



Music can feature a huge variety of chord qualities. In this lesson we just want to look at some other chords that can appear from time to time. This is really an introduction to these chords and how they are constructed. Much more could be studied regarding how they can be applied and which scales work with them. There's also a whole world of extended chords, which are 7th chords with additional notes. These chords will be covered in a later course.

1. Draw a line to connect each chord with its scale degree formula. Remember that chords are often named in a way that explains their construction. The examples below have been written with a a C root.

R 2 5 C(add2)

R 3 4 b7 Cmin(add2)

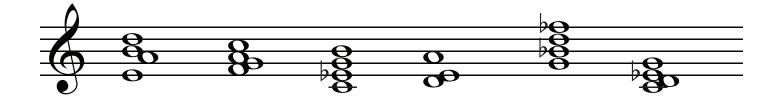
C5(add2) R 2 \(\beta \) 5

C7(sus4) R235

C°7 R 3 5 7

Cmin(Maj7) R 63 65 667

2. Write the name of the chord above each example. All chords are in root position.



3. The notes of a chord can be written in many ways, such as inversions, close voicings, open voicings and with duplicate notes. Keeping this in mind is important when identifying a chord. True or false?

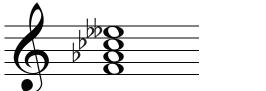
True

False

Other Interesting Chords Chords And Arpeggios Level 4



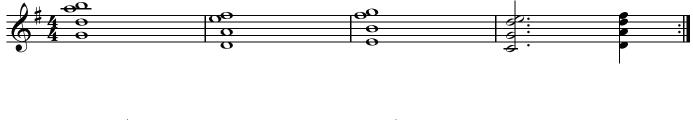
4. Diminished 7th chords contain a bb7th, however the enharmonic equivalent is a major 6th above the root. This means that diminished 7th chords can be tricky to spot at first. Would the two chords shown below sound the same? (Circle the Yes or No)





Yes No

5. Write in the chord names for the progression below.





6. Write in the chord names for the progression below. This example includes chords previously covered such as minor 7th and major 6th chords.





Other Interesting Chords Chords And Arpeggios Level 4



7. Write in the names of the chords for the progression below.



8. Write in the names of the chords for the progression below.

