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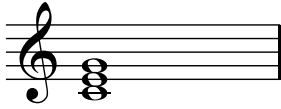
Reference Page - Major Scales with Scale Degree Numbers

Lesson 1. Inversion of Triads (1st Inversion)

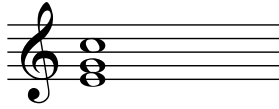
Name _____ Date _____ Grade _____

The notes of a triad may be grouped in three ways. The basic grouping is called *root position*. Other groupings are called *inversions*. As you change from root position to 1st inversion, notice that the lowest note moves to the top position in the chord. The same is true when changing from 1st inversion to 2nd inversion.

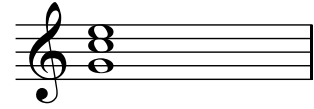
Root Position (R)
(Root at bottom)



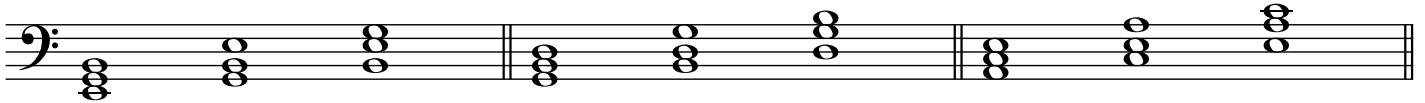
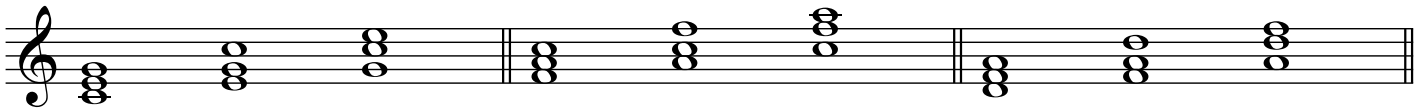
1st Inversion (1st)
(Third at bottom)



2nd Inversion (2nd)
(Fifth at bottom)

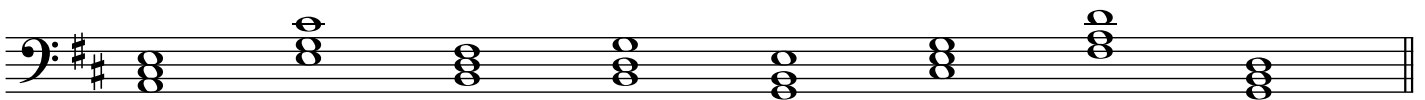
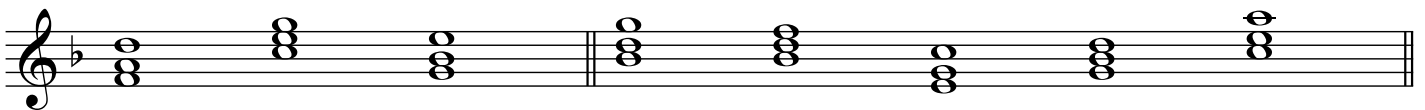


DIRECTIONS: Below is a series of triads with different roots. Write the correct inversion name on the line below each chord. **R** = Root Position **1st** = First Inversion **2nd** = Second Inversion



The **FIRST INVERSION** of a triad is sometimes called a “six-three chord” because the top note is an interval of a sixth above the bottom note and the middle note is a third above the bottom note. When naming a first inversion triad, the number 3 is usually omitted; therefore, a “six chord” means the first inversion of a triad.

DIRECTIONS: The following triads are either in root position or first inversion. Write the letter R or number 6 below each chord. **R** = Root Position **6** = First Inversion



KEYBOARD ASSIGNMENT: Play all of the triads on this page. Listen for the difference in sound between root position and first inversion.