

**Fill in the following chords (I've filled in the first so you know what to include):**

(28 pts)

Note: Not all chords are bar chords

Also note: The 4 in the C#m denotes that the grid starts on the 4<sup>th</sup> fret. This is necessary for chords that don't fit on the grid in open position (in this case, chords that extend into the 6<sup>th</sup> fret and beyond).

<p>x</p> <p>4</p> <p>C#m</p>	<p>C minor</p>	<p>B major</p>	<p>A7</p>	<p>G minor</p>
<p>F#7</p>	<p>Eb major</p>	<p>Eb7</p>	<p>B minor</p>	<p>Eb minor</p>
<p>Bb7</p>	<p>F#</p>	<p>Em</p>	<p>Db major</p>	<p>D7</p>

**Fill in the pitch name for the following notes: (12pts)**

e: -----8-----5-----

B: -----6-----3-----

G: -----2-----7-----

D: -----2-----8-----

A: -----7-----6-----

E: --4-----7-----

\_\_\_\_\_

Name the pitch, string number, and fret: (24pts)



Pitch:

String #:

Fret:

**General Questions: (12 points)**

Name the notes in a D major scale: \_\_\_\_\_

Name the notes in an F major scale \_\_\_\_\_

What are the chords for a I - ii - V progression in D major: \_\_\_\_\_

What are the chords for a I - IV - V progression in F major: \_\_\_\_\_

Which chord typically has a '7' attached? a. I b. ii c. IV d. V

How does adding a 7 to a chord (making D a D7) affect the sound?

a. It adds tension b. It reduces tension c. It makes it quieter d. There's no difference

**Spell the notes of the following chords: (20pts)**

C major:

D major:

A minor:

F minor:

B7:

E7:

**Spell the enharmonic note: (the note that sounds the same, i.e., A# = Bb, Cb = B) 8pts**

C# =

G# =

Fb =

B# =