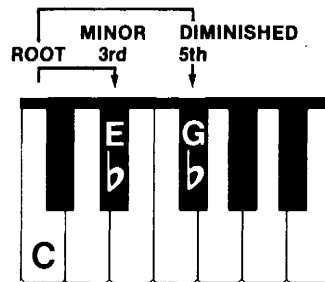


Diminished Triads

A DIMINISHED TRIAD consists of a ROOT, MINOR 3rd, & DIMINISHED 5th.

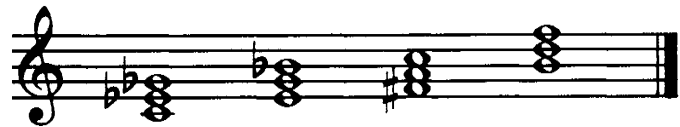
C DIMINISHED TRIAD =



IMPORTANT!

The interval between each note of a DIMINISHED TRIAD is a MINOR 3rd (3 HALF STEPS)!

1. Play the following DIMINISHED TRIADS. Check the intervals. **LISTEN!**

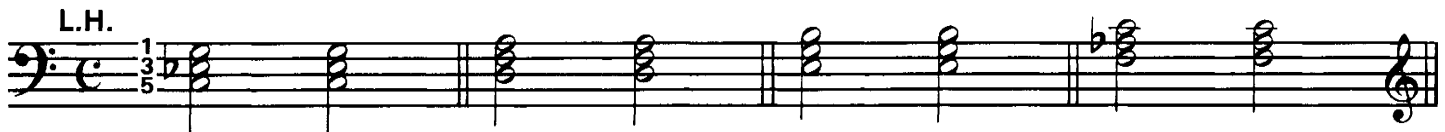


2. Construct a DIMINISHED TRIAD on each note of the following scale.



Any MINOR triad may be changed to a DIMINISHED triad by **LOWERING** the 5th **ONE HALF-STEP!**

3. Change the 2nd chord in each measure from MINOR to DIMINISHED by lowering the 5th of the chord 1 half step. Use a FLAT sign to lower a natural note, and use a NATURAL sign to lower a sharpened note. Remember: accidentals are in effect for a full measure.



Any MAJOR triad may be changed to a DIMINISHED triad by **LOWERING** the 3rd & 5th **ONE HALF-STEP!**

4. Change the 2nd chord in each measure from MAJOR to DIMINISHED by lowering the 3rd and the 5th of each chord 1 half step. Use flats or naturals, or both.



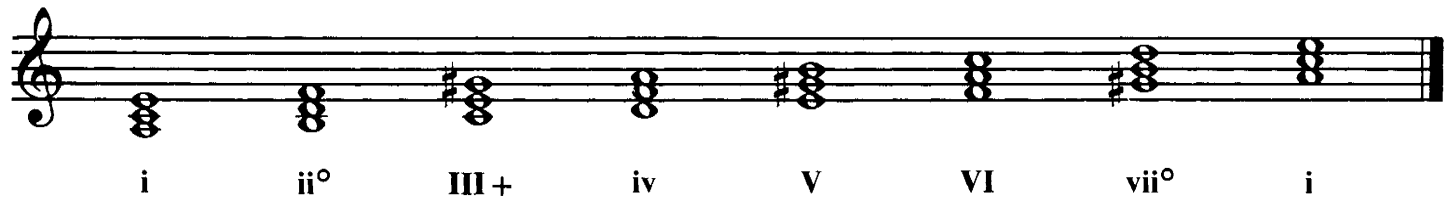
5. Play the above 4 lines of music. Say the name of each chord as you play.

The Triads of the Harmonic Minor Scale

When triads are constructed on each note of a HARMONIC MINOR SCALE, I and IV are MINOR; V and VI are MAJOR; II and VII are DIMINISHED; and III is AUGMENTED. This is true in every minor key.

1. Play the following, using R.H. 1 3 5 on each triad.
Say "ONE—MINOR TRIAD, TWO—DIMINISHED TRIAD," etc., as you play.

A HARMONIC MINOR



IMPORTANT! Note that in the above scale the G's are sharp because the 7th step of the A harmonic minor scale (G) is raised 1 half step.

2. Play the above again, saying "A MINOR TRIAD, B DIMINISHED TRIAD," etc., as you play.
3. Below each of the following lines write the correct ROMAN NUMERAL for each triad.
Use a SMALL numeral for each MINOR TRIAD.
Use a LARGE numeral for each MAJOR TRIAD.
Use a SMALL numeral with ° added for each DIMINISHED TRIAD.
Use a LARGE numeral with + added for each AUGMENTED TRIAD.

D HARMONIC MINOR. Why are the C's sharp? _____



E HARMONIC MINOR. Why are the D's sharp? _____

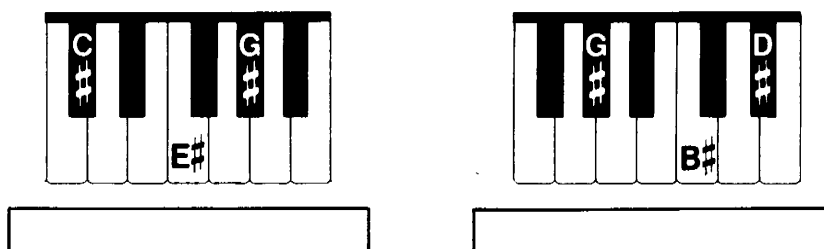


B HARMONIC MINOR. Why are the A's sharp? _____

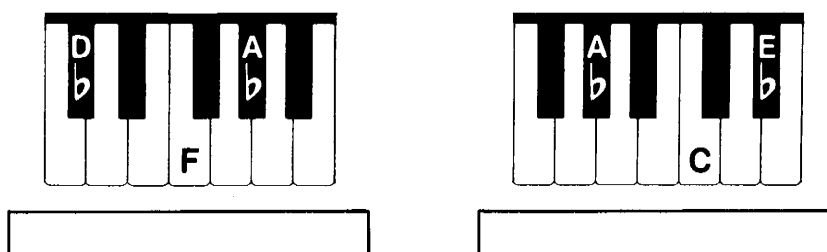


More Major Arpeggios

The following MAJOR triads have BLACK KEYS for the ROOT & FIFTH, and a WHITE KEY for the THIRD:



The following triads use the same keys on the piano, but are spelled ENHARMONICALLY.



1. Write the name of each of the above triads in the box below it.

TWO OCTAVE ARPEGGIOS OF THE C# MAJOR, D# MAJOR, G# MAJOR & A# MAJOR triads are fingered the same. Black keys are played with 2 & 4, just as they are with the corresponding MINOR triads on the previous page. Play the C# major triad: as written for R.H., two octaves lower for L.H.

C# MAJOR TRIAD

2. Write the name of the arpeggiated triad in the box at the beginning of each staff below.
3. Write the R.H. fingering ABOVE each note.
4. Write the L.H. fingering BELOW each note.
5. Play with R.H. as written.
6. Play with L.H. two octaves lower than written.