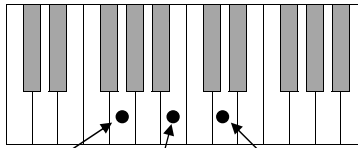


Bestem akkorderne

En dur akkord består af 3 toner: **Grundtonen** der giver navn til akkorden, **tertsen** der afgør om akkorden er dur eller mol og **kvint**en.

I en dur-akkord er afstanden mellem grundtone-terts en **stor tert**s (4 halvtonespring) og afstanden mellem terts-kvint en **lille tert**s (3 halvtonespring). En G-durakkord kaldes bare **G**.

I en mol-akkord er afstanden mellem grundtone-terts en **lille tert**s (3 halvtonespring) og afstanden mellem terts-kvint en **stor tert**s (4 halvtonespring). En G-molakkord kaldes bare **Gm**.

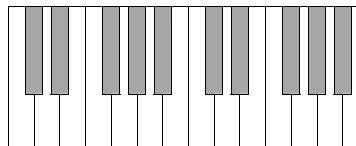
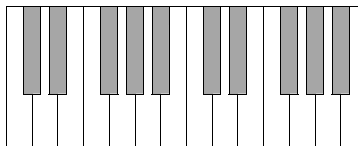
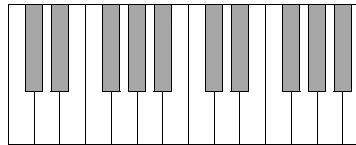
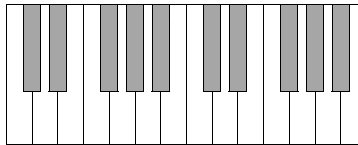


Grundtonen er G Tertsen er H Kvinten er D

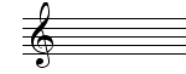
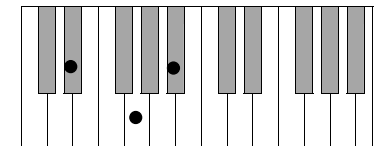
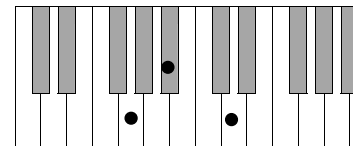
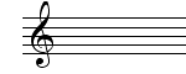
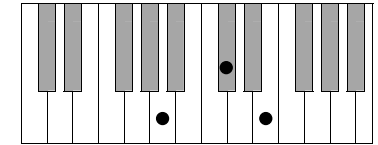
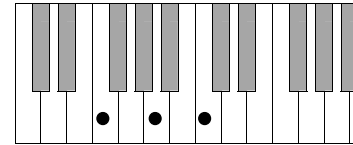


Da G-H er en STOR TERTS og H-D er en LILLE TERTS er det en G-dur akkord. Vi skriver bare **G**

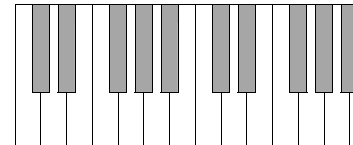
Opgave: Marker tangentene og bestem akkorden



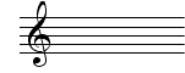
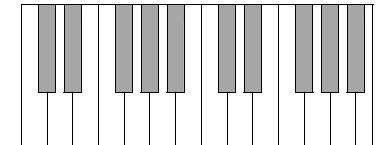
Opgave: Skriv akkorden op på noder og bestem akkorden



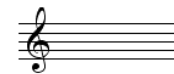
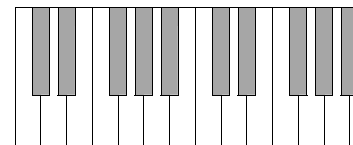
Opgave: Skriv akkorden op på noder og marker på tangenterne



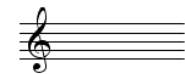
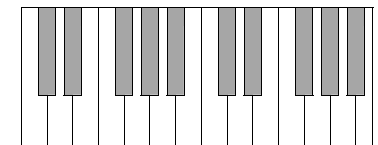
Em



C



Am



Bbm