

**WORKSHEET #1**

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINCIPAL CHORDS, INTERVALS** (Student Book pages 4–7, 10–11)

1. Write in the names of the principal chords (I, IV, V7) in the following major keys.

Key of C \_\_\_\_\_ Key of G \_\_\_\_\_

Key of D \_\_\_\_\_ Key of A \_\_\_\_\_

2. Write in the names of the secondary chords (ii, iii, vi) in the following major keys.

Key of C \_\_\_\_\_ Key of G \_\_\_\_\_

3. Write in the names of the principal chords (i, iv, V7) in the following minor keys.

Key of Am \_\_\_\_\_ Key of Em \_\_\_\_\_

Key of Dm \_\_\_\_\_

4. In the Key of G, the *dominant 7th* chord is D7. What chords are the *tonic* \_\_\_\_\_ and the *subdominant*? \_\_\_\_\_

5. How many different notes are there in a seventh chord? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Extend or embellish the following chords. D \_\_\_\_\_ G \_\_\_\_\_ Am \_\_\_\_\_ Dm \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write in the numeric name of the harmonic interval under each of the following examples.



\_\_\_\_\_

8. When two notes are sounded in succession (one after the other), the interval is called a \_\_\_\_\_ interval.

9. Name the five types of harmonic or melodic intervals.

a. \_\_\_\_\_ b. \_\_\_\_\_

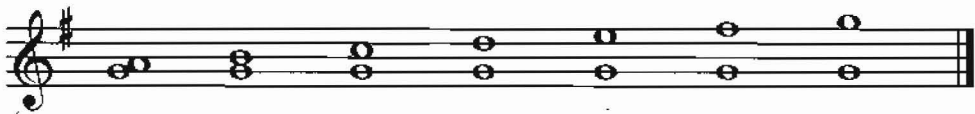
c. \_\_\_\_\_ d. \_\_\_\_\_

e. \_\_\_\_\_

10. If the upper note of a harmonic interval is in the major scale of the lower note, the interval is either

\_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Identify the name and type of each harmonic interval in the G major scale.



\_\_\_\_\_

12. When lowered a half step, major intervals become \_\_\_\_\_ intervals.

13. Staccato means \_\_\_\_\_.

14. An arpeggio is sometimes called a \_\_\_\_\_.