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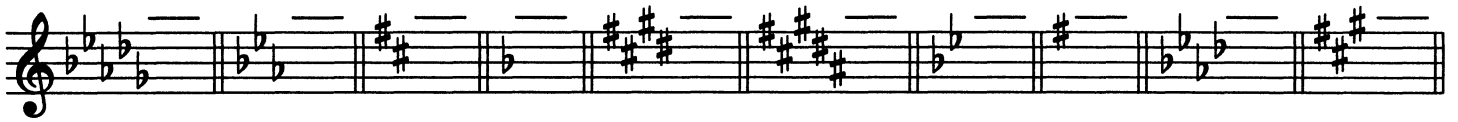
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Quick Quiz

Identify the syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti, do. Write them above the notes.



Identify major and minor keys. Write major name above the staff, minor below.

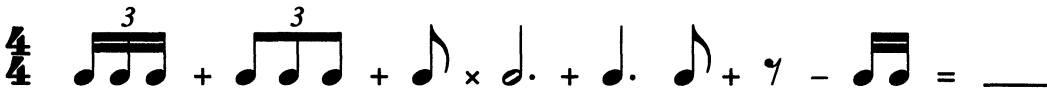


Identify intervals as major, minor or perfect.

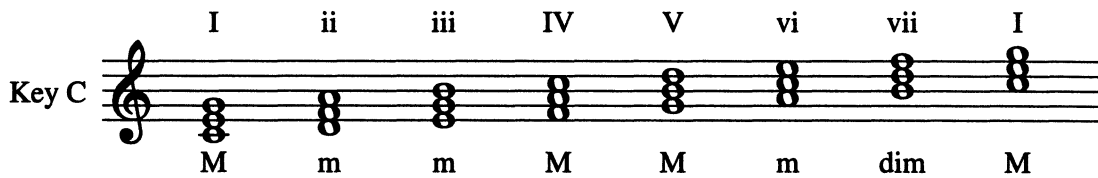


M6

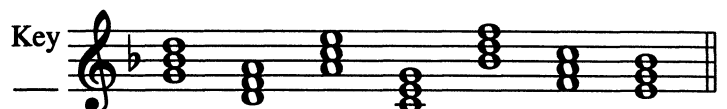
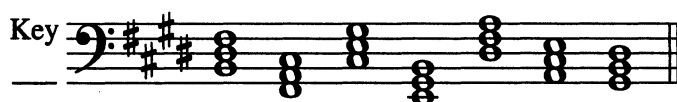
Compute these musical math examples.



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



Identify the chords of the scales. First you must identify the key; then identify the root of the chord to determine its scale degree. Mark major with large Roman numeral, minor with small Roman numeral, diminished with small Roman numeral and small degree sign (vii°).



Twelve-Bar Blues

Piano students play blues and boogie pieces from almost the beginning of their music lessons. Many students, unfortunately, never learn the basic patterns. The 12-bar blues progression is a standard rhythmic/harmonic structure, the foundation of boogie woogie, a blues style that is prominent in American music.

twelve-bar blues				
I	I	I	I	
IV	IV	I	I	
V	IV	I	I	

♪ Play this 12-bar blues pattern. Memorize the harmonic progression.

The image shows two staves of musical notation in bass clef, representing a 12-bar blues progression. The first staff contains six measures of chords: I, I, I, I, IV, IV. The second staff contains six measures of chords: I, I, V, IV, I, I. Each measure is represented by a group of four vertical lines with a chord symbol above it, indicating the harmonic progression.

7 Play it hands together, with right hand playing the same chords an octave or two higher. Play again, with left hand in whole notes, right hand playing the chord tones, blocked or broken.

7 Write the chord progression in other keys, one letter per bar.

example:

Key C C | C | C | C | F | F | C | C | G | F | C | C

Key F

Key B \flat

Key E \flat

Key E

Key A

Key D

Key G