
CHAPTER 22 STUDY GUIDE

1. How are key signatures and the major scale related?
 2. What is the order of flats?
 3. How do you find the name of a flat key?
 4. Which key has only one flat in it?
 5. What is the name of that lonely flat in the key of F?
 6. Which major key signature has four flats?
 7. How many flats in the key of E^b Major, and what are they?
 8. How many flats are in the key of C Major?
 9. Which major key signature has seven flats?
 10. What is the order of sharps?
 11. How do you find the name of a sharp key?
 12. How many sharps in the key of D and what are they?
 13. What is the name of the key signature with 4 sharps?
 14. How many sharps in the key of C?
 15. Where do you find key signatures (be specific)?
1. A key signature gives the correct whole and half steps for a major scale of the same name.
 2. BEADGCF
 3. The second -to-the-last flat in the key signature is the name of the key.
 4. F
 5. B^b
 6. A^b Major
 7. Three: B^b, E^b, A^b
 8. None
 9. C^b Major
 10. FCGDAEB
 11. Go up ½ step from the last sharp in the key signature
 12. Two: F#, C#
 13. E
 14. None
 15. At the beginning of a piece of music, between the clef and the time signature.

PRACTICAL USE EXERCISES

1. On a low line/space of a blank bass or treble clef staff, write an F. Now put a note on each line and space above the F until you reach the F an octave above (you should end up with 8 notes). Now, just after the clef, put in the key signature for F# Major. Look at the sharp key examples for help with this if you must. Play and sing the F# Major scale you just made (have a fingering chart for your instrument handy).
2. Create a 4-measure melody in the key of Ab. Choose your own clef and meter. Play and sing what you've written. Change it if you don't like it. Do the same in two more keys of your choice.
3. Write out each of the major key signatures with their major scale.
4. From now on, whenever you see a piece of music, look at it and identify its key signature.

