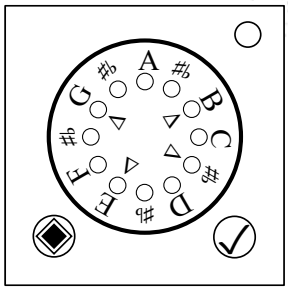
On the Subject of Chord Qualities



They say that anything goes in jazz, but I didn't know that that includes long boring tables!

See the next page for chord quality lookup.

1. This module consists of a wheel with twelve notes on it, ordered chromatically.
2. Four of those notes are selected with a triangle pointing towards them. These notes make up the given chord.
3. Every chord consists of two parts: The root and the quality. For example, the root of the chord C-7 is the note C, and the quality is '-7'. Use the table on the next page (or music theory knowledge) to determine the root and quality of the given chord.
4. Look up the root and quality of the answer chord in the tables below using the given chord's quality and root respectively.
5. Reverse the process in step #3 to find the notes of the answer chord, and select the notes of the answer chord by rotating the wheel and pressing the button labled ◈.
6. Press the other button to submit the answer chord. There is only one correct answer.

Root to Quality	
A	-Δ7♯5
A♯	Δ7♯5
B	-7
C	ø
C♯	-add9
D	Δ7
D♯	7♯9
E	7sus
F	add9
F♯	7
G	-Δ7
G♯	7♯5

Quality to Root	
7	G
-7	G♯
Δ7	A♯
-Δ7	F
7♯9	A
ø	C♯
add9	D♯
-add9	E
7♯5	F♯
Δ7♯5	C
7sus	D
-Δ7♯5	B

Chord Quality Lookup Table

Use the following table to look up which notes are in a chord of a particular quality. Each note in the chord is represented by a ✕ in the row of its interval. The offset from the root (in semitones) of each row is provided in the left-most column. Note that an offset of +12 is the same as an offset as +0.

Off	7	-7	Δ7	-Δ7	7♯9	ø	add9	-add9	7♯5	Δ7♯5	7sus	-Δ7♯5
+0	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕	✕
+1												
+2							✕	✕				
+3		✕		✕	✕	✕		✕				✕
+4	✕		✕		✕		✕		✕	✕		
+5											✕	
+6						✕						
+7	✕	✕	✕	✕	*		✕	✕			✕	
+8									✕	✕		✕
+9												
+10	✕	✕			✕	✕			✕		✕	
+11			✕	✕						✕		✕

*Omit the 5th of this chord