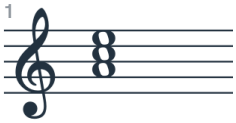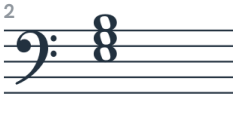Name the chords of the key

Every major key has seven chords, one on each step: **I ii iii IV V vi vii°**. Each chord below is in root position, so **the bottom note is the root**. Find its step in the key and write the numeral: capital for major, small for minor, small with ° for diminished (Handout 357). The key signature counts: in G major every F is F♯.
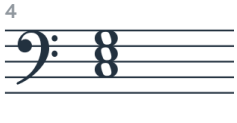
PART 1 · WRITE THE ROMAN NUMERAL

C major — no sharps or flats

1 
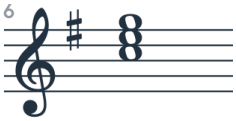
2 
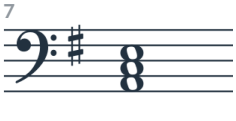
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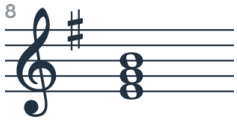
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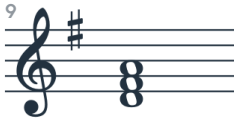
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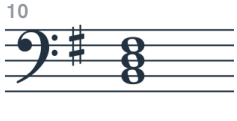
G major — one sharp

6 
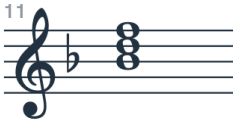
7 
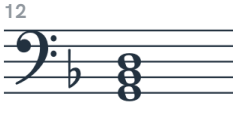
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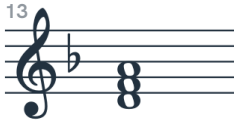
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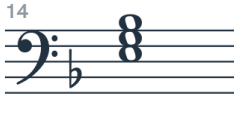
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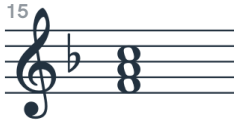
F major — one flat

11 
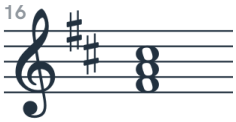
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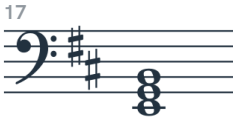
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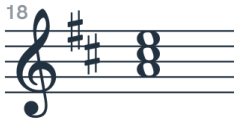
14 
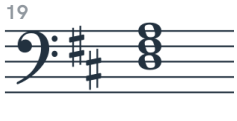
15 
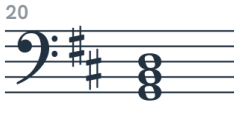
D major — two sharps

16 

17 

18 

19 

20 

PART 2 · NAME ↔ NUMERAL

Write the missing half: the numeral for a chord name, or the chord name for a numeral (like **Dm** or **F♯°**).

21 in G **Em** →	22 in F **ii** →	23 in D **F♯m** →	24 in C **vi** →
25 in G **C** →	26 in D **V** →	27 in F **E°** →	28 in G **vii°** →

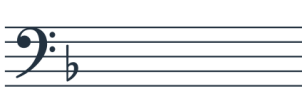
PART 3 · BUILD THE CHORD

Write the chord as three whole notes stacked in thirds, root on the bottom. The key signature is already there.

29 **ii** in G major



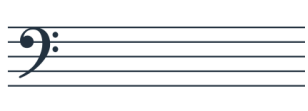
30 **vi** in F major



31 **vii°** in D major



32 **iii** in C major



Hint Count up from the key's home note (in G major, G is I, A is ii, B is iii…), then use the recipe every major key shares: **major, minor, minor, major, major, minor, diminished**. Names follow it: Am is minor, F♯° is diminished. Minor keys: Handout 394.

Answers (flip the page) — Part 1: 1. vi 2. iii 3. vii° 4. I 5. V 6. IV 7. ii 8. vi 9. V 10. iii 11. IV 12. ii 13. vi 14. vii° 15. I 16. iii 17. ii 18. V 19. I 20. IV Part 2: 21. vi 22. Gm 23. iii 24. Am 25. IV 26. A 27. vii° 28. F♯° Part 3: 29. A-C-E 30. D-F-A 31. C♯-E-G 32. E-G-B

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