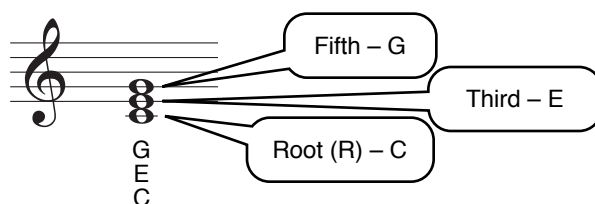


# LESSON 10

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

A chord is any combination of 3 or more notes played together, or played as though they will sound like a unit of harmony (arpeggio, or broken chord). A triad is a specific chord with only 3 notes which can be stacked in consecutive thirds. Triads are the most basic building block of harmony.

The spelling of triads is done from the bottom note up.



Triads can appear in many different forms in music. The following illustrates the connection between broken chords and solid chords.

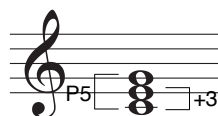
Broken Chords			Solid Chords
Broken Chord	Arpeggio	Alberti Bass	

Note: All the broken and solid chords in this example can be reduced to this simple triad.

When a triad is reduced to three different notes stacked as consecutive thirds, it is in root position.

In Level 3, we will be studying major (+) and minor (-) triads. Observe the construction of these two triads.

## MAJOR TRIAD



## MINOR TRIAD



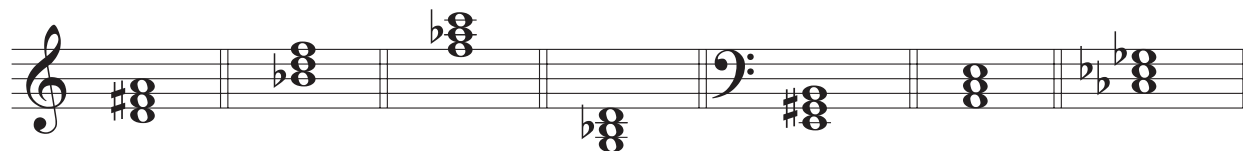
Major triads (+) are formed by stacking a major third (+3) and a perfect fifth (P5) over a root.

Minor triads (-) formed by stacking a minor third (-3) and a perfect fifth (P5) over a root.

Note: The only difference between major and minor triads is the quality of the third.

# PRACTICE

1. State the root, third, and fifth of each of the following triads.



5th \_\_\_\_\_

3rd \_\_\_\_\_

R \_\_\_\_\_

2. Arrange the following letters into triads in root position, where possible. Then, name the notes of the triad, from bottom to top.



bgd



beg  
/beg/  
verb

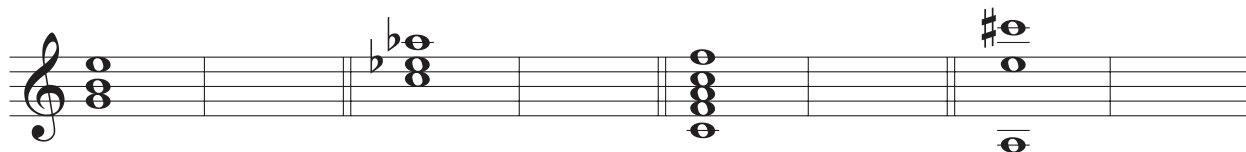
$$\sum_{k=0}^s a_k y_{n+k} = h \beta f(t_{n+s}, y_{n+s})$$

BDF



\_\_\_\_\_

3. Reduce the following chords to triads in root position. Spell the root position triad.



\_\_\_\_\_

4. Identify the following **thirds** as either major (+3) or minor (-3).

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Identify the following **triads** as either major (+) or minor (-). If necessary, reduce the triad into root position.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_