Identify the dominant 7ths & inversions

Dominant seventh chords have four notes — so they get **three** inversions. Name the chord and position, like "G7 · 2nd". The trick: an inverted 7th chord always contains a **2nd — two notes squeezed together — and the top note of the squeeze is the root**.

1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16



Hint All thirds, no squeeze = root position. Then read the bass: root → root position, 3rd → 1st, 5th → 2nd, 7th → 3rd inversion. The chords are G7, C7 and D7 — the dominants of C, F and G (Handouts 17–19). In figured bass the four positions are 7, 6/5, 4/3 and 4/2 (Handout 388).

Answers (flip the page): 1. G7 · root 2. C7 · 1st 3. D7 · 2nd 4. G7 · 3rd 5. C7 · root 6. D7 · root 7. G7 · 1st 8. C7 · 2nd 9. D7 · 3rd 10. G7 · 2nd 11. C7 · 3rd 12. D7 · 1st 13. G7 · root 14. C7 · root 15. G7 · 3rd 16. D7 · 2nd

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