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## CHAPTER 30 STUDY GUIDE

1. What is a chord extension?

1. A note in addition to the basic triad

2. How are chord extensions notated?

2. A number equal to the note's interval above the root. Also with a symbol showing quality

3. What is a compound interval?

3. An interval greater than an octave

4. When you see a 7 to the right of a chord letter, what kind of a 7th is it?

4. A minor 7th above the root

5. How would you indicate a Major 7 above the root?

5.  $\Delta$  or MAJ7 or M7

6. What's another name for the V<sup>7</sup> chord?

6. A dominant seventh chord

7. Why are V<sup>7</sup> chords so important?

7. They draw the ear to the tonic (I) chord, and appear in nearly all chord progressions

8. Spell the  $V^7$  chord in the key of G. 8. D, F#, A, C
9. What chord tones are in a 9th chord? 9. Root, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th
10. What chord tones are in an 11th chord? 10. Root, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th

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## PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

1. Write out the triads above C, A, B $\flat$ , and A $\flat$ . Put the chord name underneath (don't forget Major/minor distinctions). Place the seventh in each of the chords and alter the chord symbol as necessary to make it correct. Place the ninth in each chord and again correct the chord symbol.
2. Sing or play (both is best) a Major triad. Any starting note will do but try to make it in a comfortable range. As you are singing one note of the chord, try to hear the others simultaneously. Once the Major triad is in your ear, add the seventh until you can sing or play a seventh easily. Do the same with the ninth chord.
3. Spend some time messing around with all triads and extensions on the piano. It's fun and will help your understanding immensely.

The page contains ten blank musical staves, each consisting of five horizontal lines, arranged vertically for writing musical notation.