

LESSON PLAN 22
Wednesday, October 15, 2008

Diatonic Seventh Chords in Major and Minor

1. Return graded homework, take attendance and take questions about Workbook Ex. 4-1 A-D.
2. Collect the homework.
3. Review the 5 common seventh-chord types and introduce their representations in roman numeral symbols:

	Name	Type ¹	Roman Numeral Symbol
1.	Major seventh	MM	Uppercase with M7
2.	Major-minor seventh	Mm	Uppercase with a 7
3.	Minor seventh	mm	Lowercase with a 7
4.	Half-diminished seventh	dm	Lowercase with ^ø 7
4.	Diminished seventh	dd	Lowercase with ^o 7

- Discuss the diatonic seventh chords in major (Use Example 4-8, p. 66), then the diatonic chords in minor (use Example 4-9, p. 67), just as you did for triads.
- Be sure to mention that although I^{M7} (in major) and i⁷ (in minor) are commonly used in jazz and popular music, although are rarely employed in common-practice period (1650-1900) tonal music bc. the seventh was considered to be a dissonant interval.
- Review members of a seventh chord, as necessary: *root, third, fifth, seventh.*
- Review inversions of a seventh chord, as necessary.

Exercise: Take Self-Test 4-2 A & B as a class. (Play the pass the marker game, if you wish.) Carefully renotate each exercise at the board. Play the seventh chord at the piano as you go. For example, arpeggiate the chord (slowly) from bottom to top with the pedal down. Try to make the exercise fun.

HOMEWORK

1. K/P Workbook Ex. 4-2 A-B
2. Reread the chapter summary in preparation for the test, pp. 69-70.

¹ The first symbol indicates the triad type, the second symbol indicates the seventh type.