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Quick Quiz

♪ Identify the keys, major above the staff, minor below. Remember, to find the tonic
(the key name) *in sharp keys,* go up one half step from the last sharp in the key signature.
The tonic *in flat keys* has the same name as the next-to-last flat of the key signature.
(Remember, the signature with one flat is the key of F.)
The *minor key* is a minor third lower than the major.

D   F

b

♪ Compute these musical math examples. The meter is $\frac{6}{8}$. (♪ = 1)

1. ♫ + ♫ + ♪ + ♩ − ♪ + ♩. + ♪ − 𝄽 = _____

2. ♩. × ♩. + 𝄽 − ♫ − ♩. + ♪ = _____

3. ♪ + ♪ + ♩. + 𝄾 + ♪ × ♩ = _____

♪ Darken the root of each triad. For inverted triads, mentally rearrange the triad
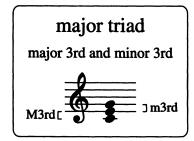to root position (notes each a third apart).

♪ Quickly write the order of sharps in a key signature. Remember, they are added in fifths.

_____

♪ Quickly write the order of flats in a key signature. Remember, each is a fourth higher than the one before.

_____

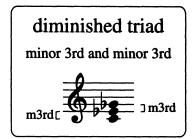♪ Write the counts, add the bar lines, play.

Chords of the Major Scale

As you know, a chord can be built on each note of the major scale.
Each chord has a specific quality: major, minor, or diminished.
Because every major scale is built from the same pattern of half steps
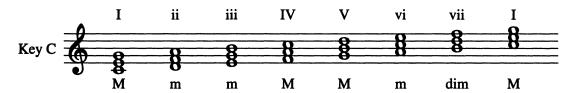and whole steps, the quality of triads is the same in every major scale.

major triad	minor triad	diminished triad
major 3rd and minor 3rd	minor 3rd and major 3rd	minor 3rd and minor 3rd
M3rd⌐ ⌐m3rd	m3rd⌐ ⌐M3rd	m3rd⌐ ⌐m3rd

Remember, chords are **always** built from the bottom up.

♪ Play the triads formed on each scale degree. Listen to their quality.

Key C

I	ii	iii	IV	V	vi	vii	I
M	m	m	M	M	m	dim	M

♪ Write and label triads on each degree of the following scales.

1. Write key signature.
2. Write scale.
3. Play scale to check your accuracy.
4. Write and label triads.
5. Play.

Key B♭

Key D

Key A