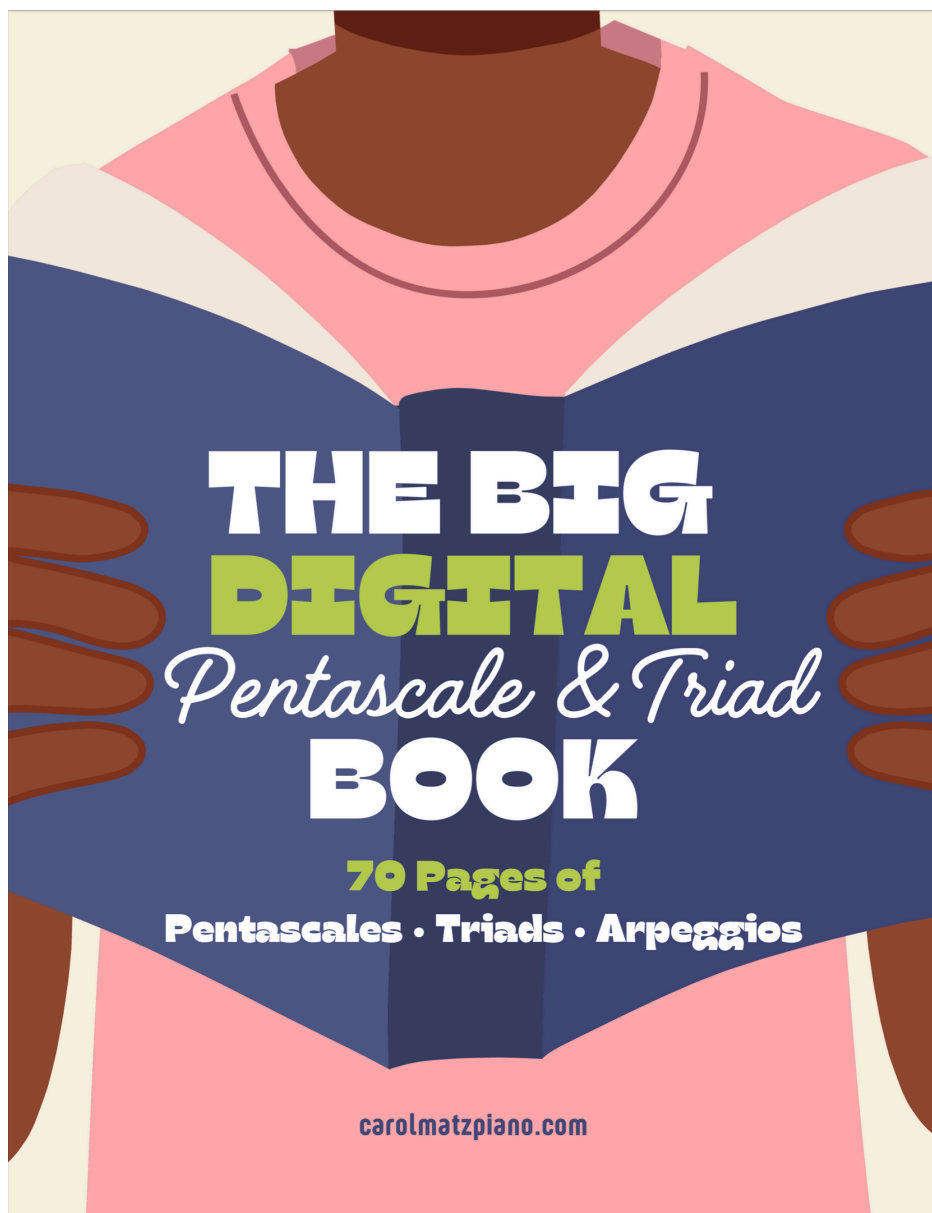
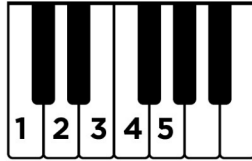


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C MAJOR



PRACTICE TEMPO

Quarter note equals:

108

144

200

PENTASCALE

ARPEGGIO with LH Crossover

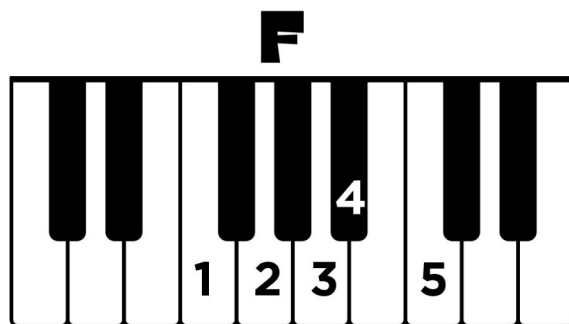
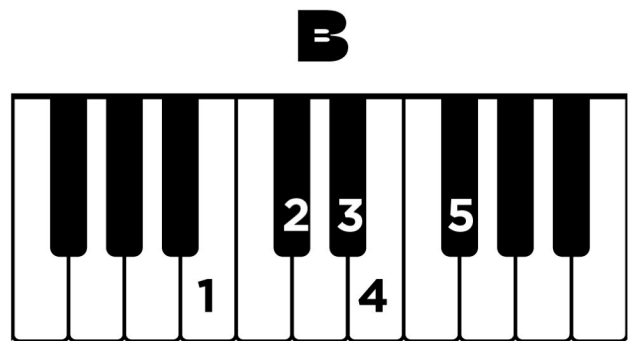
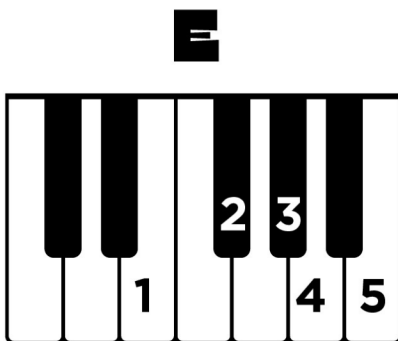
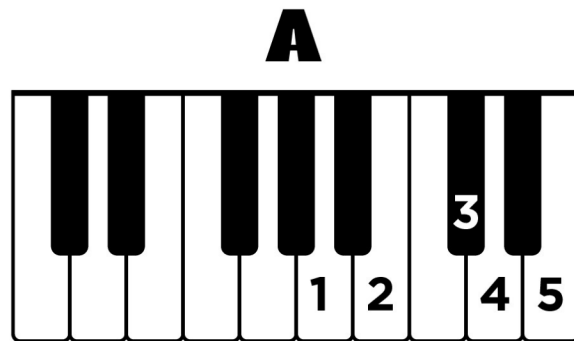
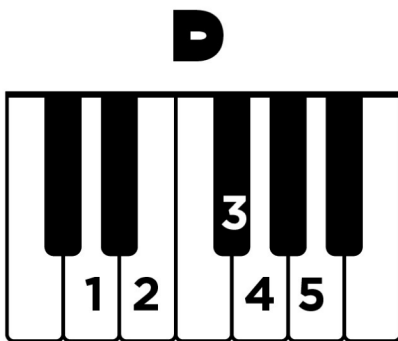
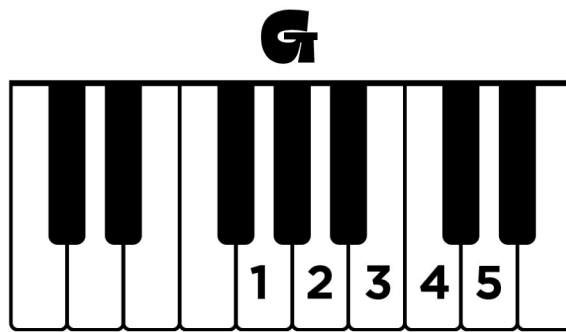
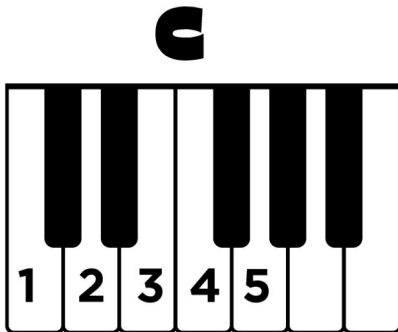
BROKEN & BLOCKED CHORDS

CADENCE PREP

REVIEW: MAJOR PENTASCALES

STARTING ON WHITE KEYS

Play the pentascales below while looking at the keyboard diagrams.
Play each one **going both up and back**. Repeat a few times!

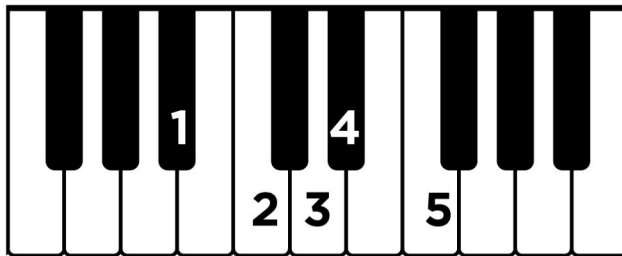


REVIEW: MAJOR PENTASCALES

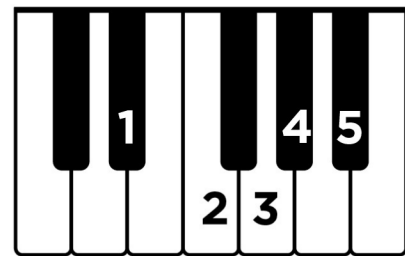
STARTING ON BLACK KEYS

Play the pentascales below while looking at the keyboard diagrams.
Play each one **going both up and back**. Repeat a few times!

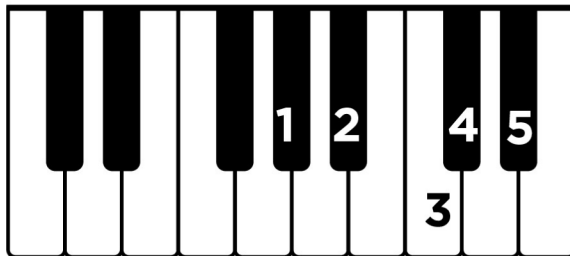
B \flat



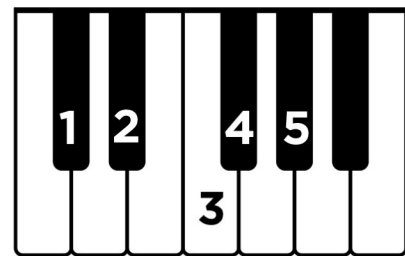
E \flat



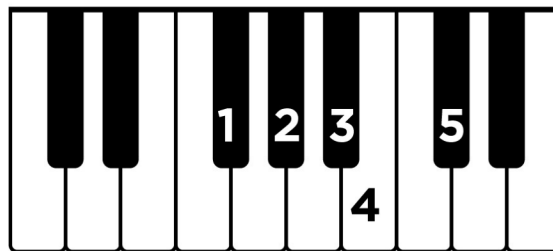
A \flat



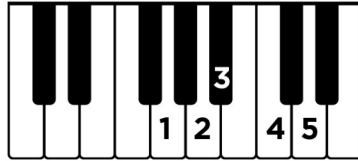
D \flat



G \flat



G MINOR



PRACTICE TEMPO
 Quarter note equals:
 108 144 200

PENTASCALE

Musical notation for the G minor pentascale in 4/4 time. The scale is: F4 (1), G4 (2), Ab4 (3), Bb4 (4), C5 (5). The descending scale is: C5 (5), Bb4 (4), Ab4 (3), G4 (2), F4 (1).

ARPEGGIO with LH Crossover

Musical notation for an arpeggio exercise in 3/4 time. The right hand plays: F4 (1), Ab4 (3), C5 (5), Bb4 (5), Ab4 (3), F4 (1). The left hand plays: F4 (5), Ab4 (3), C5 (1). A "2 LH over" instruction is present in the second measure.

BROKEN & BLOCKED CHORDS

Musical notation for broken and blocked chords in 4/4 time. The right hand plays: F4 (1), Ab4 (3), C5 (5), Bb4 (5), Ab4 (3), F4 (1), and a blocked chord F4 (5), Ab4 (3), C5 (1). The left hand plays: F4 (5), Ab4 (3), C5 (1), and a blocked chord F4 (1), Ab4 (3), C5 (5).

CADENCE PREP

Musical notation for cadence preparation in 4/4 time. The right hand plays: F4 (5), Ab4 (1), C5 (5), Bb4 (5), Ab4 (1), F4 (5). The left hand plays: F4 (1/5), Ab4 (1/5), C5 (1/5), Bb4 (1/5), C5 (1/5).

MINOR TRIADS

STARTING ON WHITE KEYS

You learned that **major triads** can be put into 2 groups:

GROUP 1 = C, F, G (all white keys)

GROUP 2 = D, E, A (black key in the middle)

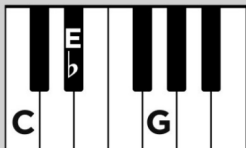
With **MINOR TRIADS**, the groups stay the same, but **the shapes are opposite** of the major triads.

Group
1

Black Key in the Middle

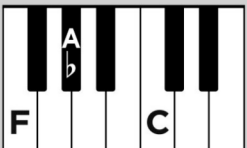
Cm, Fm, and Gm triads have a *black key in the middle*. On the keyboard, each chord forms a **triangle shape**.

C Minor



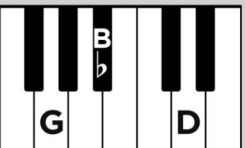
C Eb G

F Minor




F Ab C

G Minor



G Bb D




Play these triangle-shaped triads. (Use either hand.)

Group
2

All White Keys

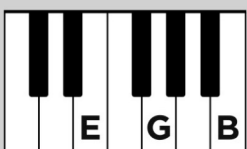
Dm, Em, and Am triads have *all white keys*. On the keyboard, each chord forms a **straight line**.

D Minor




D F A

E Minor




E G B

A Minor



A C E



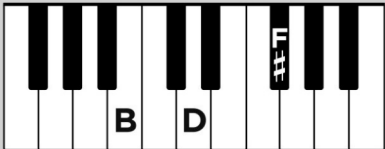
Play these all-white-key triads.

B Minor

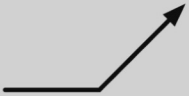
B Minor is the Oddball!

Bm has **1 black key on the right**. Play this triad.

B Minor



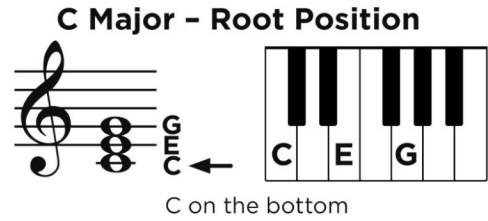
B D F#



INVERSIONS

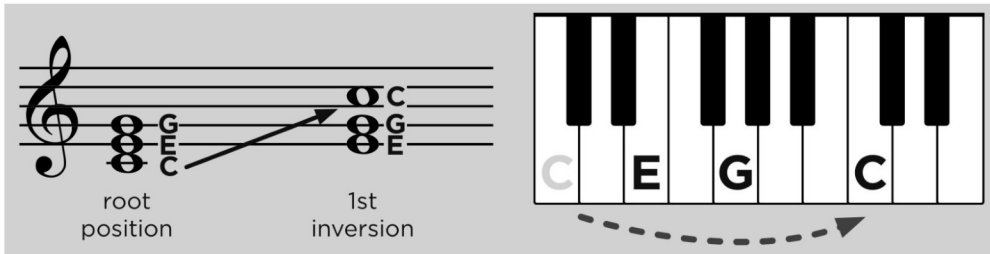
ROOT POSITION

So far, you've learned triads in **ROOT POSITION**, in which the chord's letter name is on the bottom.



1ST INVERSION

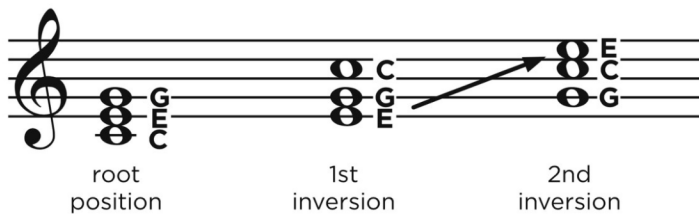
An **INVERSION** is a chord that has its notes arranged in a different order. To play a **1ST INVERSION** chord, move the bottom note to the top:



2ND INVERSION

There are two ways to find a **2ND INVERSION** chord.

1. **From 1st inversion**, move the bottom note to the top again.



2. **From root position**, move the top note to bottom.

