

LESSON 5: Major and Minor 6th Chords (Flat Keys)

Shown in the line below are the first six notes of the F major scale, an F major triad and F major 6th chord with two accompaniment patterns. The F minor triad and F minor 6th chord are also shown.

Keyboard Exercise: Practice the line below at least five times per day until it can be played easily and accurately. Accompaniment patterns for the F *minor* 6th may also be practiced if desired.

First 6 Notes of Major Scale: F F6 Accompaniment Patterns: Fm Fm6

Directions: Using the line above as a sample, write the appropriate 6th chord in the blank measure beside each root position triad printed below. Then write two different accompaniment patterns for each *major* 6th chord. Refer to the chord dictionary (front reference page) if necessary.

First 6 Notes of Major Scale: B $\flat$ B $\flat$ 6 Accompaniment Patterns: B $\flat$ m B $\flat$ m6

E $\flat$ E $\flat$ 6 E $\flat$ m E $\flat$ m6

A $\flat$ A $\flat$ 6 A $\flat$ m A $\flat$ m6

D $\flat$ D $\flat$ 6 D $\flat$ m D $\flat$ m6

G $\flat$ G $\flat$ 6 G $\flat$ m G $\flat$ m6

Keyboard Exercise: After completing the written work, practice each line above at least five times per day until it can be played easily and accurately. Accompaniment patterns for each *minor* 6th chord may also be practiced if desired.

Special Note: The major 6th chord accompaniments shown on this page can also be adapted to 4/4 time. See back reference page for suggestions.

LESSON 7: Second Inversion of Triads (Sharp Keys)

The 2nd inversion of a triad can be formed in two different ways, as shown in the line below.

1. From 1st inversion: move bottom note *up* one octave.
2. From root position: move top note *down* one octave.

Diagram illustrating the two ways to form the 2nd inversion of a triad:

- Left Diagram:** Shows the C major triad in Root Position (C-E-G). The bottom note (C) is moved up one octave to form the 1st Inversion (E-G-C). The bottom note (E) is then moved up one octave to form the 2nd Inversion (G-C-E).
- Right Diagram:** Shows the C major triad in Root Position (C-E-G). The top note (G) is moved down one octave to form the 2nd Inversion (G-C-E).

A 2nd inversion can be made from any triad in all keys. The line below shows the C major triad, its 2nd inversion and two different accompaniment patterns based on the inversion. Also shown are 2nd inversions of the C minor and C augmented triads.

Example of C major triad and its 2nd inversion with accompaniment patterns:

- C Major Triad:** Root Position (C-E-G).
- 2nd Inversion:** G-C-E.
- Accompaniment Patterns:** Two different patterns based on the 2nd inversion (G-C-E).
- C minor (Cm):** Root Position (C-Eb-G).
- 2nd Inversion:** G-C-Eb.
- C augmented (C aug):** Root Position (C-E-G#).
- 2nd Inversion:** G-C-E#.

Directions: Write a 2nd inversion triad in the blank measures below, using the line above as a sample. Then write two different accompaniment patterns based on the *2nd inversion* of each *major* triad.

Blank measures for writing 2nd inversion triads and accompaniment patterns for major triads:

- G Major:** Root Position (G-B-D), 2nd Inversion (D-B-G), Accompaniment Patterns.
- D Major:** Root Position (D-F#-A), 2nd Inversion (A-F#-D), Accompaniment Patterns.
- A Major:** Root Position (A-C#-E), 2nd Inversion (E-C#-A), Accompaniment Patterns.
- E Major:** Root Position (E-G#-B), 2nd Inversion (B-G#-E), Accompaniment Patterns.
- B Major:** Root Position (B-D#-F#), 2nd Inversion (F#-D#-B), Accompaniment Patterns.

Keyboard Exercise: After completing the written work, practice each line above at least five times per day until it can be played easily and accurately.

Special Note: The 2nd inversion accompaniments shown on this page can also be adapted to 3/4 time. See back reference page for suggestions.