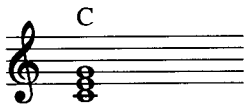


CHORD SYMBOLS

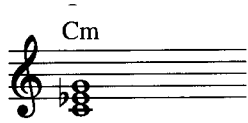
Chord-symbol notation as used in jazz has become fairly well standardized. The examples that follow are the ones most frequently used by composers and arrangers, and thus most frequently encountered by performers. It is necessary to understand these symbols in order to spell chords and to properly analyze chord progressions.

1. A capital letter indicates a Major triad.



Pronounced: C or C Major

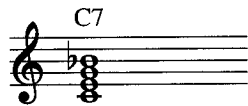
2. A small m indicates a flattened third. (Some composers use a minus sign, or hyphen, instead of an m.)



Pronounced: C minor

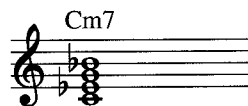
Sample

3. The number 7 indicates an added flattened seventh (relative to the root), resulting in a dominant seventh chord.



Pronounced: C seven

4. An m7 indicates a minor seventh chord. (Some composers use -7.)



Pronounced: C minor seven

BALLAD

Track 1 with vibes

Track 2 play-along

♩=80

The musical score consists of nine staves of music in 4/4 time, with a tempo of 80 beats per minute. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The chords and their positions are as follows:

- Staff 1: Gmaj9, Bb13, Ebmaj9, Abmaj9
- Staff 2: Am9, D13, Gmaj9, Dm7b5, G7b9(b13)
- Staff 3: Cm9, F13, Bbmaj9, Ebmaj9₃
- Staff 4: Am9, D13, Gmaj9, Em9, Am9, D13
- Staff 5: Gmaj9, Bb13, Ebmaj9, Abmaj9
- Staff 6: Am9, D13, Gmaj9, Dm9, G13
- Staff 7: Cmaj9, Am9, D13, Bm9, Em9, A13, Bb13
- Staff 8: Am9, D13, Gmaj9, Am9, D13₃

Sample