If a key signature has one sharp, it will be F♯. If a key signature has two sharps, they will be F♯ and C♯, etc.

1. Fill in the blanks.

a. If a key signature has two sharps, they will be ___F♯___ and ___C♯___.

b. If a key signature has three sharps, they will be ___F♯___, ___C♯___, and ___G♯___.

c. If a key signature has one sharp, it will be ___F♯___.

d. If a key signature has six sharps, they will be ___F♯___, ___C♯___, ___G♯___, ___D♯___, ___A♯___, and ___E♯___.

2. Draw the Order of Sharps three times in both clefs.
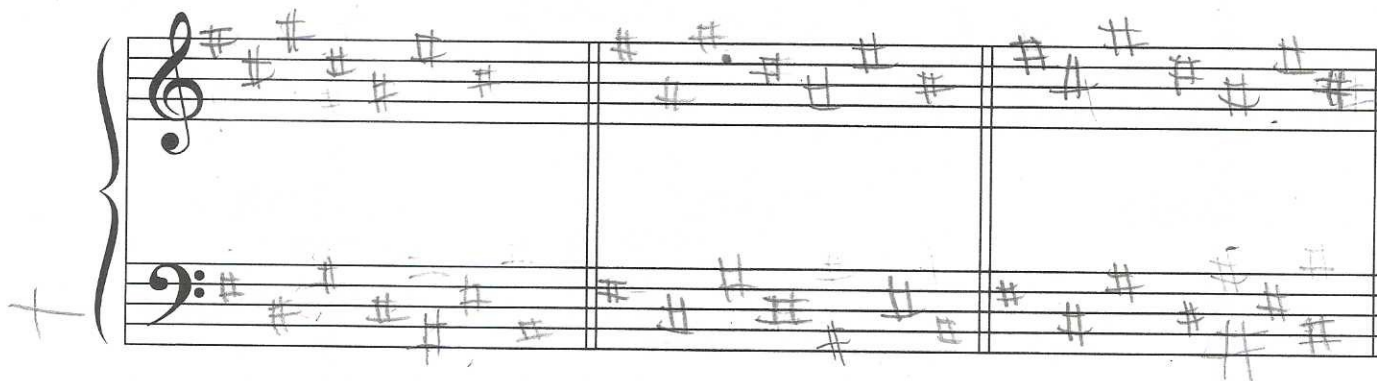
To determine which Major key a group of sharps represents, find and name the last sharp (the sharp furthest to the right), then go up a half step from that sharp. The note which is a half step above the last sharp is the name of the Major key.

Three sharps: F♯, C♯, G♯

Last sharp is G♯

A half step above G♯ is A

Key of A Major

3. Name these Major keys. The first one is given.

D Major   C#M   BM   AM   EM   CM

To determine which sharps are in a Major key, find the sharp which is a half step below the name of the key. Name all the sharps from the Order of Sharps up to and including that sharp.

Key of D Major

A half step below D is C#

Name all sharps from the Order of Sharps up to and including C#

F# and C#

4. Draw the key signatures for these keys in both clefs.

G Major   F# Major   A Major   B Major   E Major   C# Major