

The D natural on beat four in the soprano is the chord member seventh of the iv7 chord; here is its preparation.

This D natural is the chord member seventh of the iv7 chord

Sevenths always resolve down by step; this resolution can be delayed (as here)

Here is the resolution of the chord member seventh of the iv7 chord.

The musical score is in B minor (two sharps) and 4/4 time. It consists of two staves: a soprano staff and a bass staff. The chords and their resolutions are as follows:

- Beat 1:** Chord *i* (B minor). Soprano: B2, Bass: B1.
- Beat 2:** Chord $\frac{6}{4}$ (B minor 6/4). Soprano: D3, Bass: B1.
- Beat 3:** Chord $\frac{5}{3}$ (B minor 5/3). Soprano: E3, Bass: B1.
- Beat 4:** Chord *iv*⁷ (D minor 7). Soprano: D3 (seventh), Bass: D2 (root).
- Beat 5:** Chord *V* (F# major). Soprano: F#3 (root), Bass: F#2 (root).
- Beat 6:** Chord *i* (B minor). Soprano: B2, Bass: B1.

Annotations and resolutions:

- The D natural on beat 4 (soprano) is the seventh of the *iv*⁷ chord. Its preparation is the D natural on beat 3 (soprano), which is the seventh of the $\frac{5}{3}$ chord.
- The D natural on beat 4 (soprano) resolves down by step to the C# on beat 5 (soprano), which is the seventh of the *V* chord.
- The E natural on beat 5 (bass) is the seventh of the *V* chord. Its preparation is the E natural on beat 4 (bass), which is the seventh of the *iv*⁷ chord.

Here's the preparation of the E natural chord member seven of the dominant

This E natural is the chord member seventh of the dominant

Here is the resolution of the E natural chord member seven of the dominant.

B minor: $\dot{\mathbf{i}} \begin{smallmatrix} 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \quad \frac{6}{4} \quad \frac{5}{3} \quad \dot{\mathbf{iv}}^7 \quad \mathbf{V} \begin{smallmatrix} 8 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix} \begin{smallmatrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{smallmatrix} \quad \dot{\mathbf{i}}$