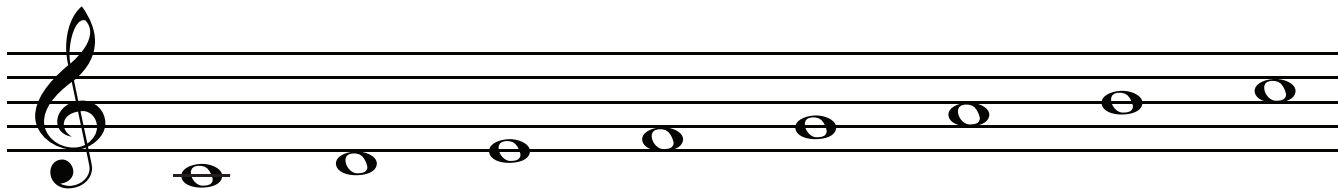


# Major And Minor 6th Chords

## Chords And Arpeggios Level 4

1. Using the C major scale below, circle the four notes needed to build a C6 chord.



Scale Degrees    1            2            3            4            5            6            7            8

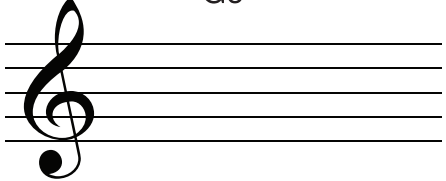
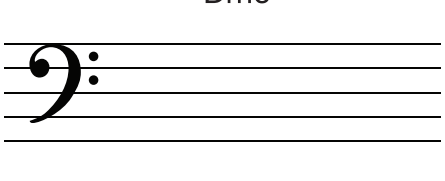
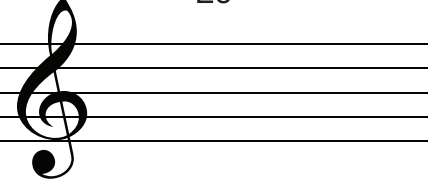
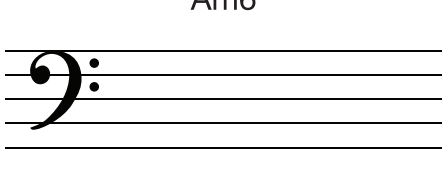
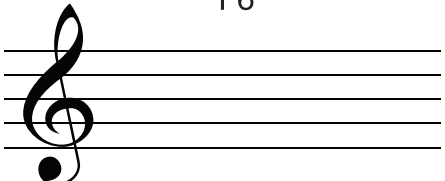
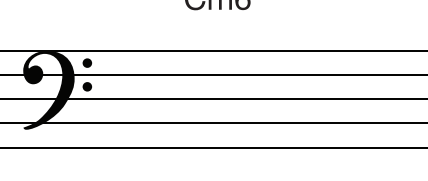
2. Which statement below best describes major 6th chords. (Circle the correct answer.)

- A. Major triad plus the note a minor 6th above the root.
- B. Major triad plus the note a major 6th above the root.
- C. Major triad plus the note a diminished 6th above the root.
- D. Minor triad plus the note an augmented 6th above the root.

3. What is the scale degree formula for building major 6th chords?

4. What is the scale degree formula for building minor 6th chords?

5. Notate the following 6th chords in root position using semibreves.

<p>G6</p> 	<p>Dm6</p> 	<p>E6</p> 
<p>Am6</p> 	<p>F6</p> 	<p>Cm6</p> 

# Major And Minor 6th Chords

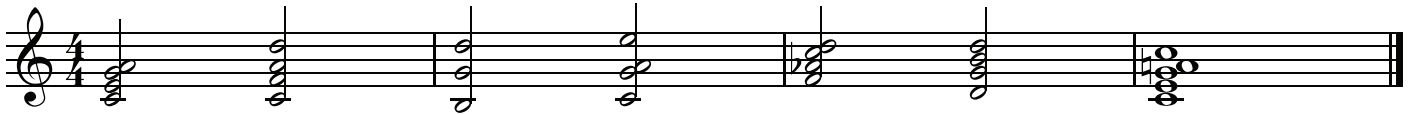
## Chords And Arpeggios Level 4

6. Triads can be in root position, 1st or 2nd inversion because they only have three notes. Four note chords can have a 3rd inversion because they have an extra note. True or false?

**True**

**False**

7. Identify the chords in the example below and write their names above the staff. Some chords may be inverted, have duplicate notes or be open voicings.



8. Minor 6th chords can sometimes appear in major key chord progressions as IVm6. True or false?

**True**

**False**

*Note: I<sup>6</sup> chords have the same notes as a VI<sup>m</sup>7 which we'll see in a later lesson. This means that labelling this chord will depend on context. If you want to know more about this you could ask your teacher.*