Power-Chord Structure

Identify root and fifth without adding a third.

Name _____ Date _____

A power chord uses a root and perfect fifth, sometimes with an octave root. This model uses strings 6 and 5 only. Strings 4-1 are not played. One fret = one half step. Standard tuning.

Model	Reference
G5	String 6 fret 3 = G2; string 5 fret 5 = D3
A5	String 6 fret 5 = A2; string 5 fret 7 = E3
B5	String 6 fret 7 = B2; string 5 fret 9 = F#3

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What are the two pitches in G5?

2. What is the root of A5?

3. What is the fifth of B5?

4. How many frets does each note move from G5 to A5?

5. How many strings are used in each model?

6. Does this model contain a third?

7. Why does G5 alone not specify major or minor quality?

8. If both G5 notes move up two frets, which listed chord results?

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Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. What are the two pitches in G5?

G2 and D3.

2. What is the root of A5?

A.

3. What is the fifth of B5?

F#.

4. How many frets does each note move from G5 to A5?

2 frets higher.

5. How many strings are used in each model?

2.

6. Does this model contain a third?

No.

7. Why does G5 alone not specify major or minor quality?

The third, which distinguishes them, is absent.

8. If both G5 notes move up two frets, which listed chord results?

A5.