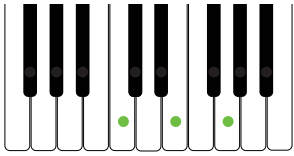
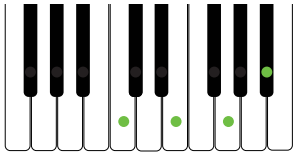
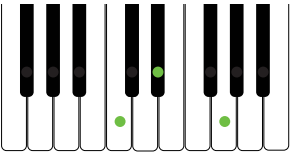
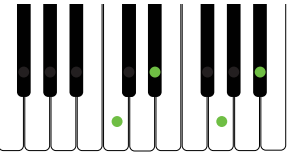
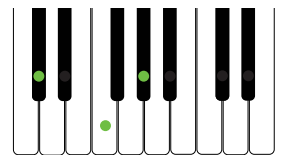
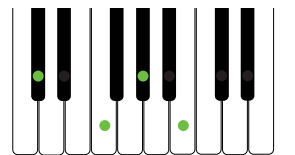
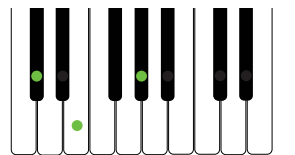
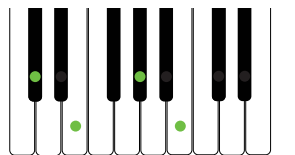
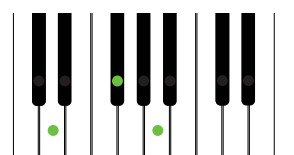
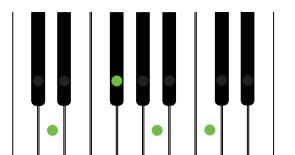
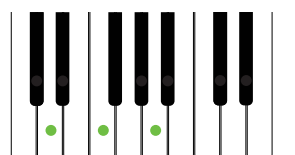
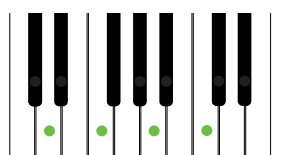

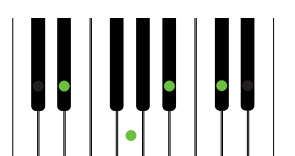
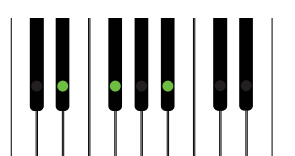
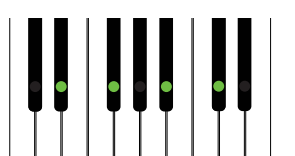
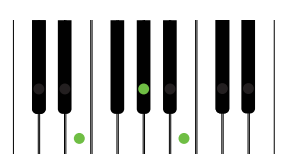
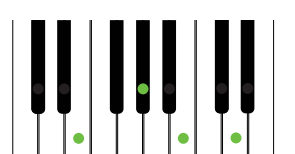
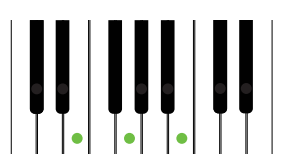
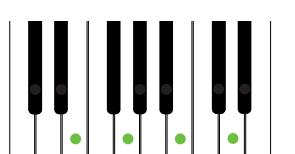
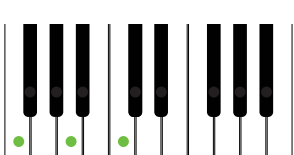
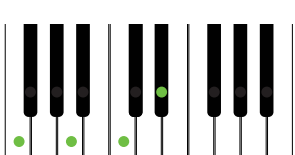
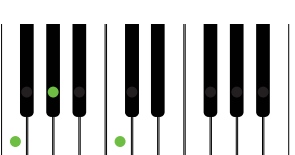
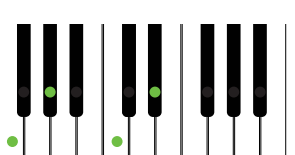
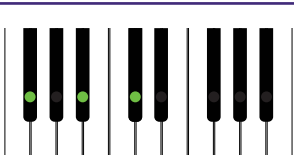
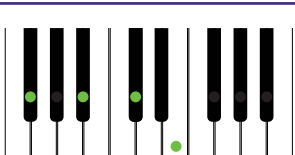
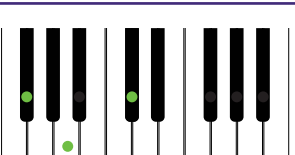
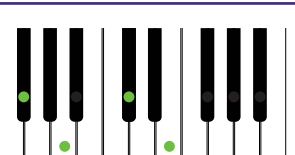


Piano Chord Chart for Beginners

A limited collection of chords for students beginning to develop chord reading and accompanying skills.

C	 C	 C7	 Cm	 Cm7
C#	 C#	 C#7	 C#m	 C#m7
D	 D	 D7	 Dm	 Dm7
E^b	 E ^b	 E ^b 7	 Ebm	 Ebm7
E	 E	 E7	 Em	 Em7
F	 F	 F7	 Fm	 Fm7
F#	 F#	 F#7	 F#m	 F#m7



G	 <p>G</p>	 <p>G7</p>	 <p>Gm</p>	 <p>Gm7</p>
A^b	 <p>A^b</p>	 <p>A^b7</p>	 <p>A^bm</p>	 <p>A^bm7</p>
A	 <p>A</p>	 <p>A7</p>	 <p>Am</p>	 <p>Am7</p>
B^b	 <p>B^b</p>	 <p>B^b7</p>	 <p>B^bm</p>	 <p>B^bm7</p>
B	 <p>B</p>	 <p>B7</p>	 <p>Bm</p>	 <p>Bm7</p>

About Chords

Chords symbols represent a set of three or more notes. Each chord symbol includes several parts that tell you how the chord should sound.


These parts include:

- 1) The **root** - This part is shown with an alphabet letter like the letter C or D, and tells you the note on which the chord is built.
- 2) The **chord quality** - This part tells us what kind of color the chord should have. The symbol for a major chord is a single upper case letter. The symbol for a minor chord is a upper case letter followed by a lower case letter "m".
- 3) Chord **extentions** - This part, shown by placing a number after to the alphabet letter, extends the colors of the chord by adding one or more notes above the triad. Examples include C7 and Dm7.

Inverted Chords

Sometimes you will want to change the way a chord is played to make it easier to move from one chord to the next. This can be accomplished by **inverting** the chord. This simply means to make a different chord member the lowest note.

Example:



Root Position
(C is the lowest note)

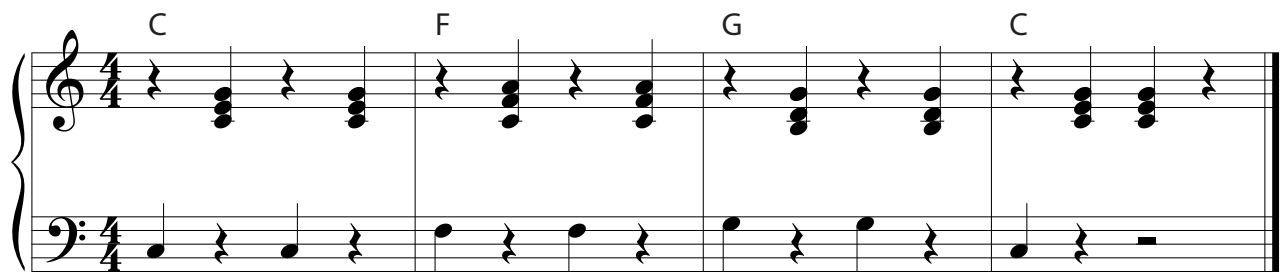
1st Inversion
(E is the lowest note)

2nd Inversion
(G is the lowest note)

Accompanying with Chords

Here's an example of a simple accompaniment in $\frac{4}{4}$. Notice how the right hand chords are written in a way to avoid big jumps, and the left hand plays the chord root.

Example:



C F G C

