

Date _____

YEAR 7 TERM 1 · KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Intervals & Chords

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ①

A scale can be described as a pattern of **tones and semitones**, as **letters**, or — the most useful way of all — as **numbers**. The numbers say where each note sits from Home, whatever the letters are.

Tones & semitones	T T S T T T S							
C major scale	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
Numbiano number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	①
Interval from the 1	Unison	Major 2nd	Major 3rd	Perfect 4th	Perfect 5th	Major 6th	Major 7th	Octave
Semitones	0	2	4	5	7	9	11	12
Degree	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	1st
Name	Tonic	Super-tonic	Mediant	Sub-dominant	Dominant	Sub-mediant	Leading note	Tonic

Tonic home: the note the music settles on.

Mediant in the middle between tonic and dominant.

Dominant the most stable note after the tonic.

Leading note a semitone below the tonic; it pulls home.

Supertonic *super* is Latin for above: a tone above the tonic.

Subdominant as far below the tonic as the dominant is above it.

Submediant halfway between subdominant and tonic.

SAME NUMBERS, TWELVE HOMES

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	①
C major	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C
G major	G	A	B	C	D	E	F#	G
D major	D	E	F#	G	A	B	C#	D
A major	A	B	C#	D	E	F#	G#	A
E major	E	F#	G#	A	B	C#	D#	E
B major	B	C#	D#	E	F#	G#	A#	B
Gb major	Gb	Ab	Bb	Cb	Db	Eb	F	Gb
Db major	Db	Eb	F	Gb	Ab	Bb	C	Db
Ab major	Ab	Bb	C	Db	Eb	F	G	Ab
Eb major	Eb	F	G	Ab	Bb	C	D	Eb
Bb major	Bb	C	D	Eb	F	G	A	Bb
F major	F	G	A	Bb	C	D	E	F

TRIADS: LEAPFROG EVERY OTHER NOTE

Start on any number and jump over the next two: from the **1** you jump over **2** and **4** to get **1, 3 & 5**. Seven three-note chords, one from each degree.

Triad built from the 1st degree	1, 3, 5	I	Major
Triad built from the 2nd degree	2, 4, 6	iiim	minor
Triad built from the 3rd degree	3, 5, 7	iiim	minor
Triad built from the 4th degree	4, 6, 1	IV	Major
Triad built from the 5th degree	5, 7, 2	V	Major
Triad built from the 6th degree	6, 1, 3	vim	minor
Triad built from the 7th degree	7, 2, 4	vii°	diminished

Capital numeral, major. Small numeral with an m, minor. ° is diminished.

YEAR 7 TERM 1 · CHORDS

Chords in your hands

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To work out the chords of a major scale from its numbers, and to perform the **I V vim IV** progression in more than one Tonal Centre.

NATIONAL CURRICULUM, KS3 MUSIC

- identify and use the inter-related dimensions of music, including tonality and different types of scales
- play and perform confidently ... with accuracy and expression

HOW A CHORD IS BUILT

Write the scale's letters under **1** to **7**. Then leapfrog: a number, the number two above it, and two above that. Past **7**, carry on from **1**. So **I** is **1 3 5** and **vim** is **6 1 3**. Write the letters inside each chord, then play it.

PLAYING IT · CHORD PROGRESSIONS

- Tonal Centre, major.** Tap **I, V, vim, IV**.
- Play.** Each chord with the band, one bar each, round and round.
- Check the letters: **Chord dictionary – On**. Tap a chord to hear it.

1 Tonal Centre C ☐ Worked out ☐ Played with the band ☐ Steady, four times round

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

C

I 1 3 5	V 5 7 2	vim 6 1 3	IV 4 6 1
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2 Tonal Centre G ☐ Worked out ☐ Played with the band ☐ Steady, four times round

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

G

I 1 3 5	V 5 7 2	vim 6 1 3	IV 4 6 1
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Nothing about the numbers has changed. Only the letters under them.

3 Extension · Tonal Centre _____ YOUR CHOICE

☐ Worked out ☐ Played with the band ☐ Steady, four times round

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

I 1 3 5	V 5 7 2	vim 6 1 3	IV 4 6 1
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Keyboards: try F or D. Guitars: D — D, A, Bm and G. Which chord was new to your hands?