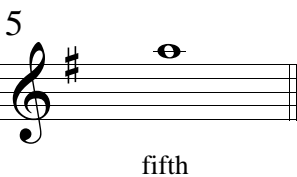
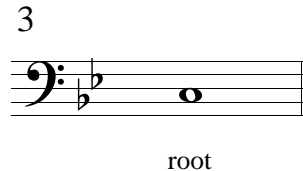
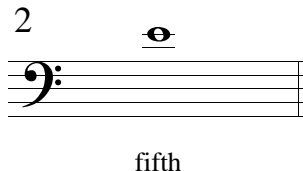
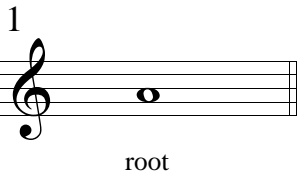
3. Each of the notes below is the root of a triad.

Draw the third and fifth above each root to create **close** root-position triads.



4. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create **close** root-position triads.



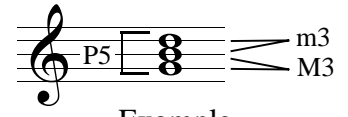
Close Root-Position Major Triads I -

A root-position **major triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a minor third (m3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (P5).



Example

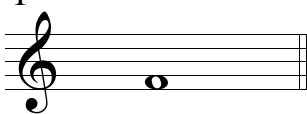
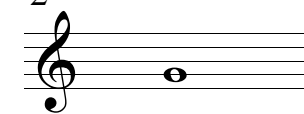
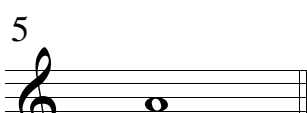
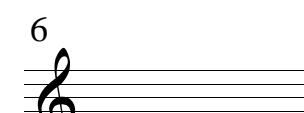


Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position major triads**.

1. Create close root-position major triads using the provided notes as roots.

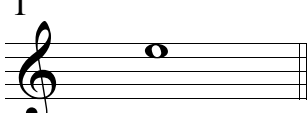
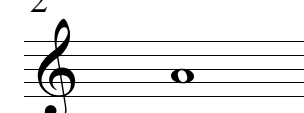
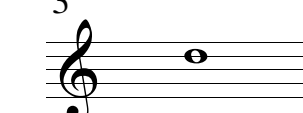

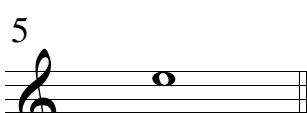
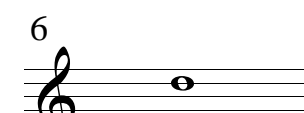
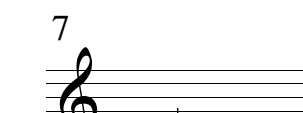

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a m3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

1  third	2  third	3  fifth	4  root
5  fifth	6  third	7  root	8  fifth

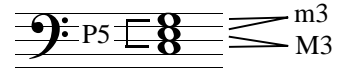
Close Root-Position Major Triads I - bass clef

A root-position **major triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a minor third (m3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (P5).



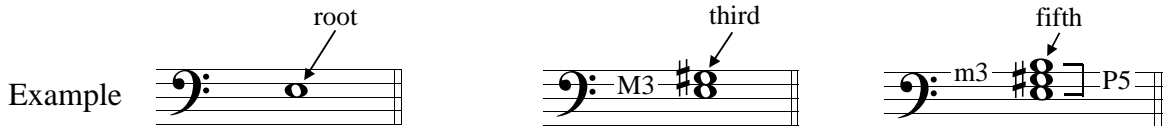
Example

Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position major triads**.

1. Create close root-position major triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a m3 above the third).



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

1	2	3	4
fifth	root	third	fifth
5	6	7	8
third	fifth	fifth	third

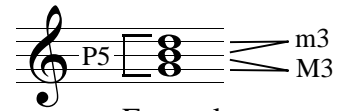
Close Root-Position Major Triads I -

A root-position **major triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a minor third (m3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (P5).



Example

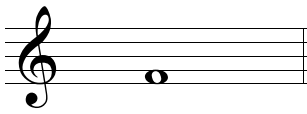
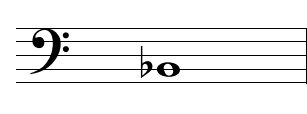
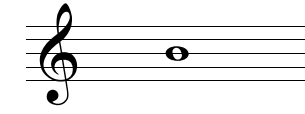
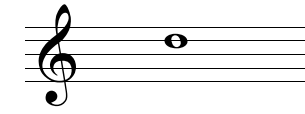
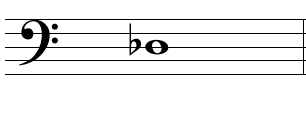
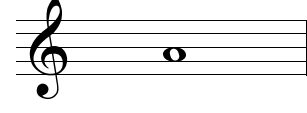
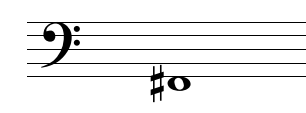
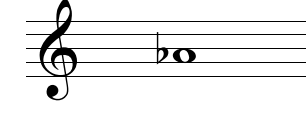
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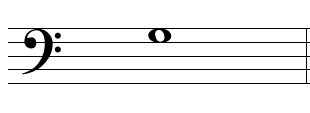
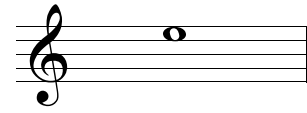
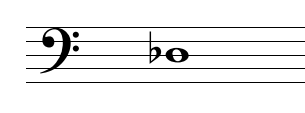
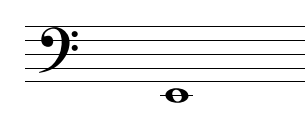
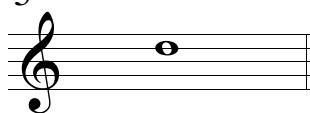
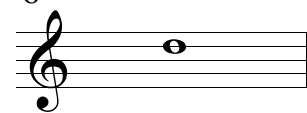
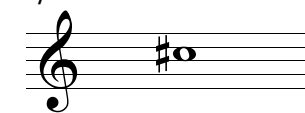
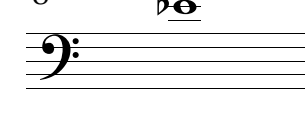
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a m3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

1  third	2  third	3  fifth	4  root
5  fifth	6  third	7  root	8  fifth

Close Root-Position Major Triads II -

Create close root-position major triads using the provided notes as roots.

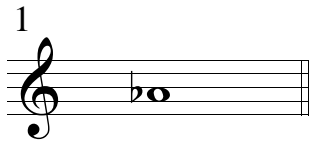
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a m3 above the third).

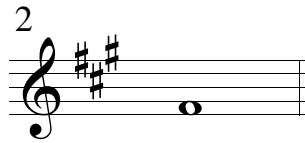
Example



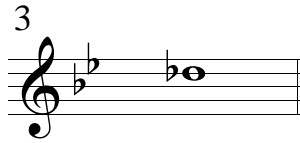
1



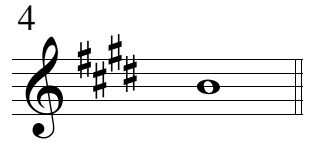
2



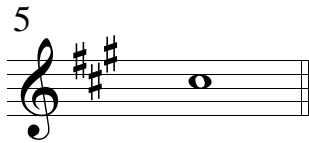
3



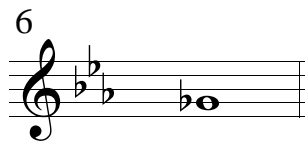
4



5



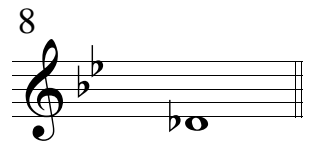
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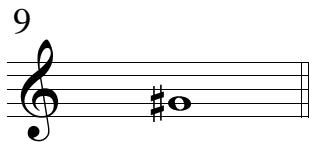
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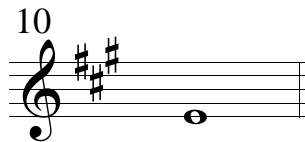
8



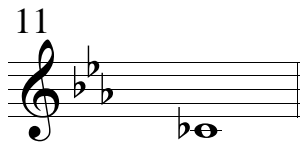
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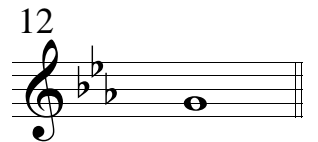
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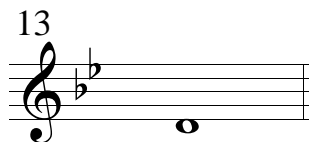
11



12



13



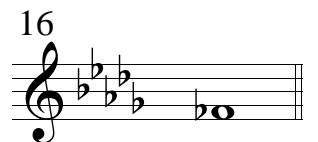
14



15



16



Close Root-Position Major Triads II - basso

Create close root-position major triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a m3 above the third).

Example

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

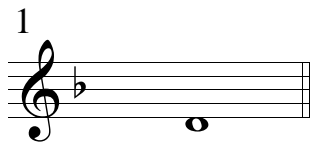
Close Root-Position Major Triads II -

Create close root-position major triads using the provided notes as roots.

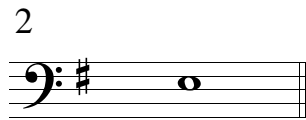
Example



1



2



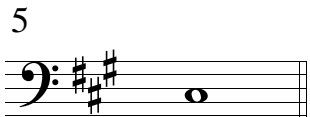
3



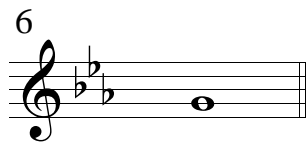
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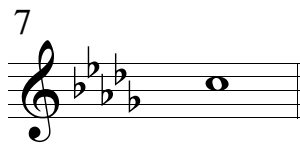
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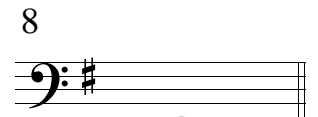
6



7



8



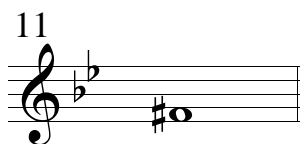
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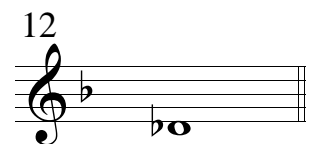
10



11



12



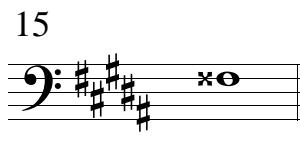
13



14



15



16

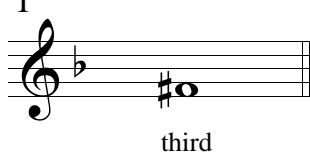
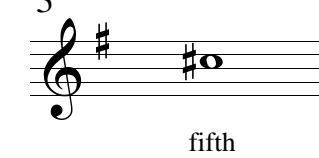

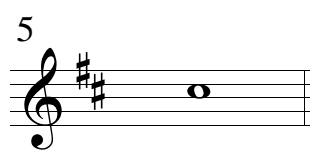
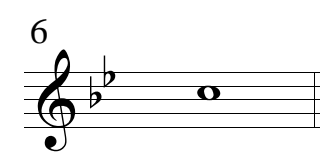
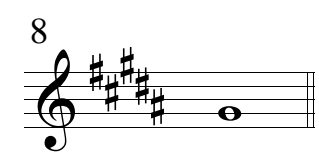
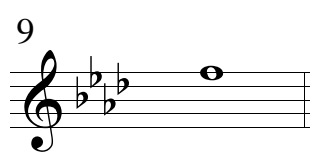
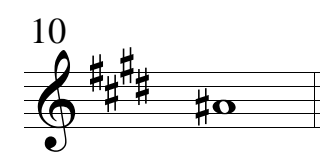
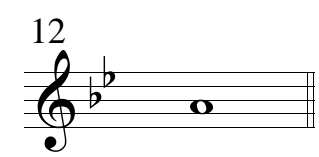
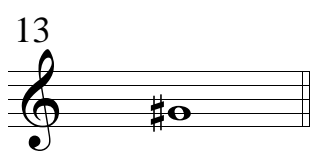

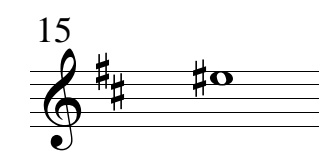
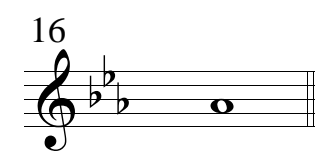


Close Root-Position Major Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

Example



<p>1</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>third</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>third</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>11</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>12</p>  <p>root</p>
<p>13</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>14</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>15</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>16</p>  <p>third</p>

Close Root-Position Major Triads III - bass

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

Example

<p>1</p> <p>third</p>	<p>2</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>3</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>4</p> <p>third</p>
<p>5</p> <p>root</p>	<p>6</p> <p>third</p>	<p>7</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>8</p> <p>third</p>
<p>9</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>10</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>11</p> <p>third</p>	<p>12</p> <p>root</p>
<p>13</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>14</p> <p>root</p>	<p>15</p> <p>third</p>	<p>16</p> <p>third</p>

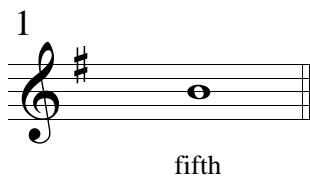
Close Root-Position Major Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position major triads.

Example

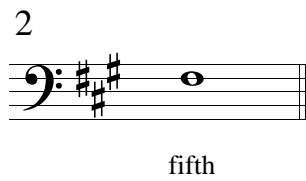


1



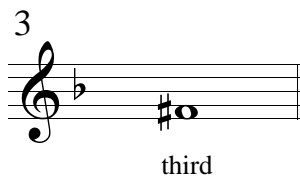
fifth

2



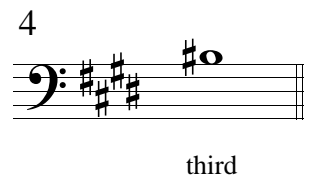
fifth

3



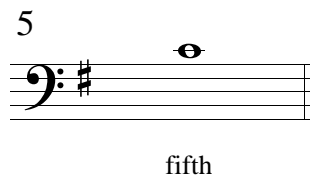
third

4



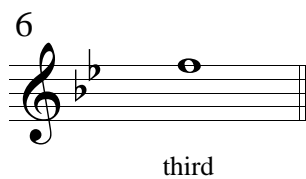
third

5



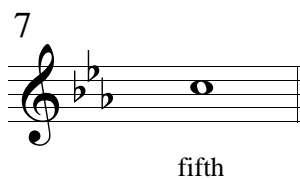
fifth

6



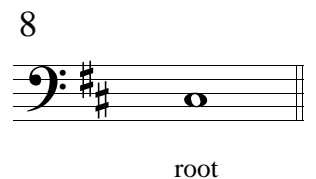
third

7



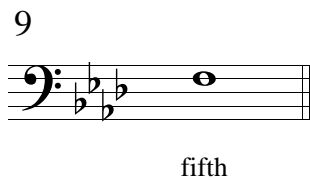
fifth

8



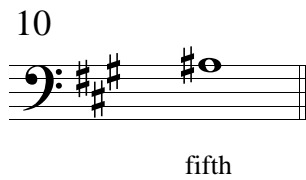
root

9



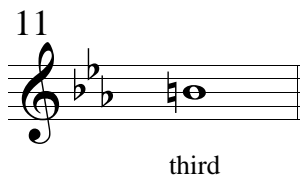
fifth

10



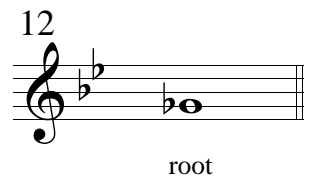
fifth

11



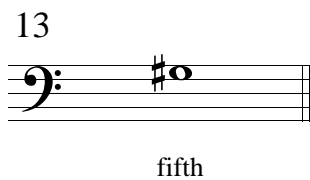
third

12



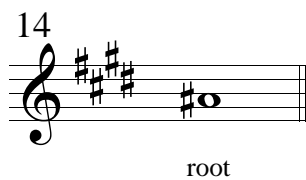
root

13




fifth

14



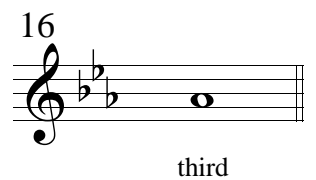
root

15



third

16



third

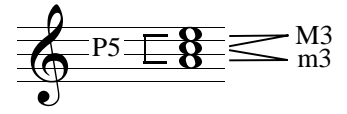
Close Root-Position Minor Triads I -

A root-position **minor triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a major third (**M3**).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (**P5**).



Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position minor triads**.

1. Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

Example

1 	2 	3 	4
5 	6 	7 	8

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position minor triads.

1 third	2 root	3 fifth	4 root
5 fifth	6 third	7 root	8 fifth

Close Root-Position Minor Triads I

A root-position **minor triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a major third (**M3**).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (**P5**).



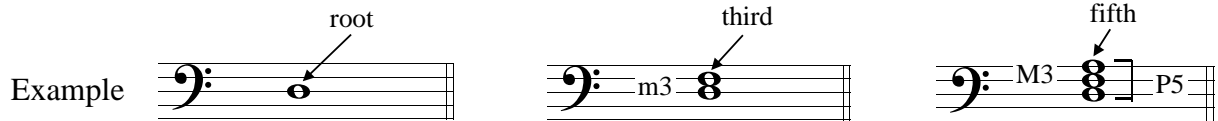
Example







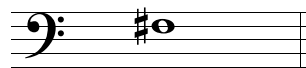
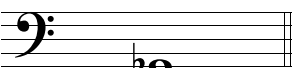
Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position minor triads**.

1. Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.


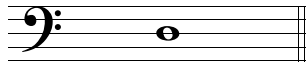


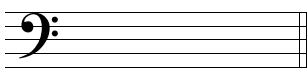

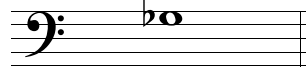
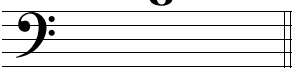
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position minor triads.

1  root	2  third	3  fifth	4  third
5  fifth	6  third	7  third	8  fifth

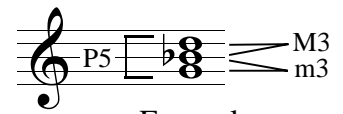
Close Root-Position Minor Triads I -

A root-position **minor triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is a major third (**M3**).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a perfect fifth (**P5**).



Example

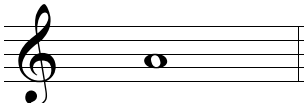
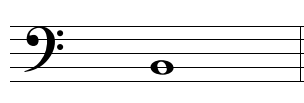
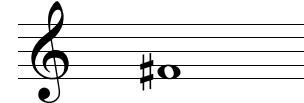

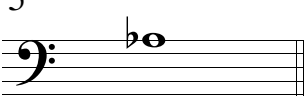

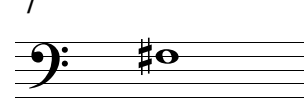
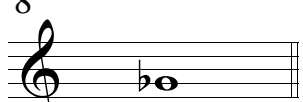
Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position minor triads**.

1. Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.

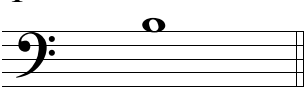
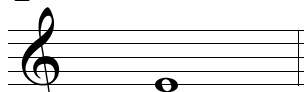

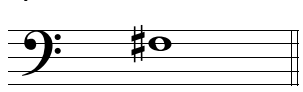
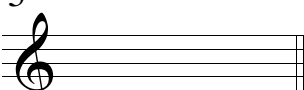
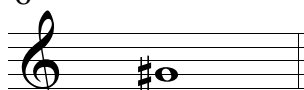
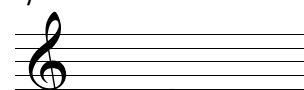
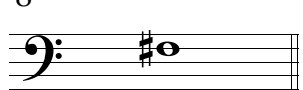
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position minor triads.

1  third	2  root	3  fifth	4  root
5  fifth	6  third	7  root	8  fifth

Close Root-Position Minor Triads II -

Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.

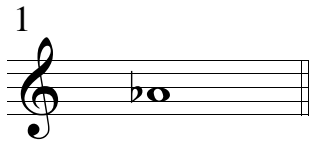
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

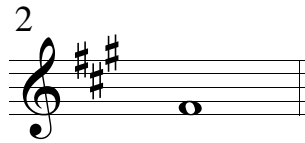
Example



1



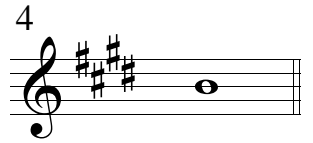
2



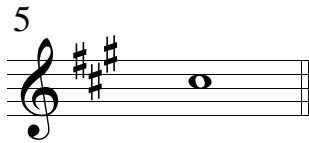
3



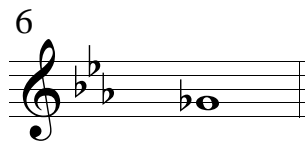
4



5



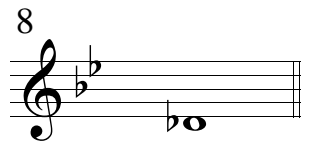
6



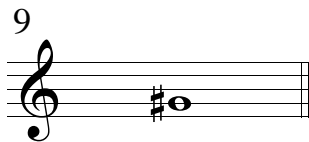
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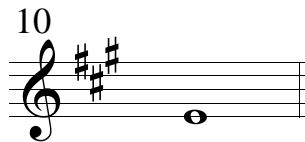
8



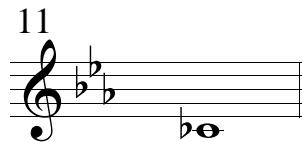
9




10



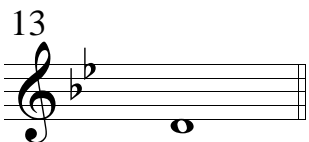
11



12



13



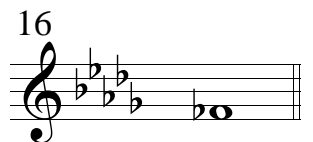
14



15



16



Close Root-Position Minor Triads II - b

Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

Example

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Close Root-Position Minor Triads II -

Create close root-position minor triads using the provided notes as roots.

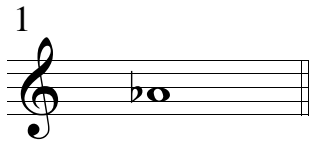
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a P5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

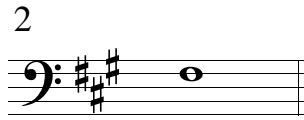
Example



1



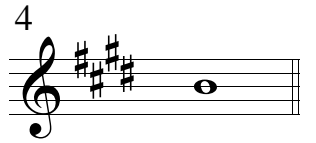
2



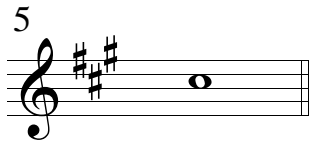
3



4



5




6



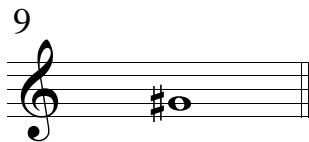
7



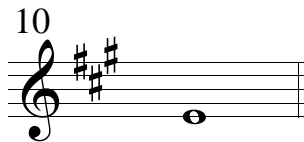
8



9



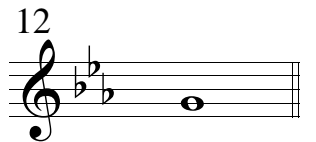
10



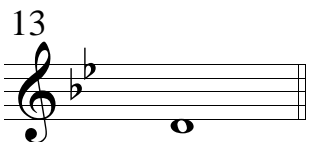
11



12



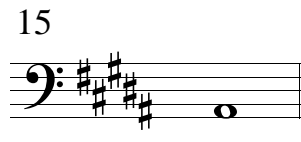
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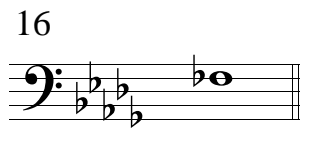
14



15



16



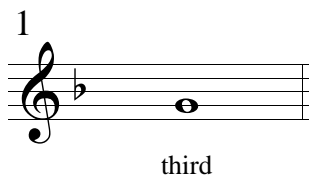
Close Root-Position Minor Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position minor triads.

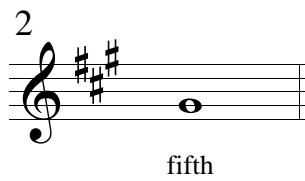
Example



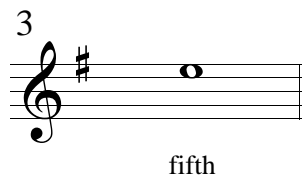
1



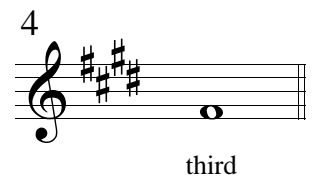
2



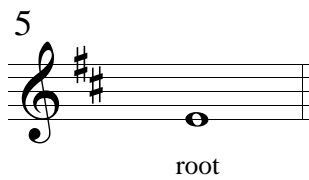
3



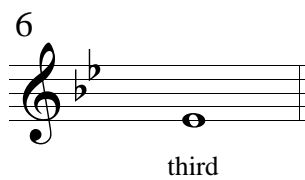
4



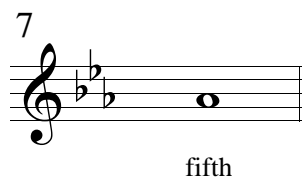
5



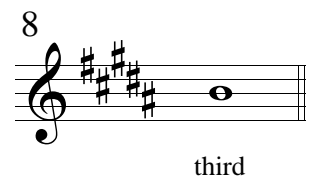
6



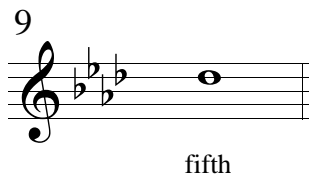
7



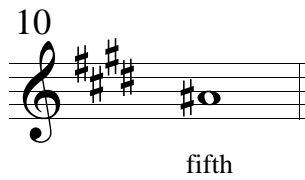
8



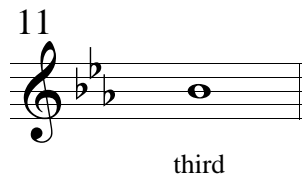
9



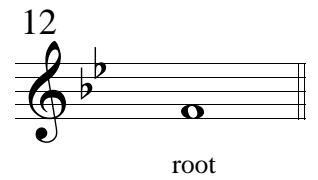
10



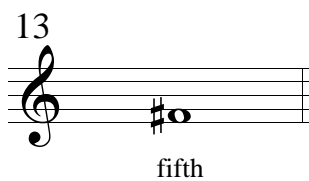
11



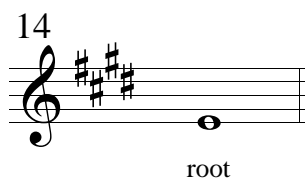
12



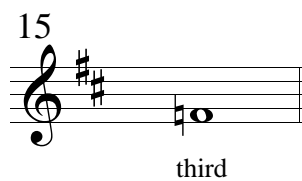
13



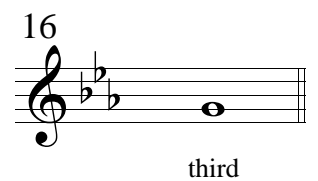
14



15



16



Close Root-Position Major Triads III - basso

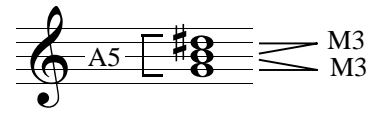
Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position minor triads.

Example

<p>1</p> <p>third</p>	<p>2</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>3</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>4</p> <p>third</p>
<p>5</p> <p>root</p>	<p>6</p> <p>third</p>	<p>7</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>8</p> <p>third</p>
<p>9</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>10</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>11</p> <p>third</p>	<p>12</p> <p>root</p>
<p>13</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>14</p> <p>root</p>	<p>15</p> <p>third</p>	<p>16</p> <p>third</p>

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads I -

A root-position **augmented triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



Example

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (M3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is an augmented fifth (A5).

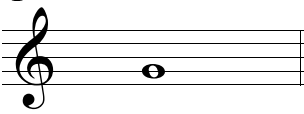
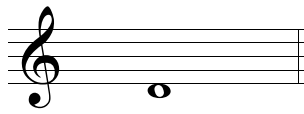
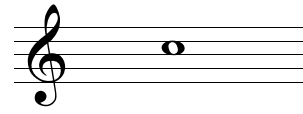
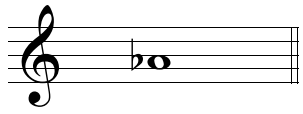
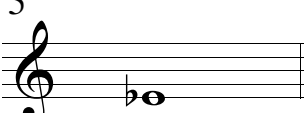
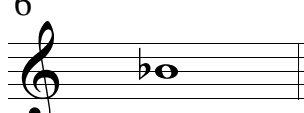

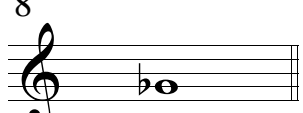
Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position augmented triads**.

1. Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

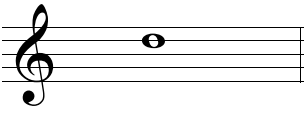
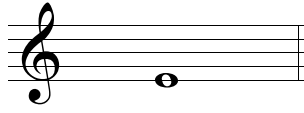
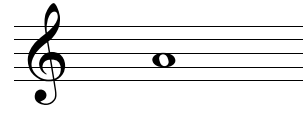
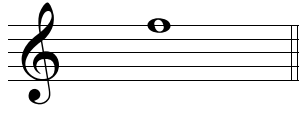
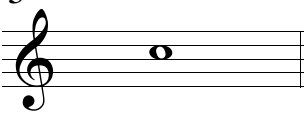
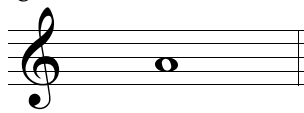
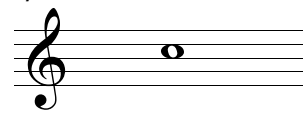
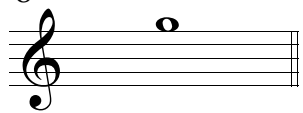
Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note an A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

1  fifth	2  root	3  third	4  third
5  fifth	6  root	7  third	8  fifth

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads I - basso

A root-position **augmented triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

Example

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (M3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is an augmented fifth (A5).

Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position augmented triads**.

1. Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note an A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

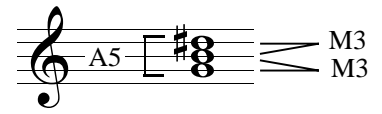
2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

1	2	3	4
fifth	third	root	fifth
5	6	7	8
third	fifth	third	third

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads I -

A root-position **augmented triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



Example

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a major third (M3).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (M3).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is an augmented fifth (A5).

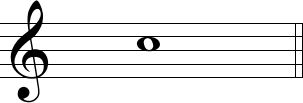
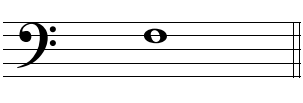
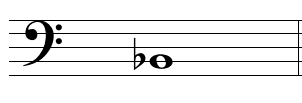
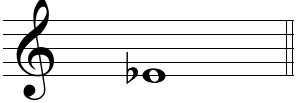
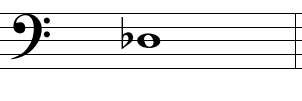
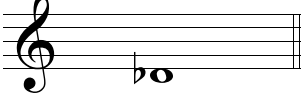
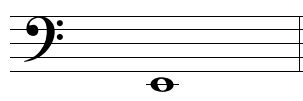
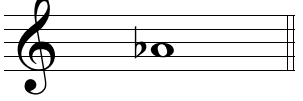
Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position augmented triads**.

1. Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

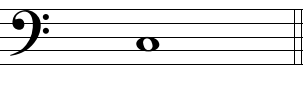


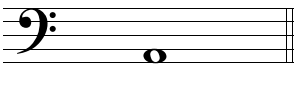
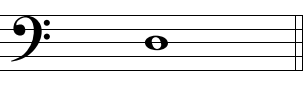
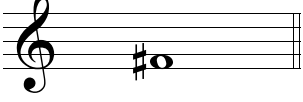
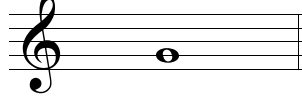

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note an A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

1  root	2  third	3  fifth	4  root
5  fifth	6  third	7  root	8  fifth

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads II -

Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

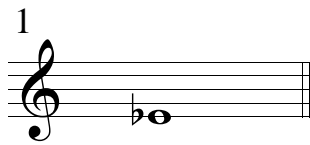
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

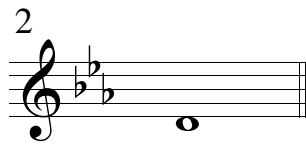
Example



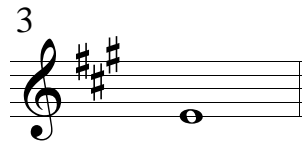
1



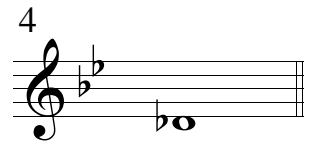
2



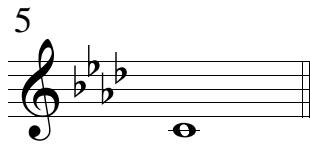
3



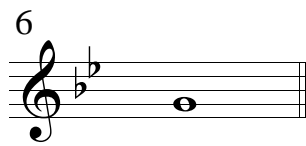
4



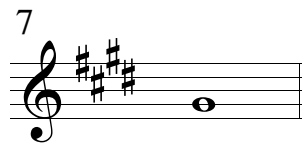
5



6



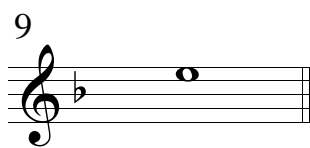
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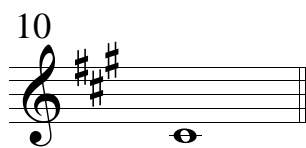
8



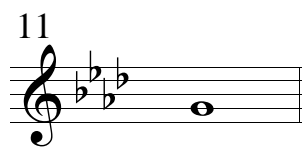
9



10



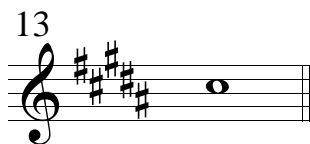
11



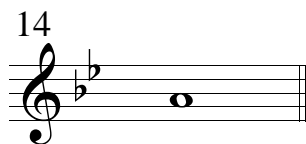
12



13



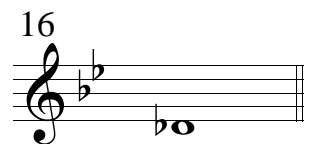
14



15



16



Close Root-Position Augmented Triads II - bass clef

Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

Example

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads II -

Create close root-position augmented triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a A5 above the root (a M3 above the third).

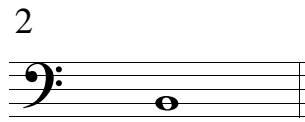
Example



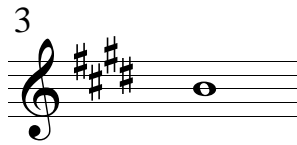
1



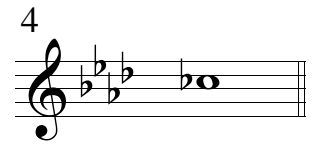
2



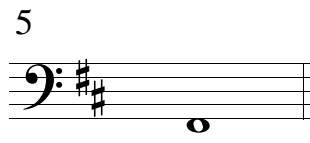
3



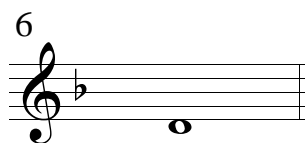
4



5



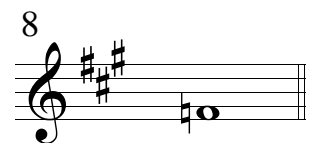
6



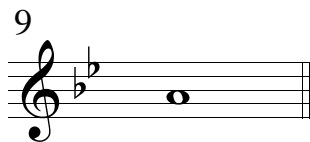
7



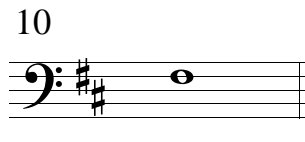
8



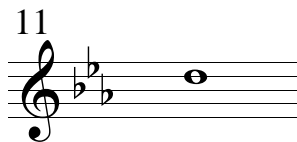
9



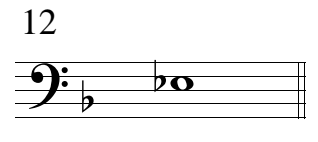
10



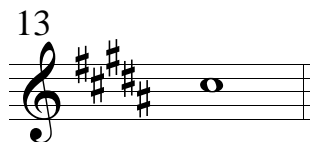
11



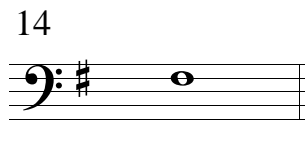
12



13



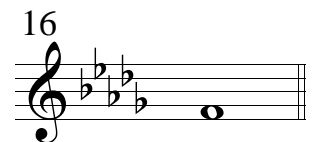
14



15



16

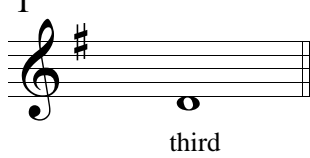
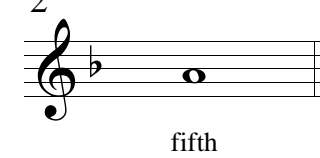
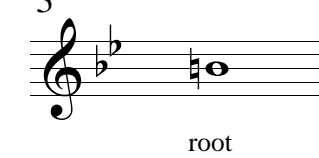

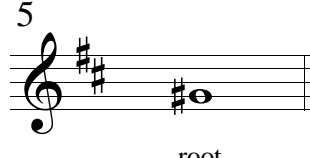

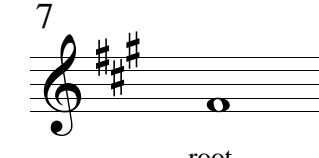


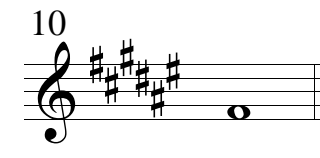

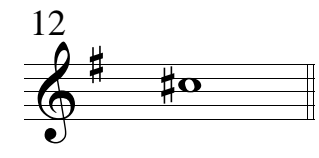



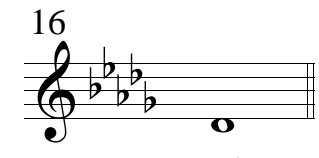


Close Root-Position Augmented Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

Example



<p>1</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>2</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>3</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>4</p>  <p>third</p>
<p>5</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>6</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>7</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>8</p>  <p>third</p>
<p>9</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>10</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>11</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>12</p>  <p>root</p>
<p>13</p>  <p>third</p>	<p>14</p>  <p>root</p>	<p>15</p>  <p>fifth</p>	<p>16</p>  <p>root</p>

Close Root-Position Augmented Triads III - basso

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

Example

<p>1</p> <p>third</p>	<p>2</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>3</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>4</p> <p>third</p>
<p>5</p> <p>root</p>	<p>6</p> <p>third</p>	<p>7</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>8</p> <p>third</p>
<p>9</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>10</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>11</p> <p>third</p>	<p>12</p> <p>root</p>
<p>13</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>14</p> <p>root</p>	<p>15</p> <p>third</p>	<p>16</p> <p>third</p>

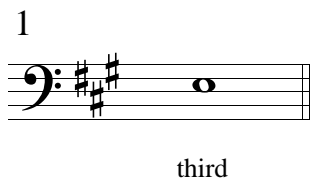
Close Root-Position Augmented Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position augmented triads.

Example

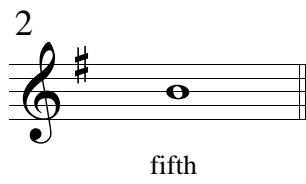


1



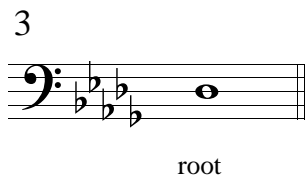
third

2



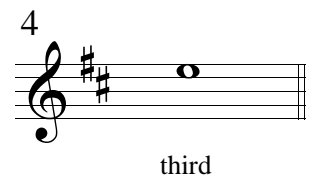
fifth

3



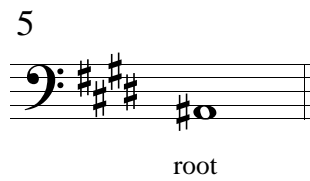
root

4



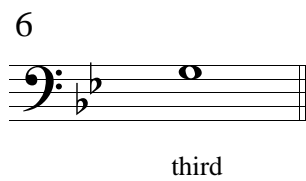
third

5



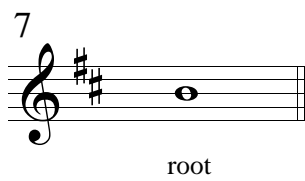
root

6



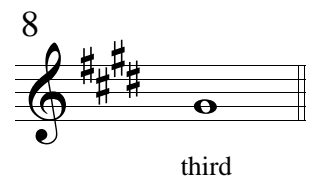
third

7



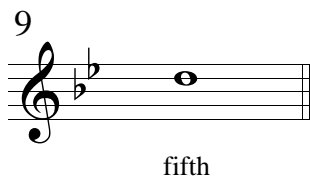
root

8



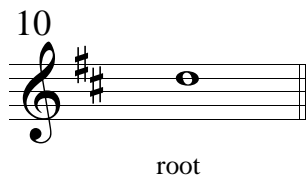
third

9



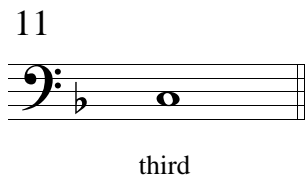
fifth

10



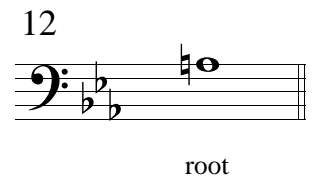
root

11



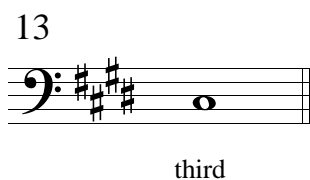
third

12



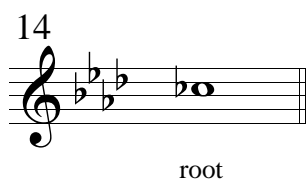
root

13



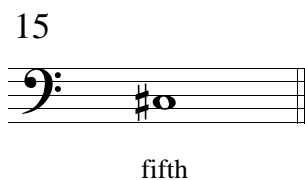
third

14



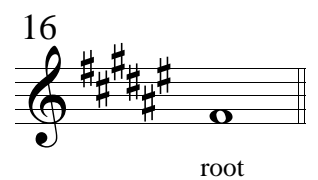
root

15



fifth

16



root

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads I -

A root-position **diminished triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



Example

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a diminished fifth (**d5**).

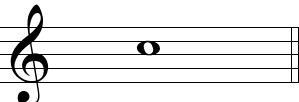
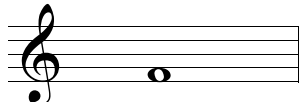
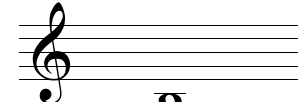

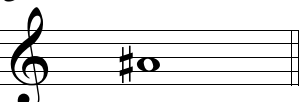


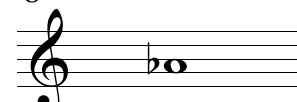
Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position diminished triads**.

1. Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

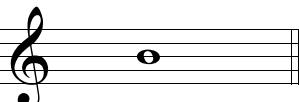
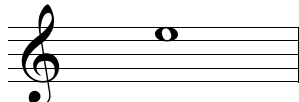
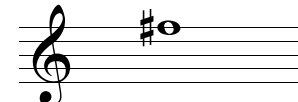
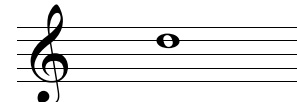
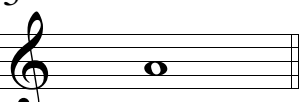
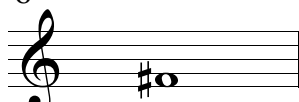
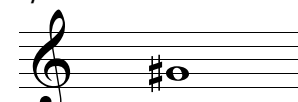
Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 

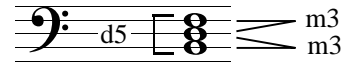
2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.

1  fifth	2  third	3  fifth	4  root
5  fifth	6  third	7  root	8  fifth

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads I - b

A root-position **diminished triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



Example

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (**m3**).

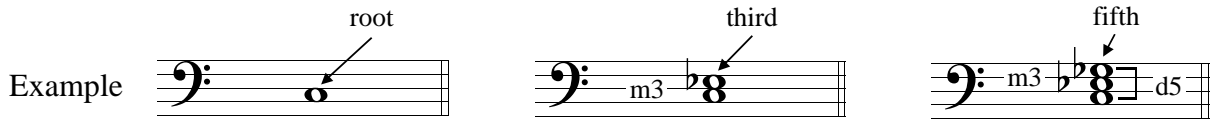
The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a diminished fifth (**d5**).

Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position diminished triads**.

1. Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.

1	2	3	4
fifth	root	third	third
5	6	7	8
root	fifth	third	fifth

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads I -

A root-position **diminished triad** is composed of three notes stacked in thirds.



Example

The interval between the bottom two notes (root and third) is a minor third (**m3**).

The interval between the top two notes (third and fifth) is also a minor third (**m3**).

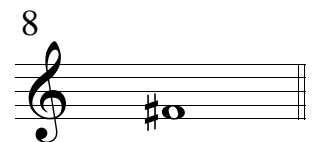
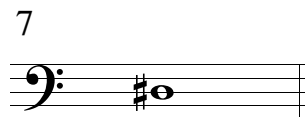
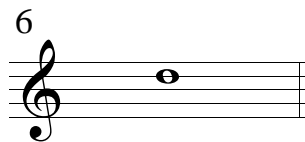
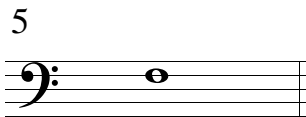
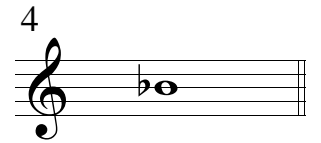
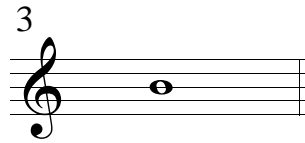
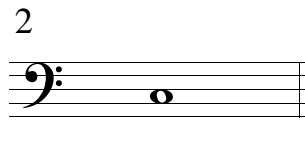
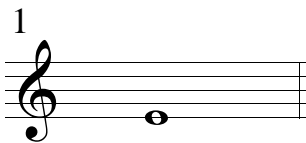
The interval between the bottom and top notes (root and fifth) is a diminished fifth (**d5**).

Answers in this exercise are limited to **close root-position diminished triads**.

1. Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

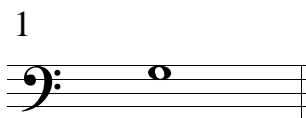
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).

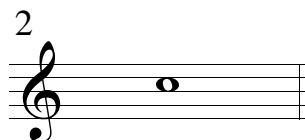


2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.



third



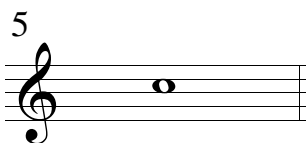
third



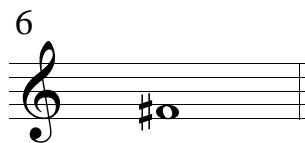
fifth



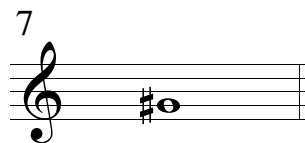
root



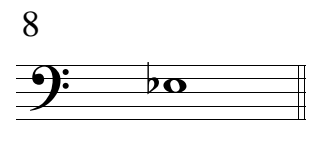
fifth



third



root



fifth

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads II -

Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

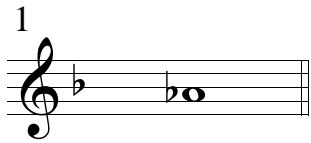
Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the diminished fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).

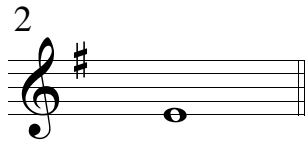
Example



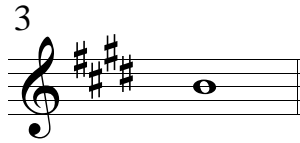
1



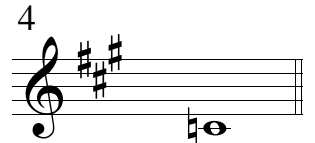
2



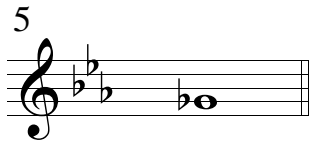
3



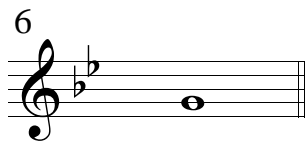
4



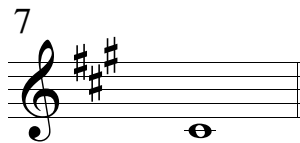
5



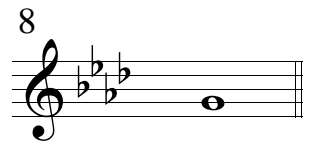
6



7



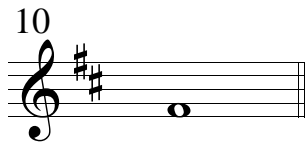
8



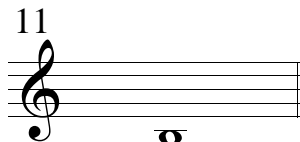
9



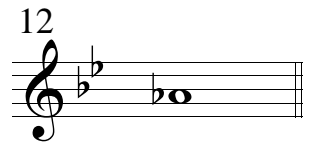
10



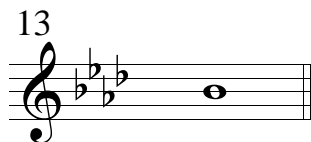
11



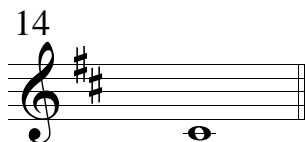
12




13



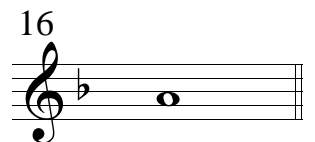
14



15



16



Close Root-Position Diminished Triads II - b

Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the diminished fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).

Example

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads II -

Create close root-position diminished triads using the provided notes as roots.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Create the diminished fifth of the triad by adding a note a d5 above the root (a m3 above the third).


Example



1 

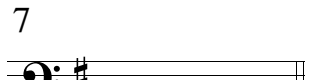
2 

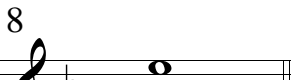
3 


4 

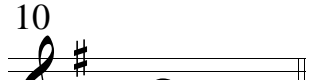
5 

6 

7 

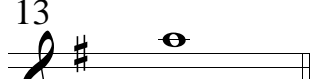
8 

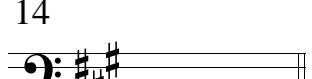
9 

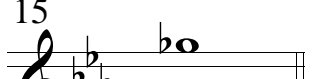
10 

11 

12 

13 

14 

15 

16 

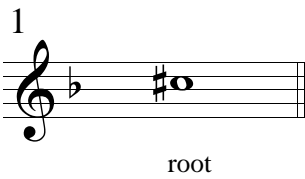
Close Root-Position Diminished Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.

Example

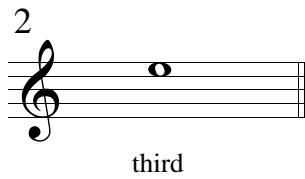


1



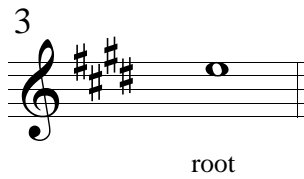
root

2



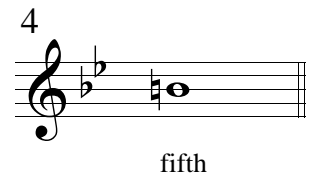
third

3



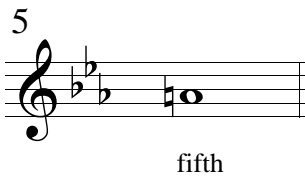
root

4



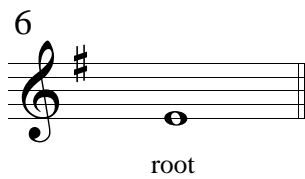
fifth

5



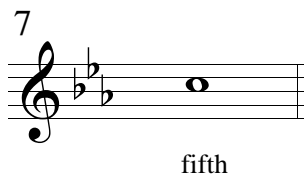
fifth

6



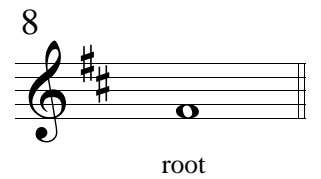
root

7



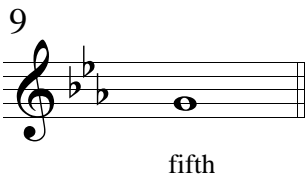
fifth

8



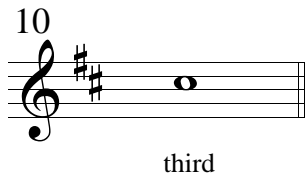
root

9



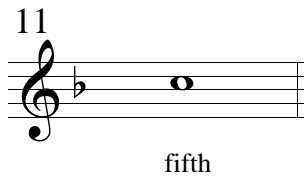
fifth

10



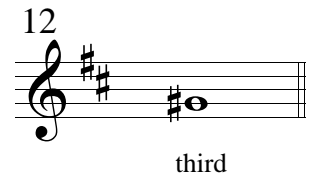
third

11



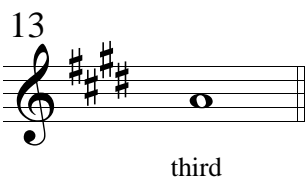
fifth

12



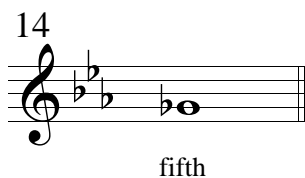
third

13



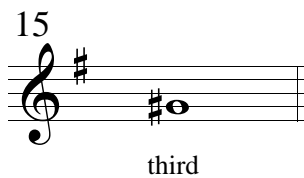
third

14



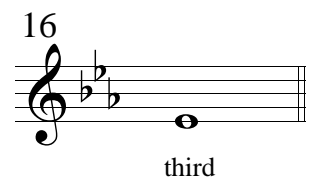
fifth

15



third

16



third

Close Root-Position Diminished Triads III - basso

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.

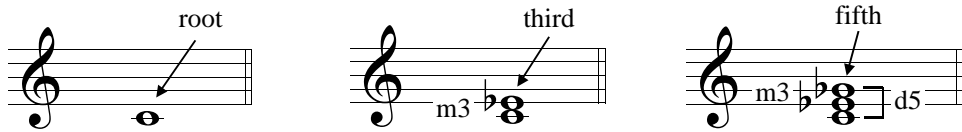
Example

<p>1</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>2</p> <p>third</p>	<p>3</p> <p>root</p>	<p>4</p> <p>fifth</p>
<p>5</p> <p>third</p>	<p>6</p> <p>root</p>	<p>7</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>8</p> <p>root</p>
<p>9</p> <p>root</p>	<p>10</p> <p>third</p>	<p>11</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>12</p> <p>third</p>
<p>13</p> <p>third</p>	<p>14</p> <p>root</p>	<p>15</p> <p>fifth</p>	<p>16</p> <p>third</p>

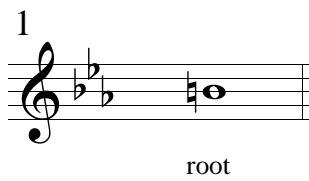
Close Root-Position Diminished Triads III -

Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close root-position diminished triads.

Example

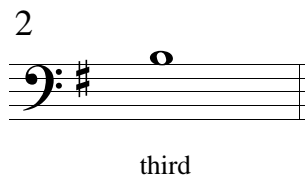


1



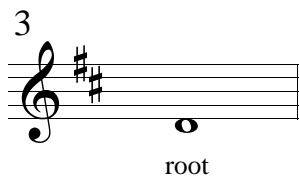
root

2



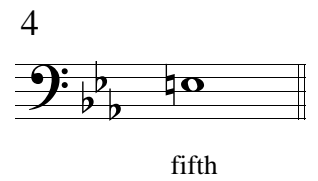
third

3



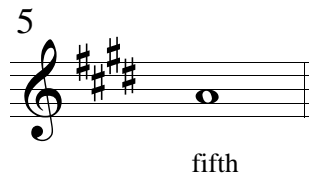
root

4



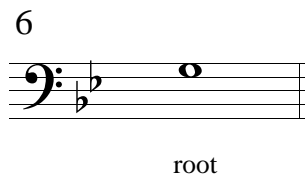
fifth

5



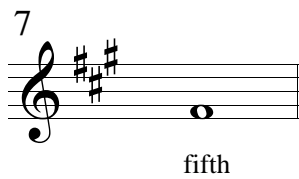
fifth

6



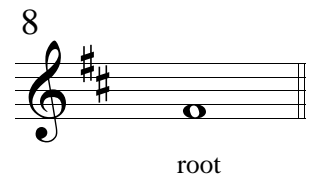
root

7



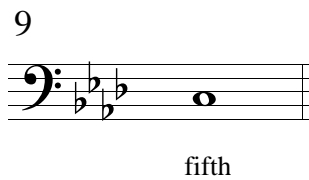
fifth

8



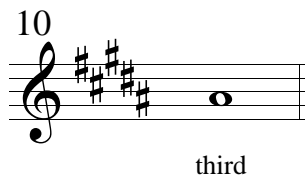
root

9



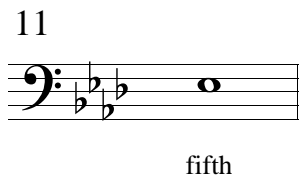
fifth

10



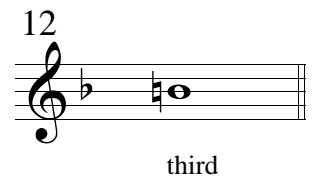
third

11



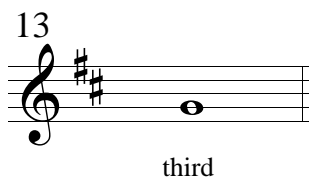
fifth

12



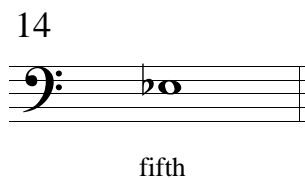
third

13



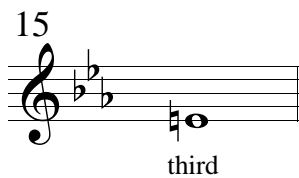
third

14



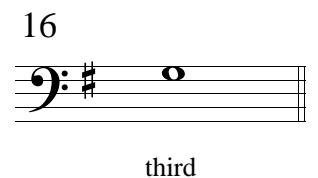
fifth

15



third

16

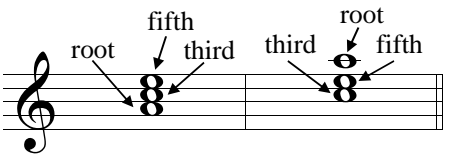


third

First-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **third** is the lowest note is called a **first-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a first-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the third in the bass.

Example



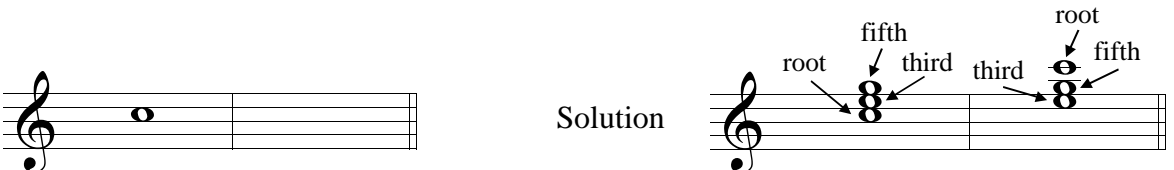
root position first inversion

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position first-inversion triads**.

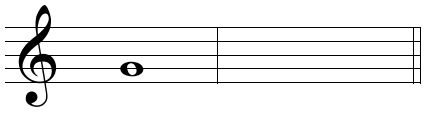
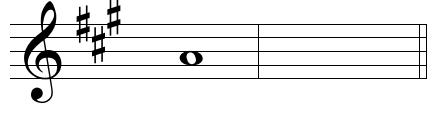
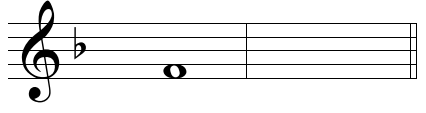
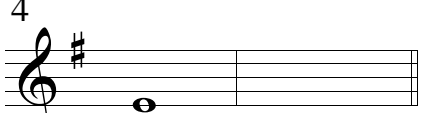
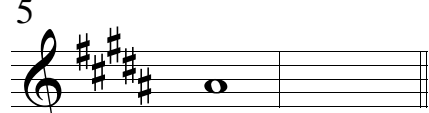

1. Create close-position first-inversion triads using the given notes as roots.

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position triad. In the blank measure, draw the third and the fifth exactly as they appear in the preparatory triad. Complete the triad by drawing the root above the fifth (an octave higher than the given note).

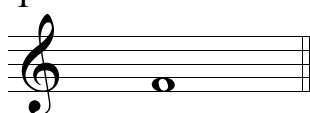
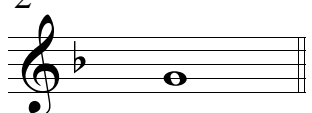
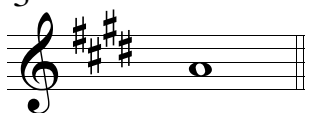
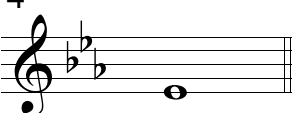

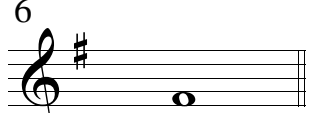
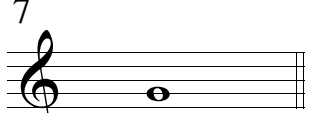
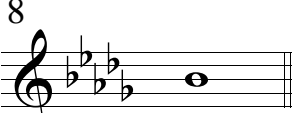
Example



root position first inversion

1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		

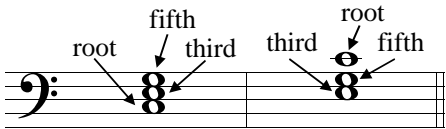
2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close-position first-inversion triads.

1	2	3	4
			
fifth	third	third	fifth
5	6	7	8
			
third	fifth	fifth	third

First-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **third** is the lowest note is called a **first-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a first-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the third in the bass.

Example



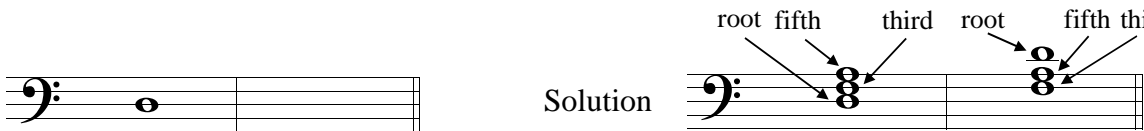
root position first inversion

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position first-inversion triads**.

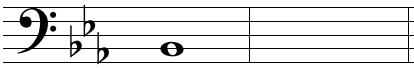
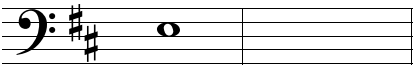
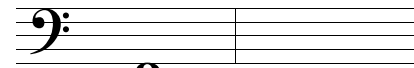
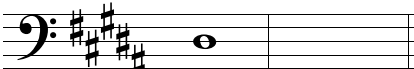
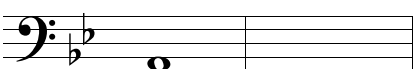
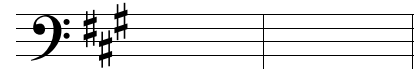
1. Create close-position first-inversion triads using the given notes as roots.

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position triad. In the blank measure, draw the third and the fifth exactly as they appear in the preparatory triad. Complete the triad by drawing the root above the fifth (an octave higher than the given note).


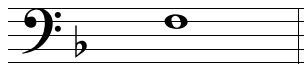
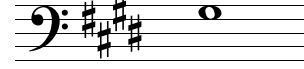
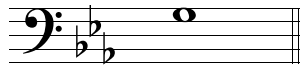
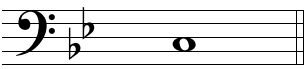

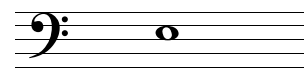
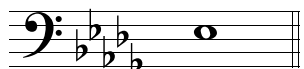
Example



root position first inversion

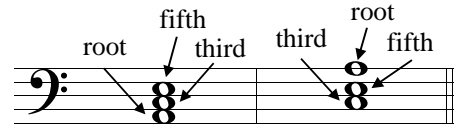
1	2	3
		
4	5	6
		

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close-position first-inversion triads.

1	2	3	4
			
fifth	third	third	fifth
5	6	7	8
			
third	fifth	fifth	third

First-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **third** is the lowest note is called a **first-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a first-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the third in the bass.

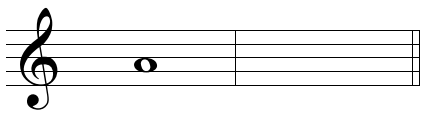
Example 

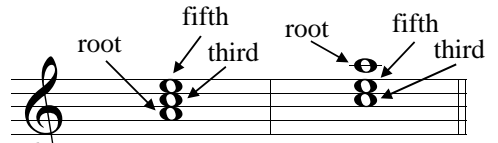
root position first inversion

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position first-inversion triads**.

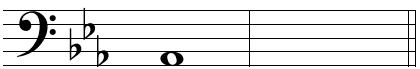
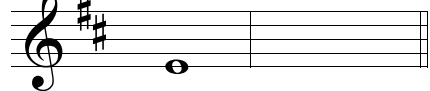
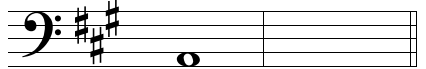

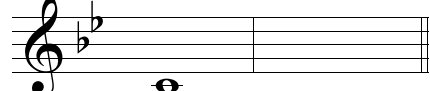
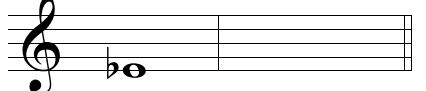
1. Create close-position first-inversion triads using the given notes as roots.

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position triad. In the blank measure, draw the third and the fifth exactly as they appear in the preparatory triad. Complete the triad by drawing the root above the fifth (an octave higher than the given note).



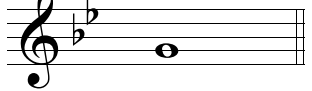
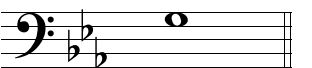
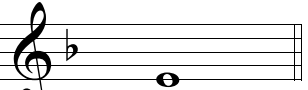
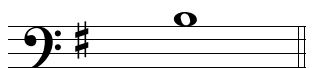


Example 

Solution 

root position first inversion

1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below. Add notes to create close-position first-inversion triads.

1  fifth	2  third	3  third	4  fifth
5  third	6  fifth	7  fifth	8  third

First-Inversion Major Triads -

Create close first-inversion major triads using the provided notes as thirds.

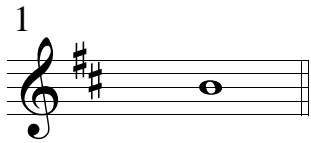
Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the third.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

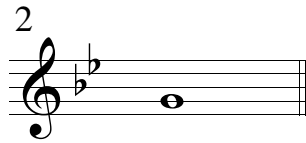
Example



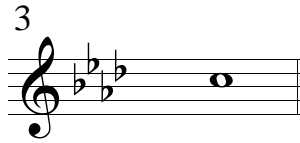
1



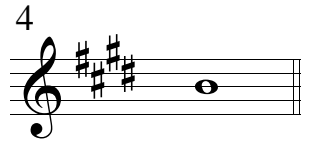
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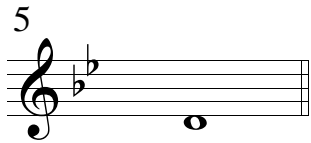
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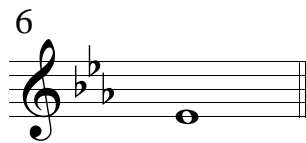
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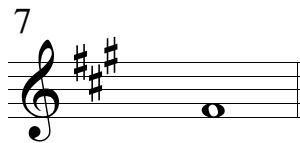
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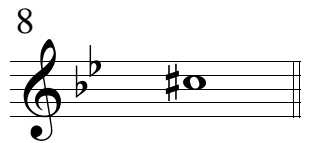
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7



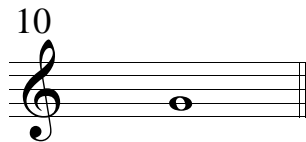
8



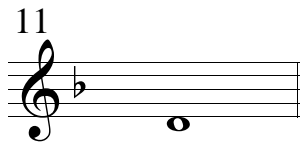
9



10



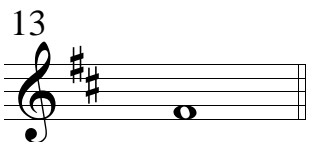
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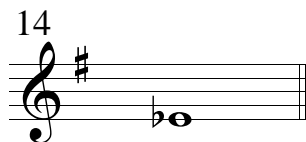
12



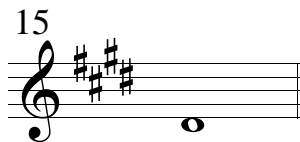
13



14



15



16



First-Inversion Major Triads - basso

Create close first-inversion major triads using the provided notes as thirds.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the third.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Example

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

First-Inversion Major Triads -

Create close first-inversion major triads using the provided notes as thirds.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the third.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Example



1	2	3	4
			
5	6	7	8
			
9	10	11	12
			
13	14	15	16
			

First-Inversion Minor Triads -

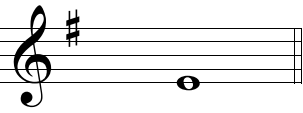
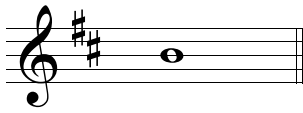

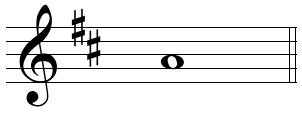
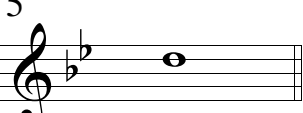





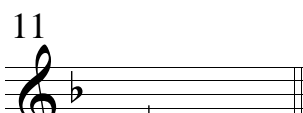





Create close first-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as the third of the chord.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the third.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Example



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 

First-Inversion Minor Triads II - b

Create close first-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as the third of the chord.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the third.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Example

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

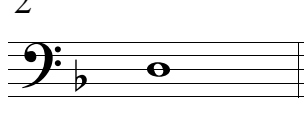

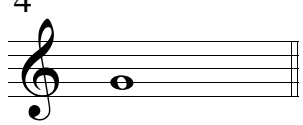
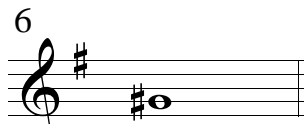






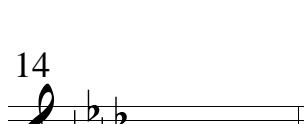


First-Inversion Minor Triads -

Create close first-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as the third of the chord.

Create the fifth of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the third.
 Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

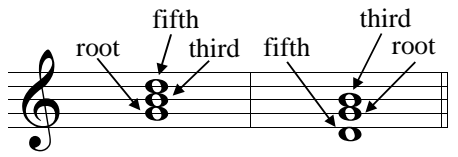
Example



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 

Second-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **fifth** is the lowest note is called a **second-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a second-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the fifth in the bass.

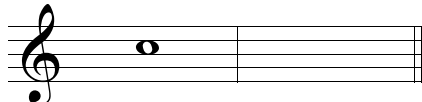
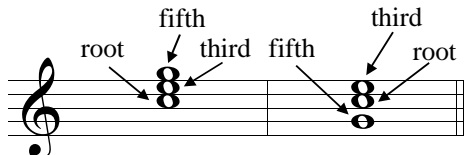
Example 

root position second inversion

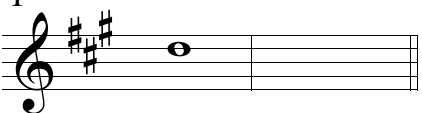
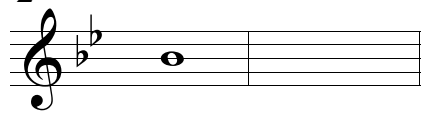
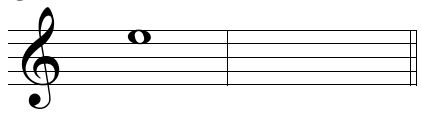
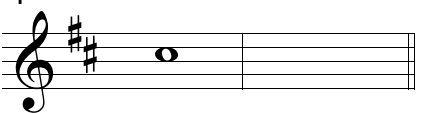
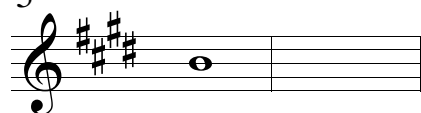
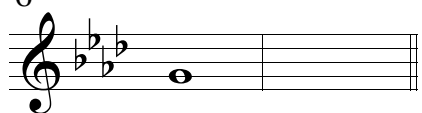
Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position second-inversion minor triads**.

1. Create close-position second-inversion triads using the given notes as roots.

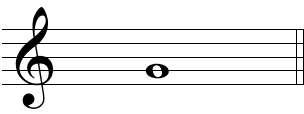
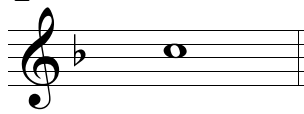
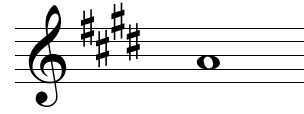
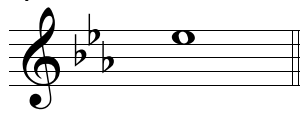
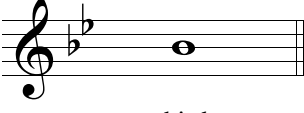
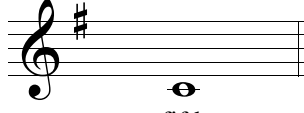
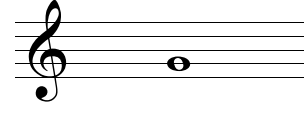

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position minor triad. In the blank measure, draw the root and the third exactly as they appear in the preparatory minor triad. Complete the triad by drawing the fifth below the root (an octave lower than the preparatory fifth).

Example  Solution 

root position second inversion

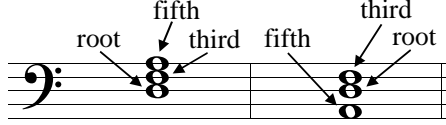
1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.
Add notes to create close-position second-inversion minor triads.

1  fifth	2  third	3  fifth	4  third
5  third	6  fifth	7  fifth	8  third

Second-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **fifth** is the lowest note is called a **second-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a second-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the fifth in the bass.


Example 

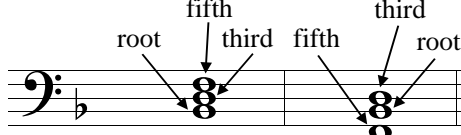
root position second inversion

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position second-inversion triads**.

1. Create close-position second-inversion triads using the given notes as roots.

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position triad. In the blank measure, draw the root and the third exactly as they appear in the preparatory triad. Complete the triad by drawing the fifth below the root (an octave lower than the preparatory fifth).

Example 

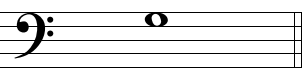
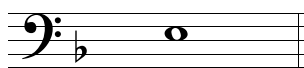

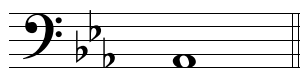


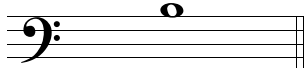
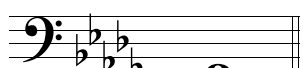
Solution 

root position second inversion

1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 

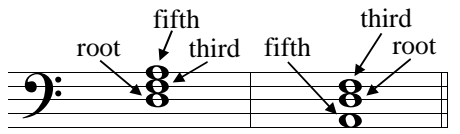
2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.

Add notes to create close-position second-inversion triads.

1  third	2  fifth	3  third	4  fifth
5  fifth	6  third	7  third	8  fifth

Second-Inversion Triad Basics -

A triad in which the **fifth** is the lowest note is called a **second-inversion triad**. As shown in the example, a second-inversion triad is created by simply stacking the pitches of a root-position triad with the fifth in the bass.

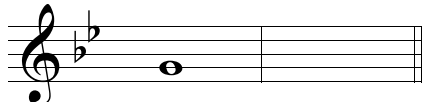
Example 

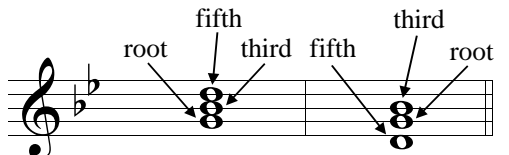
root position second inversion

Answers in this exercise are limited to **diatonic close-position second-inversion minor**

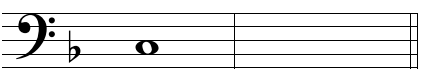

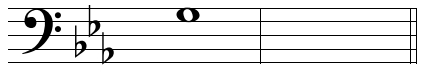
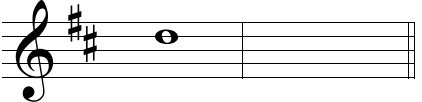
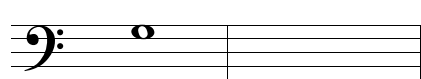
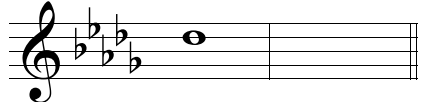
1. Create close-position second-inversion minor triads using the given notes as roots.

Draw (or imagine) the third and fifth above the given root to create a preparatory root-position minor triad. In the blank measure, draw the root and the third exactly as they appear in the preparatory minor triad. Complete the triad by drawing the fifth below the root (an octave lower than the preparatory fifth).

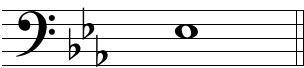
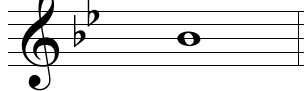

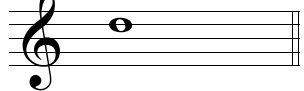
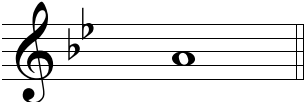


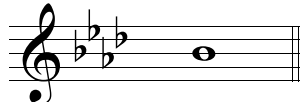
Example 

Solution 

root position second inversion

1 	2 	3 
4 	5 	6 

2. Triad position is indicated for each of the notes below.
Add notes to create close-position second-inversion minor triads.

1  third	2  fifth	3  third	4  fifth
5  fifth	6  third	7  third	8  fifth

Second-Inversion Major Triads -

Create close second-inversion major triads using the provided notes as fifths.

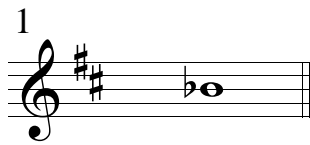
Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

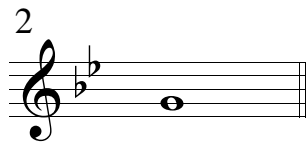
Example



1



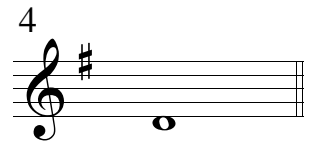
2



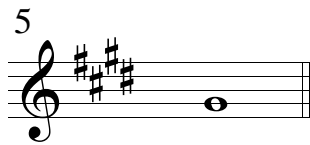
3



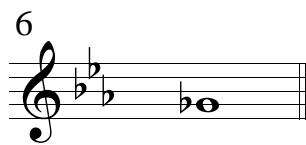
4



5



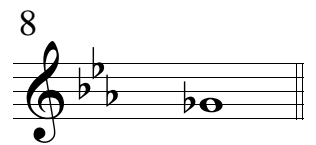
6



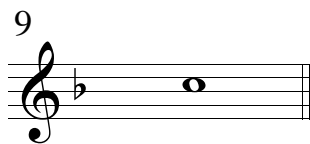
7



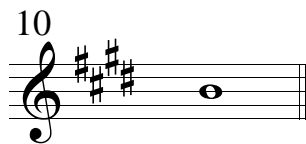
8




9



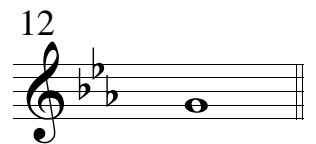
10



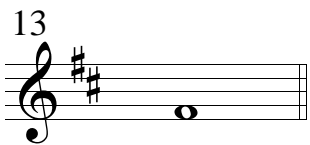
11



12



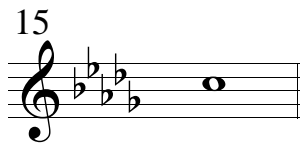
13



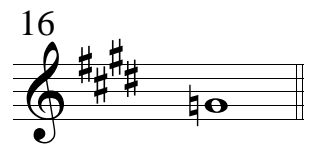
14



15



16



Second Inversion Major Triads - basso

Create close second-inversion major triads using the provided notes as fifths.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

Example

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Second-Inversion Major Triads -

Create close second-inversion major triads using the provided notes as fifths.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a M3 above the root.

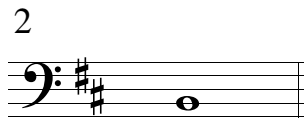
Example




1



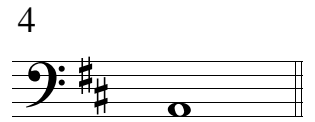
2



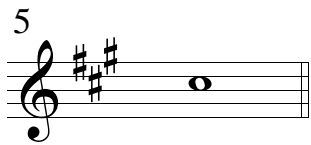
3



4



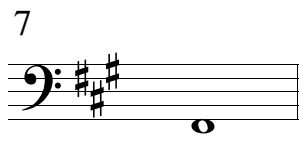
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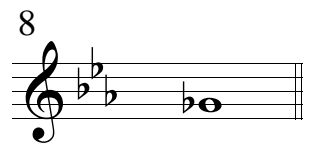
6



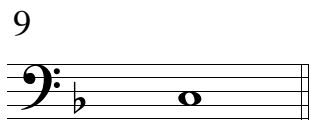
7



8



9



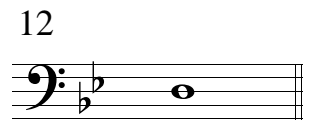
10



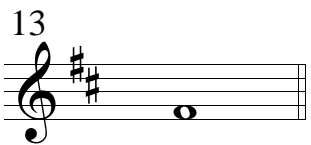
11



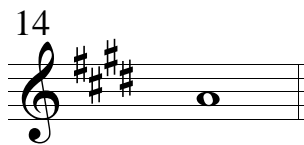
12



13



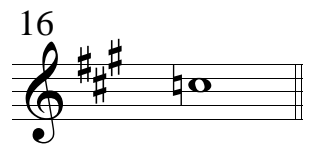
14



15



16



Second-Inversion Minor Triads -

Create close second-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as fifths.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.
 Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Example



1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16

Second-Inversion Minor Triads -

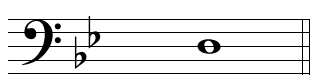
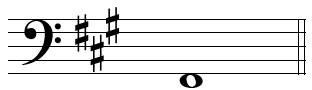


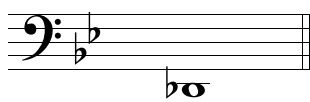
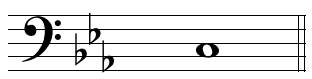

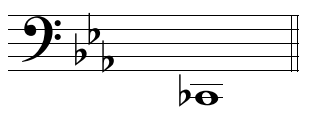

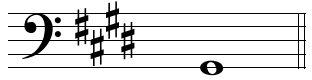


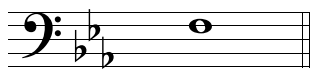



Create close second-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as fifths.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Example



1	2	3	4
			
5	6	7	8
			
9	10	11	12
			
13	14	15	16
			

Second-Inversion Minor Triads -

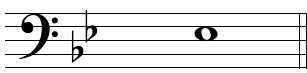
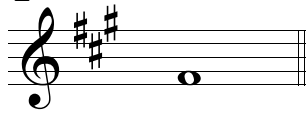
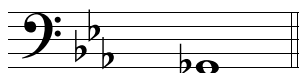
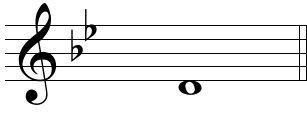
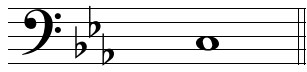




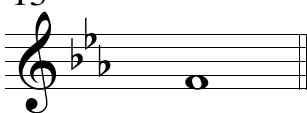
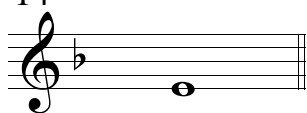

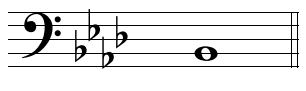
Create close second-inversion minor triads using the provided notes as fifths.

Create the root of the triad by adding a note a P4 above the fifth.

Create the third of the triad by adding a note a m3 above the root.

Example



1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 









Triads and Major Scales I -

In the example below, root-position triads are built on each **scale degree** of a C major scale. Each triad is named in accordance with two related chord identification systems.







1. The letter name of each root is combined with a chord-quality designation to form a **chord symbol**.








2. **Roman numerals** associate each scale degree with a chord quality.








Chord qualities for each scale degree are consistent in all major scales: I, IV and V are major in all keys; ii, iv, and vi are minor; vii^o is diminished.

	^ 1	^ 2	^ 3	^ 4	^ 5	^ 6	^ 7	^ 1
Scale Degree								
C Major								
Chord Symbol	C Maj	D min	E min	F Maj	G Maj	A min	B dim	C Maj
Roman Numeral	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii ^o	I

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. As in the C Major example above, there are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.

Scale Degree	—	^ 5	—	^ 4	^ 5	^ 2
Example						
Chord Symbol	_____	_____	D min	F Maj	G Maj	D min
Roman Numeral	_____	_____	_____	IV	V	ii

1	—	—	—	—	—	^ 1	—
							
	_____	_____	G min	_____	_____	D Maj	_____
	IV	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

3	—	—	—	—	—	^ 4	—
							
	_____	_____	E ^b Maj	_____	_____	D Maj	_____
	ii	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

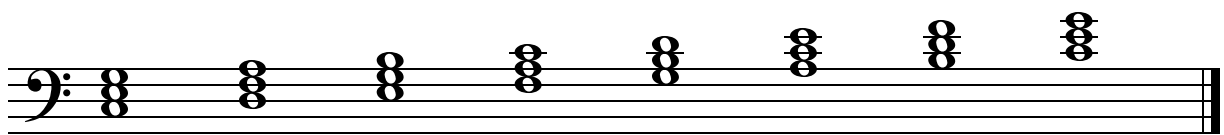
Triads and Major Scales I -

In the example below, root-position triads are built on each **scale degree** of a C major scale. Each triad is named in accordance with two related chord identification systems.

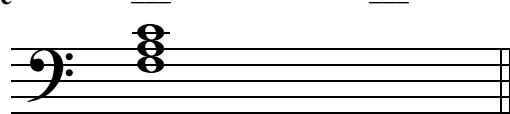
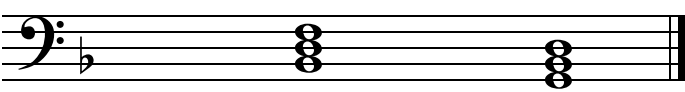
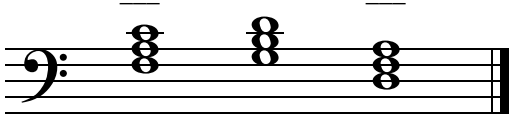
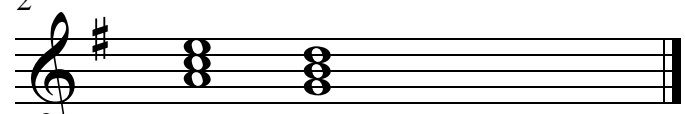
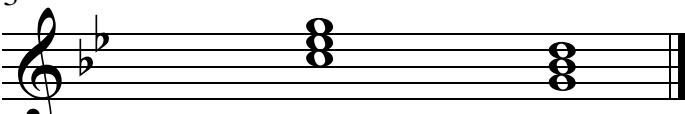
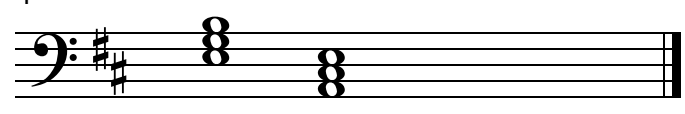
1. The letter name of each root is combined with a chord-quality designation to form a **chord symbol**.

2. **Roman numerals** associate each scale degree with a chord quality.

Chord qualities for each scale degree are consistent in all major scales: I, IV and V are major in all keys; ii, iv, and vi are minor; vii^o is diminished.

	^ 1	^ 2	^ 3	^ 4	^ 5	^ 6	^ 7	^ 1
Scale Degree								
C Major								
Chord Symbol	C Maj	D min	E min	F Maj	G Maj	A min	B dim	C Maj
Roman Numeral	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii ^o	I

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. As in the C Major example above, there are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.

<p>Scale Degree <u> </u> [^] 5 <u> </u></p> <p>Example </p> <p>Chord Symbol <u> </u> <u> </u> D min</p> <p>Roman Numeral <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p>1 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> C Maj <u> </u></p> <p>I <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>Scale Degree [^] 4 5 2</p> <p>Solution </p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p>F Maj G Maj D min</p> <p>IV V ii</p> <p>2 <u> </u> <u> </u> [^] 4 <u> </u></p> <p></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> D Maj</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p>3 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> F Maj <u> </u></p> <p>IV <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>
<p>4 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> [^] 4</p> <p></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> D Maj</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	








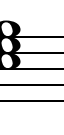
Triads and Major Scales I -

In the example below, root-position triads are built on each **scale degree** of a C major scale. Each triad is named in accordance with two related chord identification systems.

1. The letter name of each root is combined with a chord-quality designation to form a **chord symbol**.

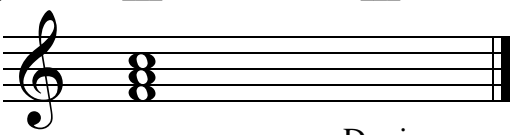
2. **Roman numerals** associate each scale degree with a chord quality.

Chord qualities for each scale degree are consistent in all major scales: I, IV and V are major in all keys; ii, iv, and vi are minor; vii° is diminished.

Scale Degree	$\hat{1}$	$\hat{2}$	$\hat{3}$	$\hat{4}$	$\hat{5}$	$\hat{6}$	$\hat{7}$	$\hat{1}$
C Major								
Chord Symbol	C Maj	D min	E min	F Maj	G Maj	A min	B dim	C Maj
Roman Numeral	I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii°	I

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. As in the C Major example above, there are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.


Scale Degree $\hat{5}$

Example 

Chord Symbol D min


Roman Numeral

$\hat{4}$ $\hat{5}$ $\hat{2}$

Solution 

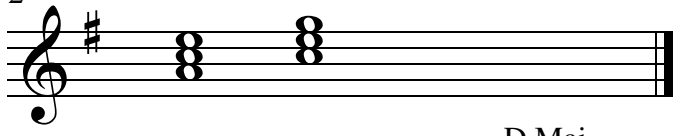
F Maj G Maj D min

IV V ii

1 

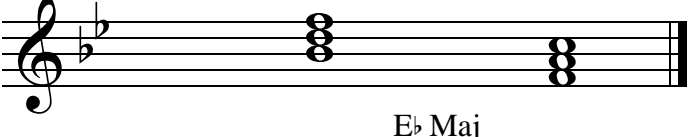
 G min

IV

2 

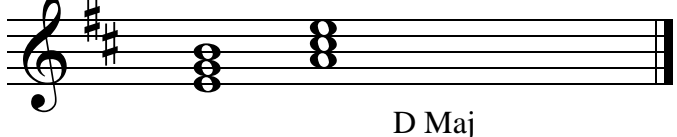
 $\hat{1}$

 D Maj

3 

 E \flat Maj

ii

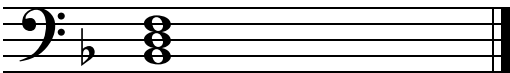

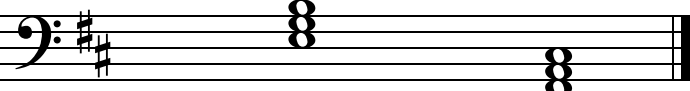
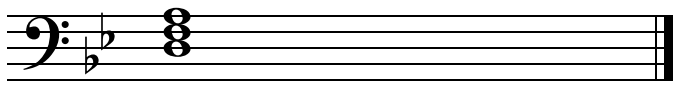
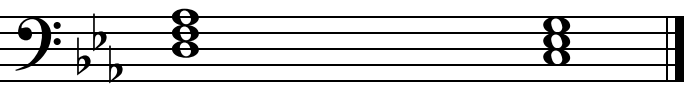
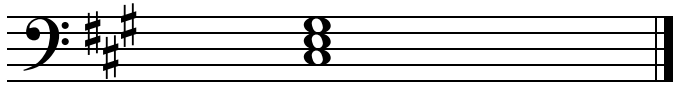
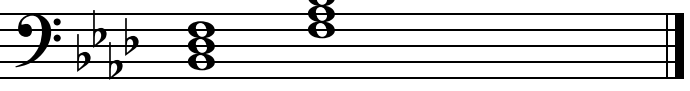
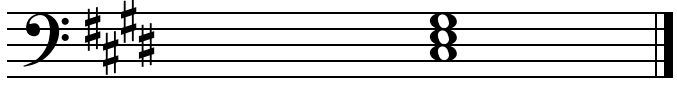
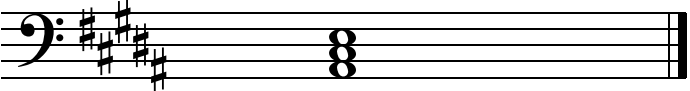
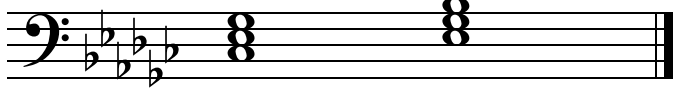
4 

 $\hat{4}$

 D Maj

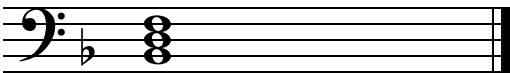

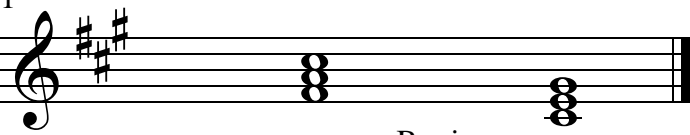
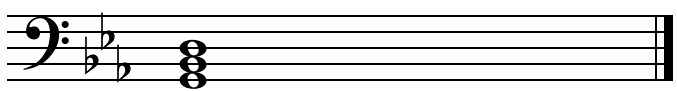
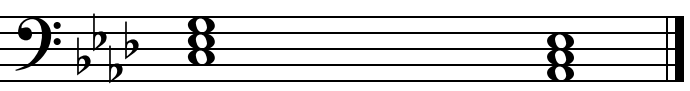
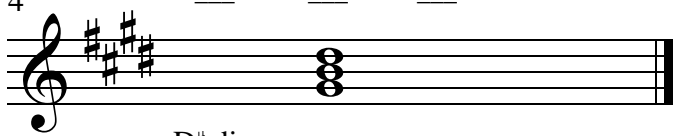
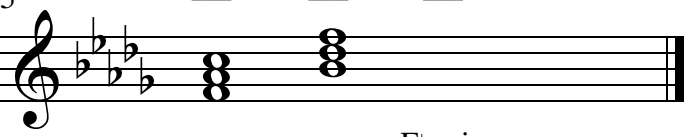
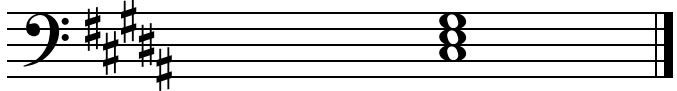
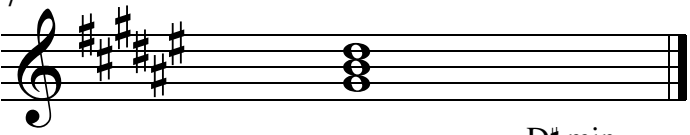
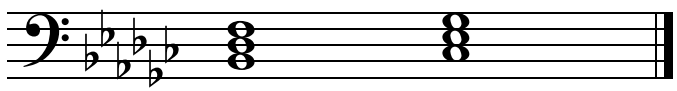
Triads and Major Scales II - b

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. There are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.

<p>Scale Degree <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ <u> </u></p> <p>Example </p> <p>Chord Symbol <u> </u> <u> </u> G min</p> <p>Roman Numeral <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>$\overset{\wedge}{4}$ $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ $\overset{\wedge}{2}$</p> <p>Solution </p> <p><u>B\flat Maj</u> <u>C Maj</u> G min</p> <p><u>IV</u> <u>V</u> <u>ii</u></p>
<p>1 $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> G Maj <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>2 $\overset{\wedge}{6}$ <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> C min</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>vii$^\circ$</u> <u> </u></p>
<p>3 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> E\flat Maj <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>ii</u> <u> </u></p>	<p>4 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{2}$</p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> D Maj <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>vi</u> <u> </u></p>
<p>5 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{7}$</p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> E\flat Maj <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>6 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> G# min</p> <p><u>V</u> <u>vii$^\circ$</u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>
<p>7 $\overset{\wedge}{4}$ <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> D# min</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>ii</u> <u> </u></p>	<p>8 <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{7}$ <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>ii</u></p>

Triads and Major Scales II -

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. There are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.

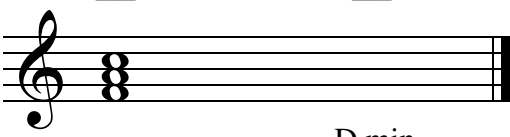
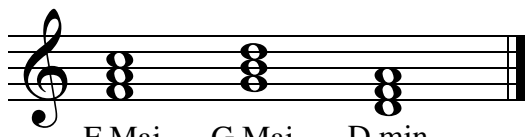
<p>Scale Degree <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ <u> </u></p> <p>Example </p> <p>Chord Symbol <u> </u> <u> </u> G min</p> <p>Roman Numeral <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>$\overset{\wedge}{4}$ $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ $\overset{\wedge}{2}$</p> <p>Solution </p> <p><u>B\flat Maj</u> <u>C Maj</u> G min</p> <p><u>IV</u> <u>V</u> <u>ii</u></p>
<p>1 $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> B min <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>2 <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{6}$ <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> F min</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>vii$^\circ$</u> <u> </u></p>
<p>3 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> E\flat Maj <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>ii</u> <u> </u></p>	<p>4 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{2}$</p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> D\sharp dim <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>vi</u> <u> </u></p>
<p>5 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{7}$</p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> E\flat min <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>	<p>6 <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> G\sharp min</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>V</u> <u>vii$^\circ$</u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>
<p>7 $\overset{\wedge}{4}$ <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> D\sharp min</p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u>iii</u> <u> </u></p>	<p>8 <u> </u> $\overset{\wedge}{7}$ <u> </u> <u> </u></p>  <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u></p> <p><u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u>ii</u></p>

Name _____

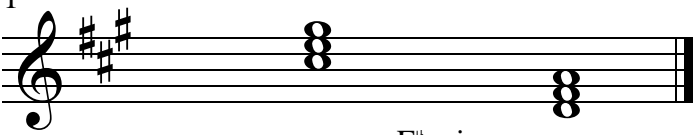
Date _____

Triads and Major Scales II -

Key signatures in the following exercises designate major keys. There are four elements associated with each item: scale degree, notes, chord symbol and Roman numeral. From the one element given, deduce the remaining three and provide the answers as shown in the example below.

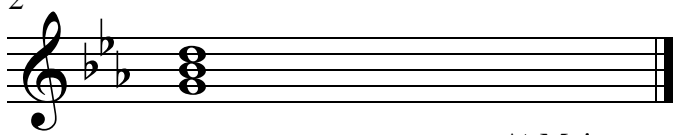
Scale Degree	_____	$\overset{\wedge}{5}$	_____		$\overset{\wedge}{4}$	$\overset{\wedge}{5}$	$\overset{\wedge}{2}$
Example				Solution			
Chord Symbol	_____	_____	D min		F Maj	G Maj	D min
Roman Numeral	_____	_____	_____		IV	V	ii

1 $\overset{\wedge}{5}$ _____



_____ F# min _____


2 _____ $\overset{\wedge}{6}$ _____



_____ Ab Maj _____

_____ vii° _____

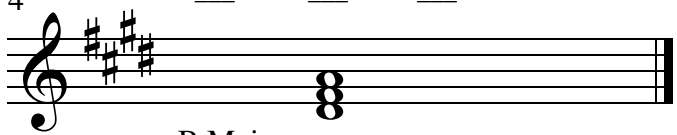
3 _____



_____ Eb Maj _____

_____ ii _____

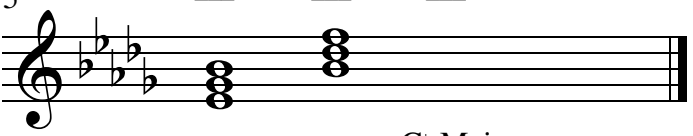
4 _____ $\overset{\wedge}{2}$



_____ B Maj _____

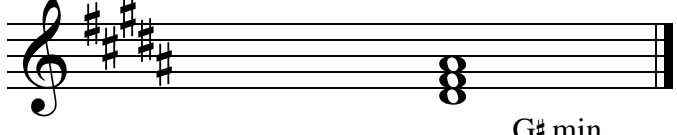
_____ vi _____

5 _____ $\overset{\wedge}{7}$



_____ Gb Maj _____

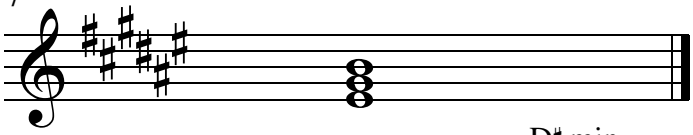
6 _____



_____ G# min _____

_____ V vii° _____

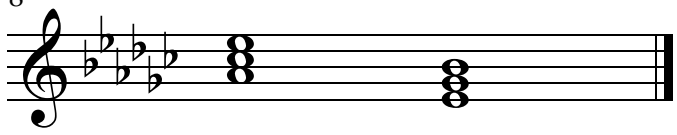
7 $\overset{\wedge}{3}$ _____



_____ D# min _____

_____ ii _____

8 _____ $\overset{\wedge}{7}$ _____



_____ iii _____