

THE KEY SIGNATURE

Sharps and flats immediately following the clef sign are called the key signature. These accidentals effect every note on the line or space which they represent throughout the entire piece of music unless they are cancelled by a natural sign (♮) or a change to another key.

In the following example, every note called F is now raised one half-step to F[♯] because a sharp is placed on the F line in the key signature.

G A B C D E F[♯] G

In the following example all notes called B - E - A are now lowered one half-step to B[♭] - E[♭] - A[♭] because flats have been placed on the B line, E space, and A space in the key signature.

E[♭] F G A[♭] B[♭] C D E[♭] F G A[♭] B[♭] C D E[♭]

STUDENT ASSIGNMENT

Date _____

Grade _____

1. What notes are sharp in this key? _____

2. What notes are flat in this key? _____

3. Study the key signature and name the notes in the following example.

E

MEMORIZE: Flats or sharps in a key signature effect every note on the line or space which they represent unless cancelled by a natural sign.

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Circle and write the names of the notes effected by the key signature in Exercises 1, 2, and 3.
Count aloud as you tap your foot for each beat - then sing with syllables.

1 

2 

3 

Complete writing the beats under each note and rest in Exercises 4 & 5. Count - Tap - Sing.

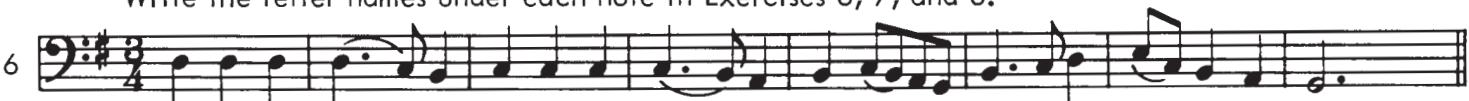
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1 an 2 R 4 1 2 3-4
(R=Rest)

5 

1 - 2 an R 2

Write the letter names under each note in Exercises 6, 7, and 8.

6 

D

7 

Bb

8 

B

MAJOR SCALES

A scale is a succession of tones ascending or descending from a given note to its octave according to a specified pattern.

A major scale consists of two tetrachords with the interval of a whole tone or step between. Therefore, a major scale is a progression of eight notes to the octave, which follows the following pattern:

ASCENDING

1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step
 or
 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$

DESCENDING

$\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - 1 step - $\frac{1}{2}$ step - 1 step - 1 step
 or
 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1 - 1 - $\frac{1}{2}$ - 1 - 1

This is a major scale starting on C.

This a major scale starting on D.

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Date	_____
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1. How many notes are there in a major scale including the octave? _____
2. How many tetrachords are needed to make one major scale? _____
3. Is the interval between tetrachords of a major scale a whole step or half step? _____
4. Write a major scale in two octaves starting on E \flat and mark the whole and half steps.

MEMORIZE: A major scale consists of two tetrachords with the interval of a whole tone, or step between.


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In Exercises 2, 3, and 4 build major scales ascending and descending, using the proper accidentals. Study example number one first.

1 

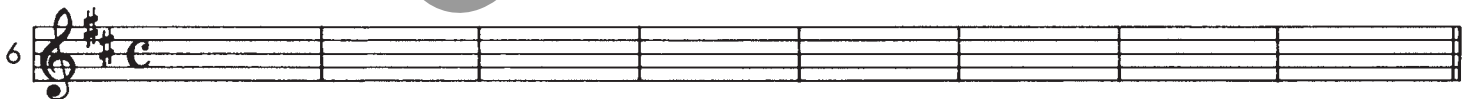
2 

3 

4 

Write the major scales ascending and descending for the key signatures shown in Ex.5 and 6.

5 

6 

Build major scales ascending and descending on the following notes and place the correct flats and sharps in the key signature.

7 

8 