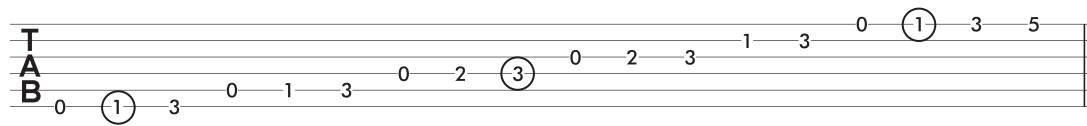


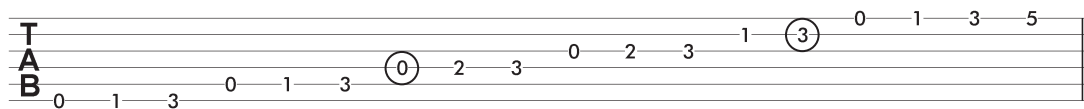


# Theory Exercise Answers

1) The key signature for F major has one flat, Bb. The scale is tabbed out in open position below.



2) Here's that same set of notes, but with the D's circled instead, which would give you a D natural minor scale. Because F major and D minor have the same set of notes—and therefore the same key signature—they are said to be the *relative major* and *minor* of one another, respectively.



3)

Chord	Root	3rd	5th	7th
Dm	D	F	A	
G7	G	B	D	F
C7	C	E	G	Bb
F	F	A	C	
A7	A	C#	E	G

4)

Chord	Note left out in our voicing	That note's scale degree (relative to the root)	More precise name
Dm	B	*6	Dm6
G7	A	2	**G9
C7	D	2	**C9
F	D	6	F6
A7	B	2	**A9

\* Notice that the scale degree is always given relative to the major scale, even in the case of a minor chord.

\*\*Although you may encounter different conventions in this regard, it is a common practice to use "9th" when the 2nd scale degree (one above "8", or "1") is added to a dominant 7th chord.