

# Tall Chords – Homework

## A. Intervals

1. Write the interval above and bracket the interval symbol at the side, as shown in the example.

Ex.  $\flat 9$

2. Write the interval above the given note and bracket the interval symbol at the side, as shown in the example.

Ex. 13

## B. Tall Chords

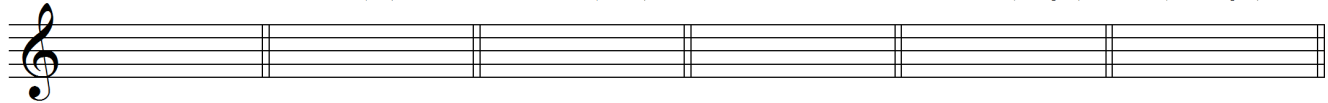
1. Identify the tall chords. Add chord symbols above. Label all intervals as shown. All 9<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 13<sup>th</sup> chords include the seventh of the chord. The only exception is the tonic 6/9 chord (1-3-5-6-9).

C9(#11)

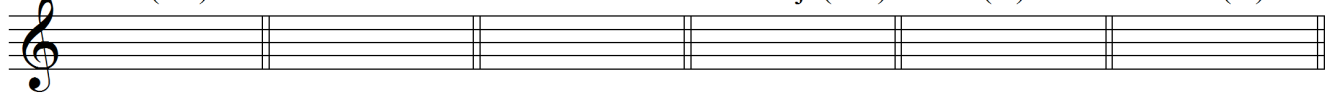
The image shows a musical exercise for identifying tall chords. It consists of six staves of music. The first staff is in treble clef and contains a sequence of chords: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, and A11. The following five staves are in bass clef and contain various tall chords for identification. The chords are: Staff 2: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11, C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11. Staff 3: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11, C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11. Staff 4: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11, C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11. Staff 5: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11, C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11. Staff 6: C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11, C9, C7b9, Cm7, M9, A11.

2. Build the following tall chords.

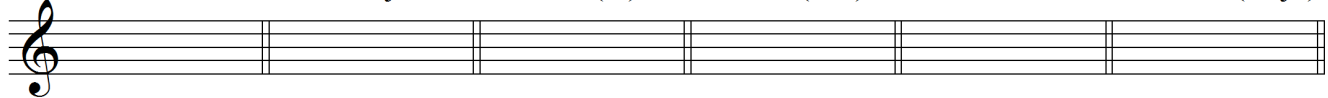
B $\flat$ m9      E7( $\flat$ 9)      A+9(#11)      D $\flat$ 6/9      Fm9(maj7)      (E $\flat$ maj9)



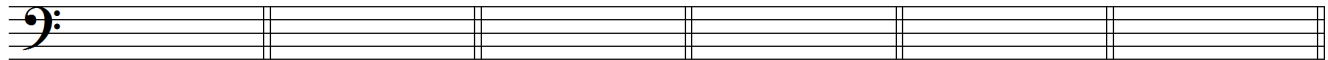
C7( $\flat$ 13)      B13      F#6/9      A $\flat$ maj9(#11)      F7( $\flat$ 5)      G#m7( $\flat$ 5)



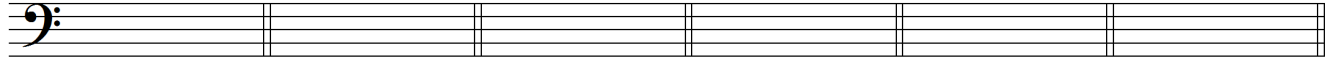
D $\sharp$ 7      Dmaj9      Em9( $\flat$ 5)      B $\flat$ 6/9(#11)      E $\circ$ 7      Dm13(maj7)



F#m11      A7(#9)      G $\flat$ maj9      D $\circ$ 7      G13(#11)      A6/9



Am7( $\flat$ 5)      Dmaj9(#11)      A $\flat$ 7(#11,#9)      B7( $\flat$ 9, $\flat$ 5)      Gm9(maj7)      E $\flat$ maj13



Em9      B $\flat$ m9(maj7)      C#7( $\flat$ 5)      B $\flat$ 7( $\flat$ 9)      G13(#11)      E7(#9)

