KEY SIGNATURES

A Study Guide

HARP KEYS

SHARPS (#) always appear in a key signature in the following order

FCGDAEB

The NAME of a sharp key is found by going one-half step above the last sharp in the key signature.

Only the number of sharps determine the name of the key; not the clef sign. EXAMPLE: A key signature with two sharps ($F^{\#} \& C^{\#}$) is the key of <u>D Major</u>. It does not matter if it is written in treble clef, alto clef or bass clef.

EXAMPLES:



LAT KEYS

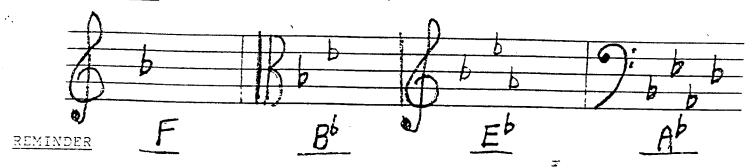
FLATS (b) always appear in a key signature in the following order:

BEADGCF

The NAME of a flat key is found by backing up one flat from the last flat in the key signature. (Next to the last flat is the name of the key.)

Only the number of flats determine the name of the key; not the clef sign. EXAMPLE: A key signature with two flats (Bb & Eb) is the key of $\underline{B^b}$ Major. It does not matter if it is written in treble clef, alto clef or bass clef.

EXAMPLES:



All flat keys will have the name <u>FLAT</u> in their name except "F" which has one flat. All other keys are sharp keys except "C" which has no flats or sharps in its key signature (sometimes called the natural key).

TEST - KEY SIGNATURES

FILL IN THE BLANK

- 1) SHARPS always appear in a key signature in the following order:
- 2) The NAME of a SHARP KEY is found by going above the last sharp in the key signature.

NAME THE SHARPS & THE KEY

FILL IN THE BLANK

- 11) FLATS always appear in a key signature in the following order:
- 12) The NAME of a FLAT KEY is found by _______ from the last flat.

NAME THE FLATS & THE KEY

13&14) b	15&16) b b b	17&18) b b	19&20) b
b's			
Key			

BONUS

NAME THE KEY



YOUR	NAME	
1001	IVIXIID	PERIOD