

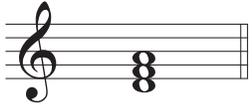
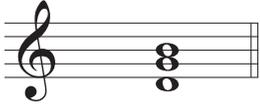
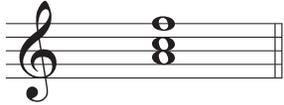
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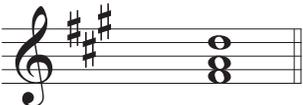
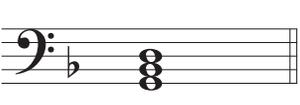
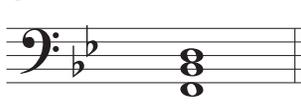
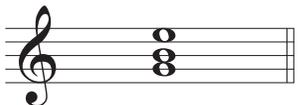
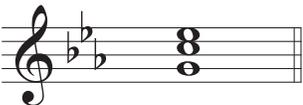
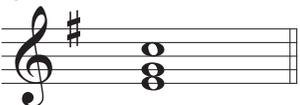
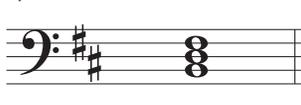
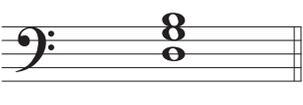
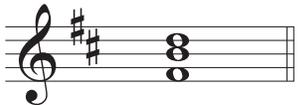
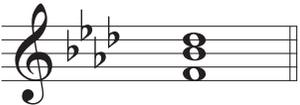
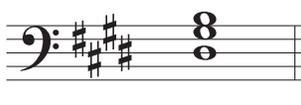
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Chord Inversions Worksheet

Write the modern notation name of each chord above the chord. Write whether the chord is in Root position, 1st or 2nd inversion underneath the chord. Remember, 1st inversion is anytime the 3rd of the chord is the lowest note and 2nd inversion is anytime the 5th is the lowest voiced note of the chord. Watch out for the Key Signatures!

Example

D m	G	F
		
Root	2nd Inversion	1st Inversion

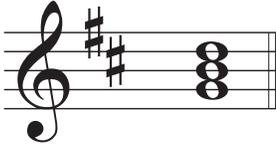
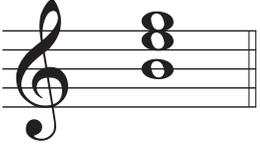
1 	2 	3 	4 
5 	6 	7 	8 
9 	10 	11 	12 
13 	14 	15 	16 

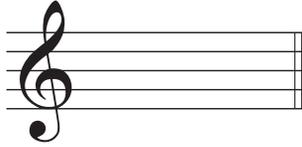
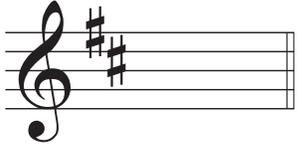
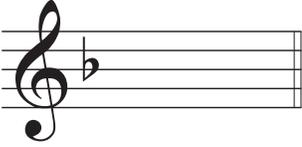
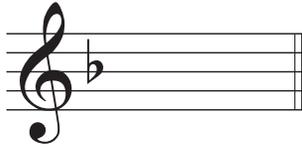
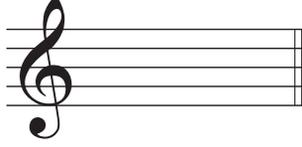
Name _____

Date _____

Chord Inversions Worksheet 2

Draw the notes of the chord in the closest possible voicing. Use the inversion specified. Pay attention to the Key Signature, some chords MAY require accidentals! (You will not need to use ledger lines)

G	E m	E m
		
Root	2nd Inv.	1st Inv.

1 G	2 B m	3 C	4 E m
			
Root	2nd Inv.	1st Inv.	2nd Inv.
5 D m	6 E	7 F	8 Bb
			
1st Inv.	Root	1st Inv.	2nd Inv.
9 G	10 G#dim	11 A	12 F m
			
1st Inv.	2nd Inv.	2nd Inv.	Root
13 E	14 F	15 A m	16 C
			
Root	1st Inv.	Root	2nd Inv.