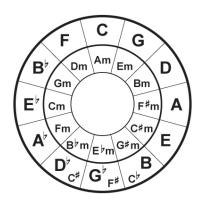
# C Major Scale & Triads (Inversions)

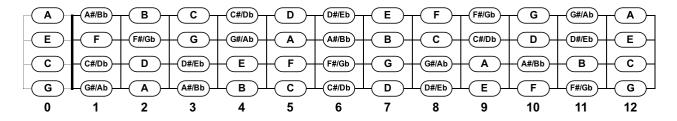
l II		1	III		IV		V		VI		VII		
С		D		E		F		G		ļ	4	E	3
←H	←H		V	V	Н		W		W		W		$H \rightarrow$



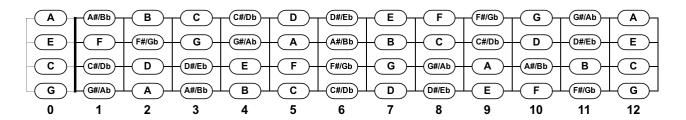
The **C** major chord is made of the **I**, **III**, and **V** notes (C, E, and G). The **I** is the root note. On the ukulele, we usually play 4 notes, but two are played twice.

Using the circle fifths, which chords are likely part of the C Major Chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

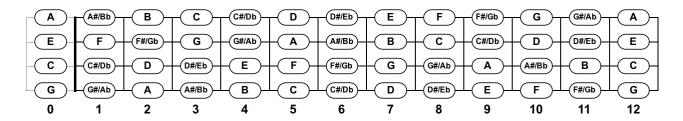
Fill in the C Chord Triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the major pentatonic scale are I, II, III, V, & VI - \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

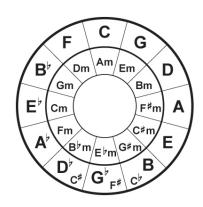


The 7 notes of the major scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII - \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_



### A Minor Scale & Triads (Inversions)

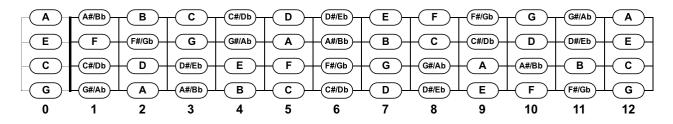
1		II	I	II	1	V	V		VI		VII	
A		В				)			F			Ĝ
←W W		H	+	W		W		Н		W		$W\rightarrow$



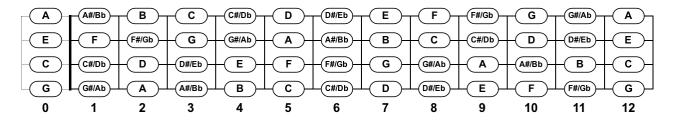
The **A minor** chord is made of the **I**, **III**, and **V** notes (A, C, and E). The **I** is the root note. On the ukulele, we usually play 4 notes, but two are played twice.

Using the circle fifths, which chords are likely part of the A Minor Chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

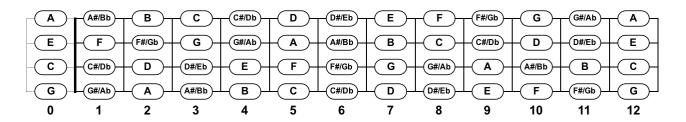
Fill in the A Minor Chord Triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the minor *pentatonic* scale are I, III, IV, V & VII -

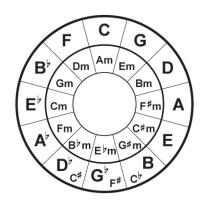


All 7 notes of the minor scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII -



## **G Major Scale & Triads (Inversions)**

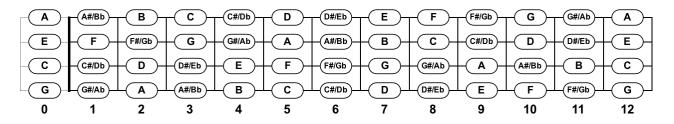
1		l	III		IV		V		VI		VII		
G		Α		В		С		D		E		F#	
←H	V	٧	٧	V	H	1	V	V	V	V	٧	V	$H \rightarrow$



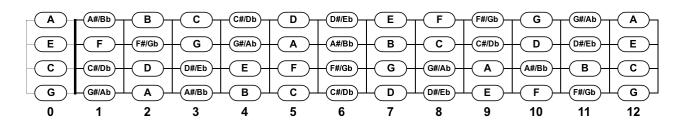
The **G major** chord is made of the **I**, **III**, and **V** notes (G, B, and D). The **I** is the root note. On the ukulele, we usually play 4 notes, but two are played twice.

Using the circle fifths, which chords are likely part of the C Major Chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

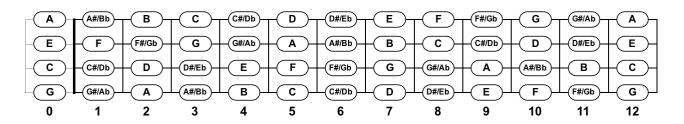
Fill in the **G Chord** Triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the major *pentatonic* scale are I, II, III, V, & VI -

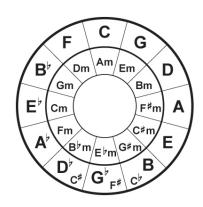


All 7 notes of the major scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII -



#### E Minor Scale & Triads (Inversions)

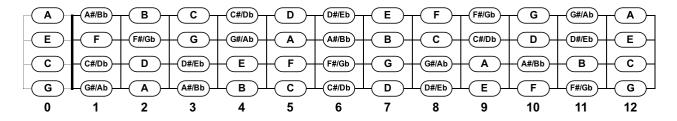
1		I		II		Į,	V	V		VI		VII	
Е		F	#	(	9	A	<b>,</b>	E	8				)
←W	←W W H		+	W		W		Н		W		$W\rightarrow$	



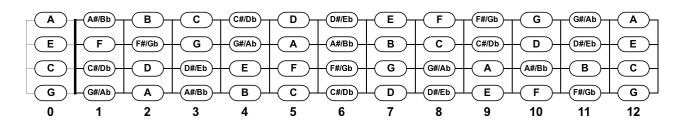
The **E minor** chord is made of the **I**, **III**, and **V** notes (E, G#, and ). The **I** is the root note. On the ukulele, we usually play 4 notes, but two are played twice.

Using the circle fifths, which chords are likely part of the A Minor Chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

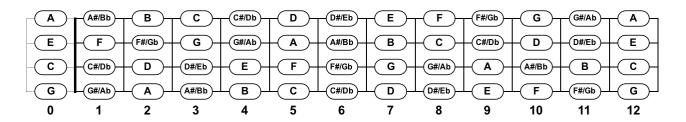
Fill in the A Minor Chord Triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the minor *pentatonic* scale are I, III, IV, V & VII -

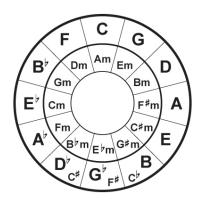


All 7 notes of the minor scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII -



# \_\_\_ Major Scale & Triads (Inversions)

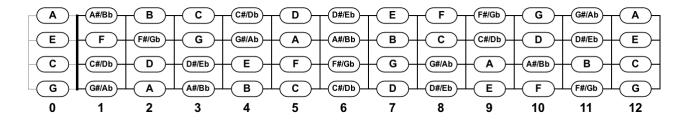
I		ı	1	III		IV		V		VI		VII	
$\leftarrow$ H	٧	٧	V	٧	ŀ	+	V	V	V	V	V	V	$H \rightarrow$



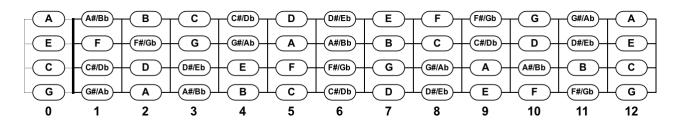
The  $\underline{\hspace{0.5cm}}$  major chord is made of the I, III, and V notes. The I is the root note.

The circle of 5ths reveals which minor & major scales are the same. The starting note of a relative major scale is 3 half steps higher than the minor scale. Using the circle, what is the relative minor & what other chords are likely part of the chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

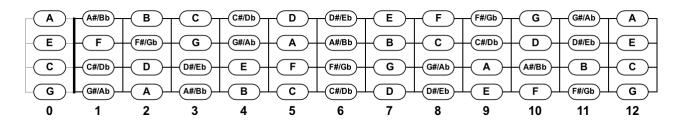
Fill in the \_\_\_\_ Chord Triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the major *pentatonic* scale are I, II, III, V, & VI - \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

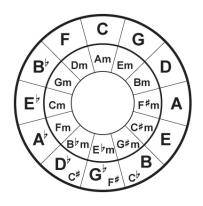


All 7 notes of the major scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII - \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_



### \_\_\_ Minor Scale & Triads (Inversions)

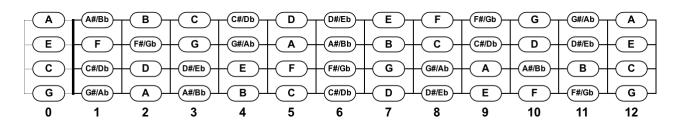
1			II III		=	IV		V		VI		VII	
←W	V	V	Н	+	V	٧	V	V	Н	1	V	V	$W\rightarrow$



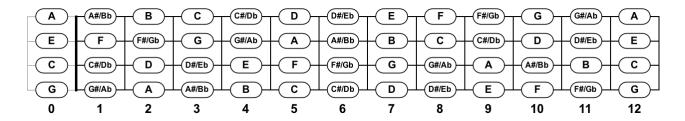
The  $\_\_$  minor chord is made of the I, III, and V notes (E, G#, and ). The I is the root note.

The circle of 5ths reveals which minor & major scales are the same. The starting note of a relative minor scale is 3 half steps *lower* than the major scale. Using the circle fifths, what is the relative major & what other chords are likely part of the chord progression? Don't forget the 7<sup>th</sup> chords (always one clockwise from the root note).

Fill in the \_\_ minor chord triads (aka Inversions). Remember the notes are \_\_\_, \_\_\_, & \_\_\_.



The 5 notes of the minor pentatonic scale are I, III, IV, V & VII - \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_



All 7 notes of the minor scale are I, II, III, IV, V, VI, & VII - \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_ \_\_

