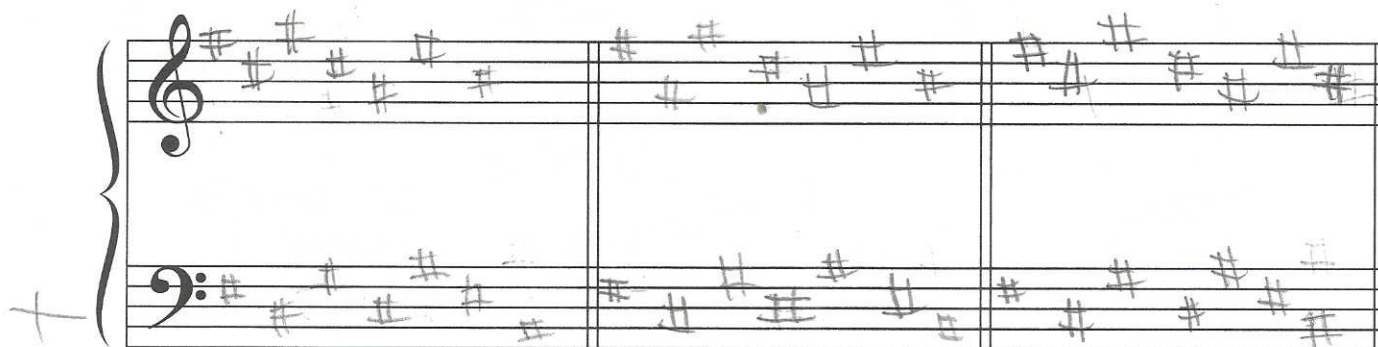


If a key signature has one sharp, it will be F#. If a key signature has two sharps, they will be F# and C#, etc.

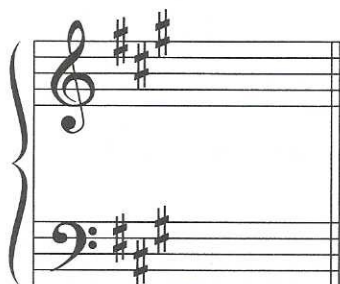
1. Fill in the blanks.

- 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 B M A M E M C M

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

10. Write the name of the relative minor for each of the following Major keys. Determine the relative minor by going down three half steps from the name of the Major key. The first one is given.

a. G Major e minor

+ b. E \flat Major C \sharp m

c. C Major a minor

d. F Major d m

+ + e. B \flat Major G \sharp m

f. D Major b m

g. A \flat Major f m

11. Write the name of the relative Major for each of the following minor keys. Determine the relative Major by going up three half steps. The first one is given.

a. d minor F Major

b. e minor G M

c. f minor A \flat M

d. c minor E \flat M

e. a minor C M

f. g minor B \flat M

g. b minor D M