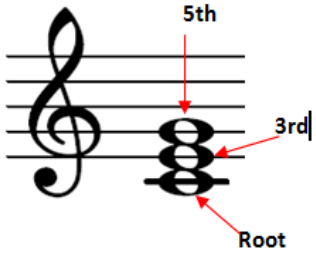
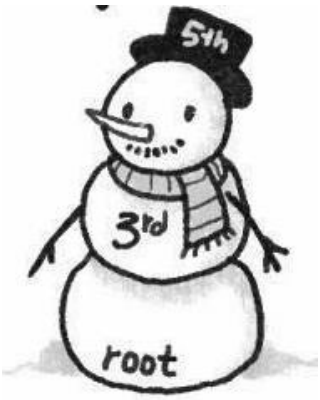
Competency	6.0	-Applies theoretical & practical knowledge of the rudiments of music
Competency level	6.8	- Identifies, writes, sings or plays major and minor triads in root positions.
Activity	6.8.1	- Major and Minor Triads in Root position.

Triads

- A Triad is a set of three notes written one above the other.
- The three notes written are the root, 3rd and 5th notes of a scale.
- The lowest note of the triad is known as its root.

Eg: Tonic triad of C major [C, E, G]

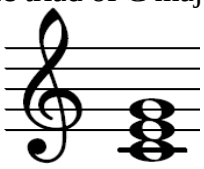


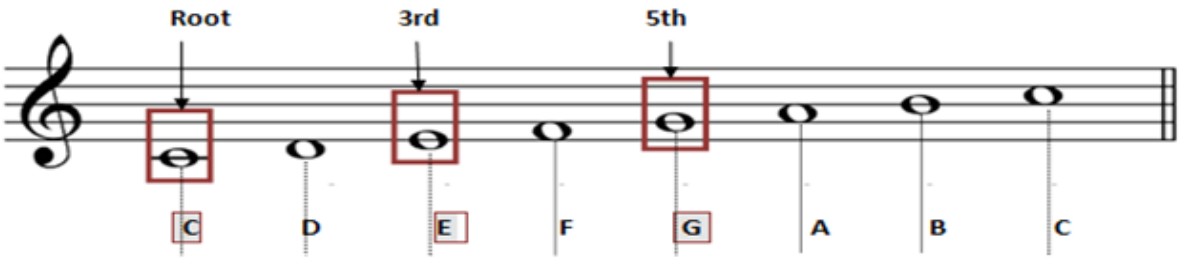


Tonic Triad.

- The tonic is the first degree of a scale.
- To build the tonic triad, we take the 1st degree of the scale as the root.

Eg: Tonic triad of C major scale [C, E, G]

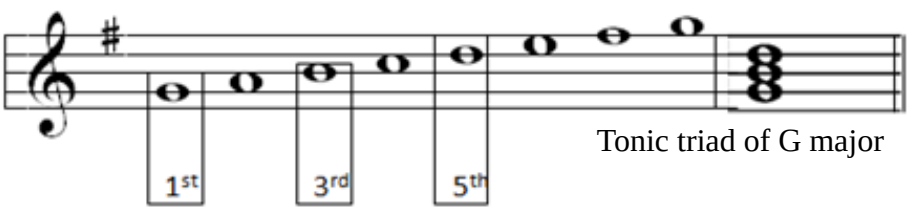




Scale degree	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Technic al name	Tonic	Super tonic	Mediant	Sub dominant	Dominant	Sub dominant	Leading note	Tonic

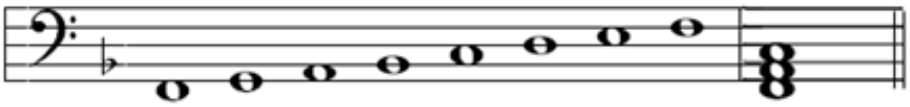
Let's take a look at some of the tonic triads.

G major



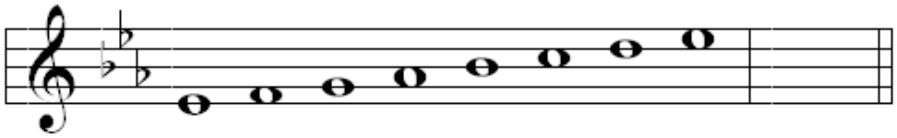
Tonic triad of G major

F major

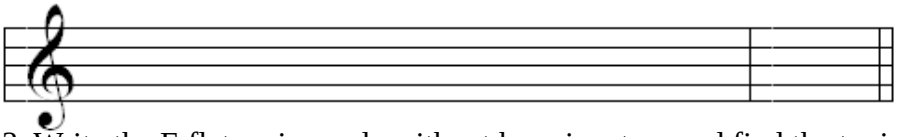


Activity

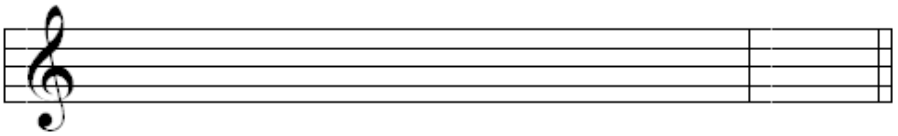
1. Write the tonic triad of E flat major.



2. Write the A major scale with key-signature and find the tonic triad.

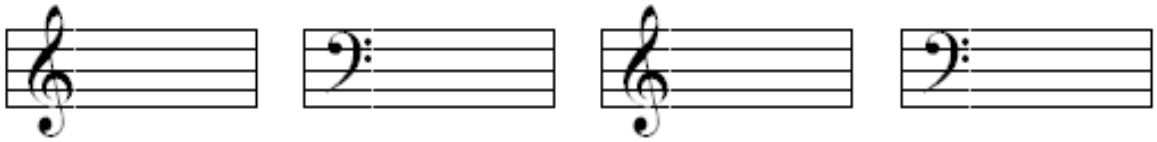


3. Write the E flat major scale without key signature and find the tonic triad



D major tonic triad

4. Write the tonic triads of the following keys without key signature.



A major D major B flat major A flat major

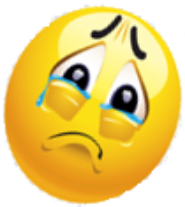
❖ There are four kinds of triads

- Major triad
- Minor triad
- Augmented triad
- Diminished triad.

❖ But today we will study only the major and minor triads.

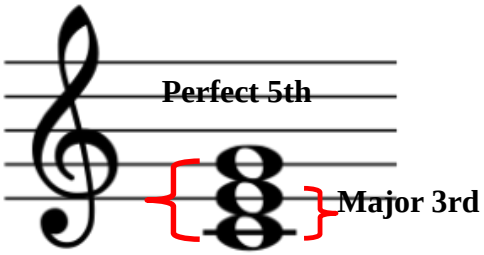
Major triads and Minor triads

❖ Major triads give **happy sound** and minor triads give **sad sound.**



Major triad.

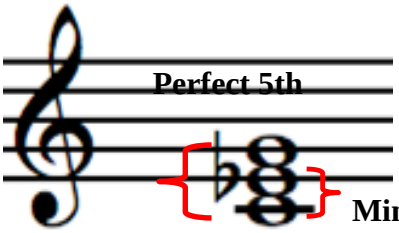
❖ A Major triad consists of a **Major 3rd** and a **Perfect 5th.**



- [C to E is major 3rd and C to G is a Perfect 5th]

Minor triad

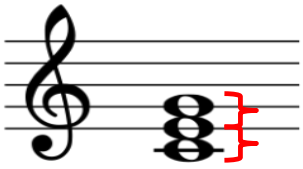
- A Minor triad consists of a **Minor 3rd** and a **Perfect 5th.**



- [C to E flat is a Minor 3rd and C to G is a Perfect 5th]

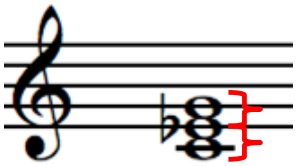
- The above method is the best way to describe them and we can also describe them as follows.

  - A **Major triad** consists of major 3rd and minor 3rd.



Minor 3rd[E to G is a minor 3rd]
Major 3rd[C to E is a major 3rd]

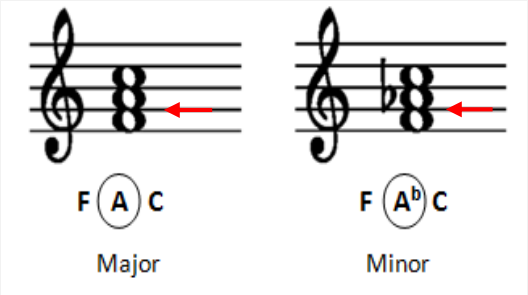
  - A **Minor triad** consists of minor 3d and major 3rd.



Major 3rd [E flat to G is a major 3rd]

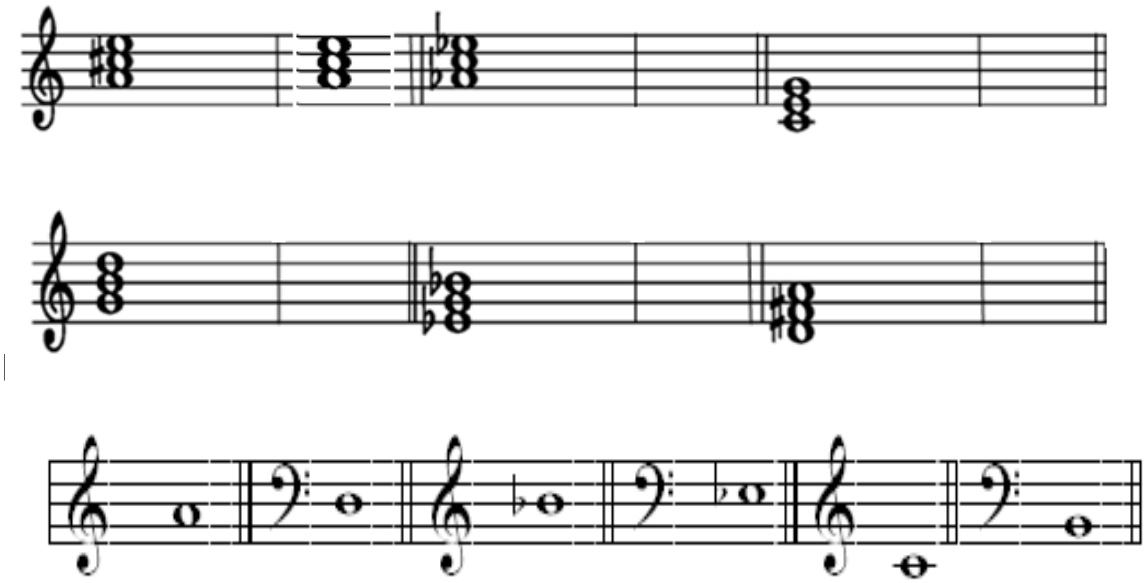
Minor 3rd[C to E flat is a minor 3rd]

- To turn a major triad into a minor triad just lower the middle note by one semitone. Look at the example bellow.



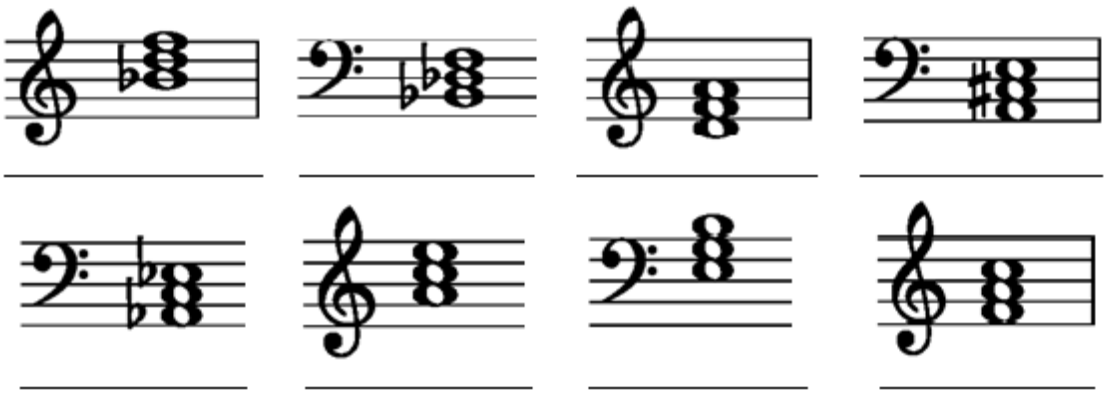
Activity

[01]Convert the following major triads into minor triads by adding accidentals where necessary. The first one has been done for you.



Major Minor Major Major Minor Minor

[03].Name the following triads as Major or Minor.



[04]

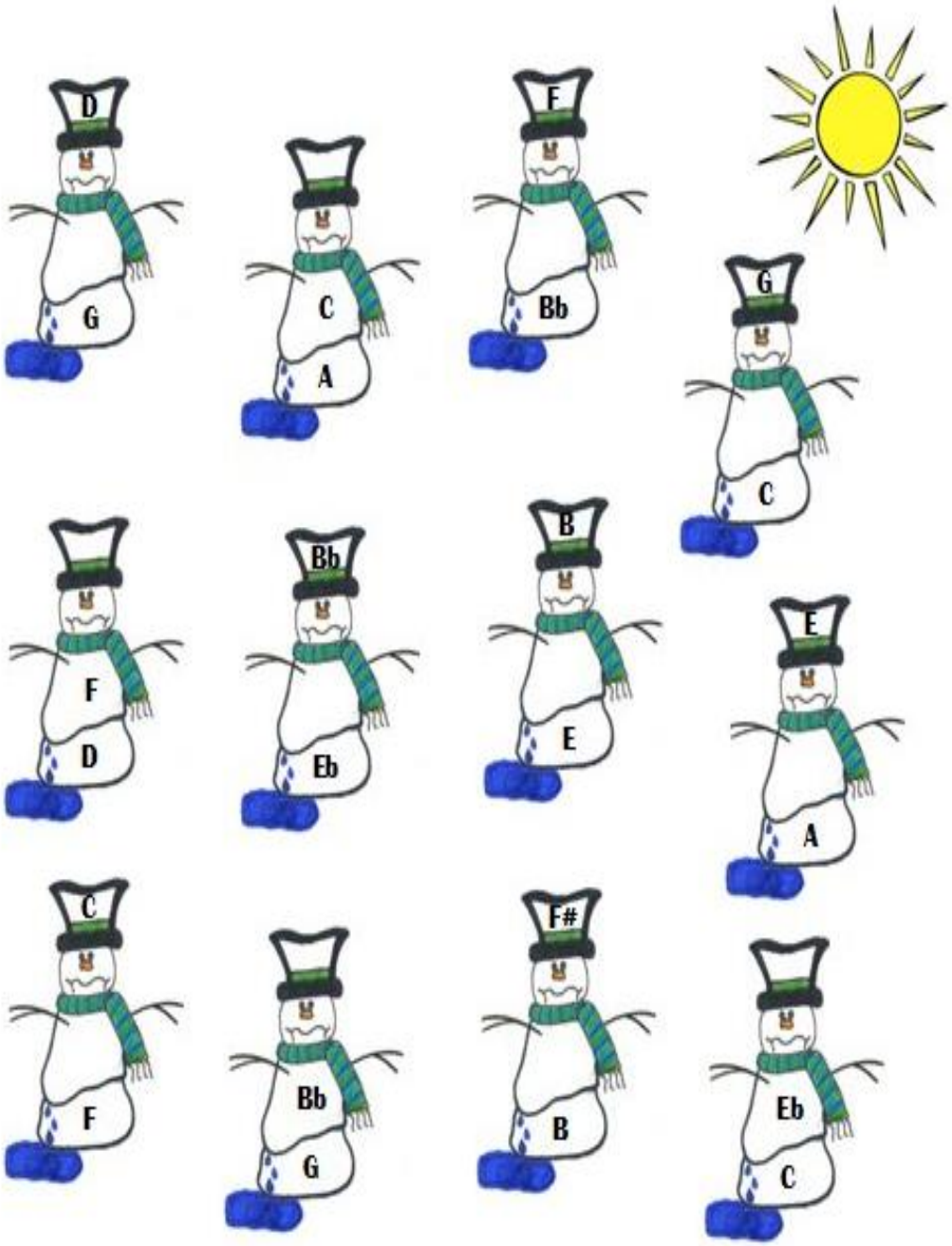
MAJOR TRIADS

Complete each MAJOR triad below by filling in the missing note.

[05]

MINOR TRIADS

The sun has come out and now our snowmen are feeling sad and minor.
See how their middles are starting to droop lower!?
Complete each MINOR triad below by filling in the missing note.



❖ **You need the knowledge of intervals to build the triads.**
Let's revise the Interval lesson.

Intervals

- An interval is the distance in pitch between any two notes.
- There are five different types of interval,
  - Major intervals
  - Minor intervals
  - Perfect intervals
  - Augmented intervals
  - Diminished intervals
- We will study only Major, Minor and Perfect intervals today.
- **Major** and **Perfect** intervals are **within the degrees of the major scale**

Major interval

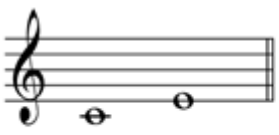
- The intervals of 2nd, 3rd, 6th & 7th from the tonic note in the ***major scale*** are termed as major intervals.

Perfect Interval

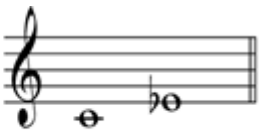
- The intervals of 4th, 5th & 8th from the tonic note in the ***major scale*** are termed as perfect intervals.

Minor Interval

- When a major interval is made smaller by lowering a semitone, it becomes a **minor interval**.
- For example, C to E is a major 3rd and when you lower E by a semitone, it becomes E flat. Then it's a minor 3rd.



Major 3rd

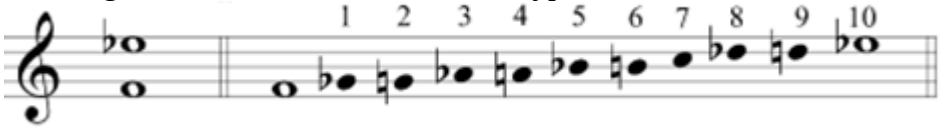


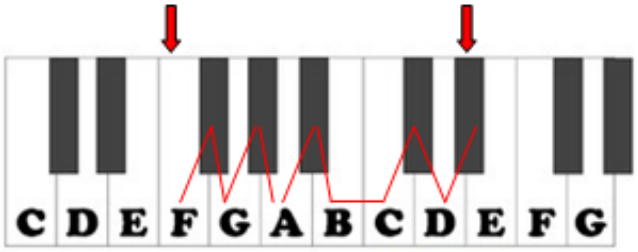
Minor 3rd

- There is another way to find the intervals. In this method you have to count the number of semitones [half steps] between the two notes.

Music Interval chart		
Number of Semitones	Interval	Example
1	minor 2nd	C – Db
2	Major 2nd	C – D
3	minor 3rd	C – Eb
4	Major 3rd	C – E
5	Perfect 4th	C – F
7	Perfect 5th	C – G
8	minor 6th	C – Ab
9	Major 6th	C –A
10	minor 7th	C – Bb
11	Major 7th	C – B
12	Perfect 8th	C – upper C

- Look at the following Interval. Let's count the number of semitones (half steps) between the given two notes and find out the type of interval.





There are 10 semitones between F to E flat. Then it is a **Minor 7th.**