

A. Identify each triad with a chord name written above the staff.

1. A<sup>♯</sup>m    2. G    3. A<sup>b</sup>    4. E<sup>°</sup>    5. G<sup>♯</sup>°    6. C<sup>♯</sup>

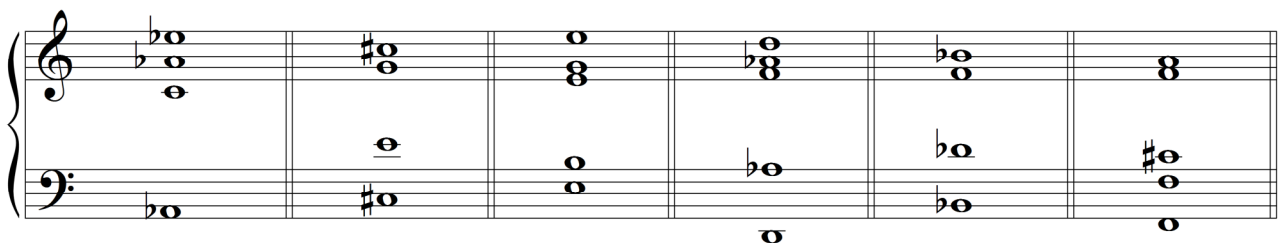


7. B<sup>b</sup>m    8. Fm    9. A    10. D<sup>b</sup>    11. B    12. F<sup>°</sup>



B. Identify each triad with a chord name written above the staff.

1. A<sup>b</sup>    2. C<sup>♯</sup>°    3. E<sup>m</sup>    4. D<sup>°</sup>    5. B<sup>b</sup>m    6. F<sup>+</sup>



C. Some of these chords are inverted. Identify each triad with a chord name written above the staff. Use “slash” notation to indicate the bass note *if* the chord is inverted. Beneath the staff identify the inversion. The first one is done for you.

1. Fm/A<sup>b</sup>    2. A/E    3. B/D<sup>♯</sup>    4. D<sup>♯</sup>/F<sup>♯</sup>    5. E<sup>b</sup>m    6. Cm/G



Inversion:    1st                      2nd                      1st                      1st                      root                      2nd

D. Identify each triad with a chord name written above the staff. Assume there is one chord per measure. All are in root position.

1. Gm    2. E<sup>°</sup>    3. F<sup>♯</sup>    4. E<sup>b</sup>

