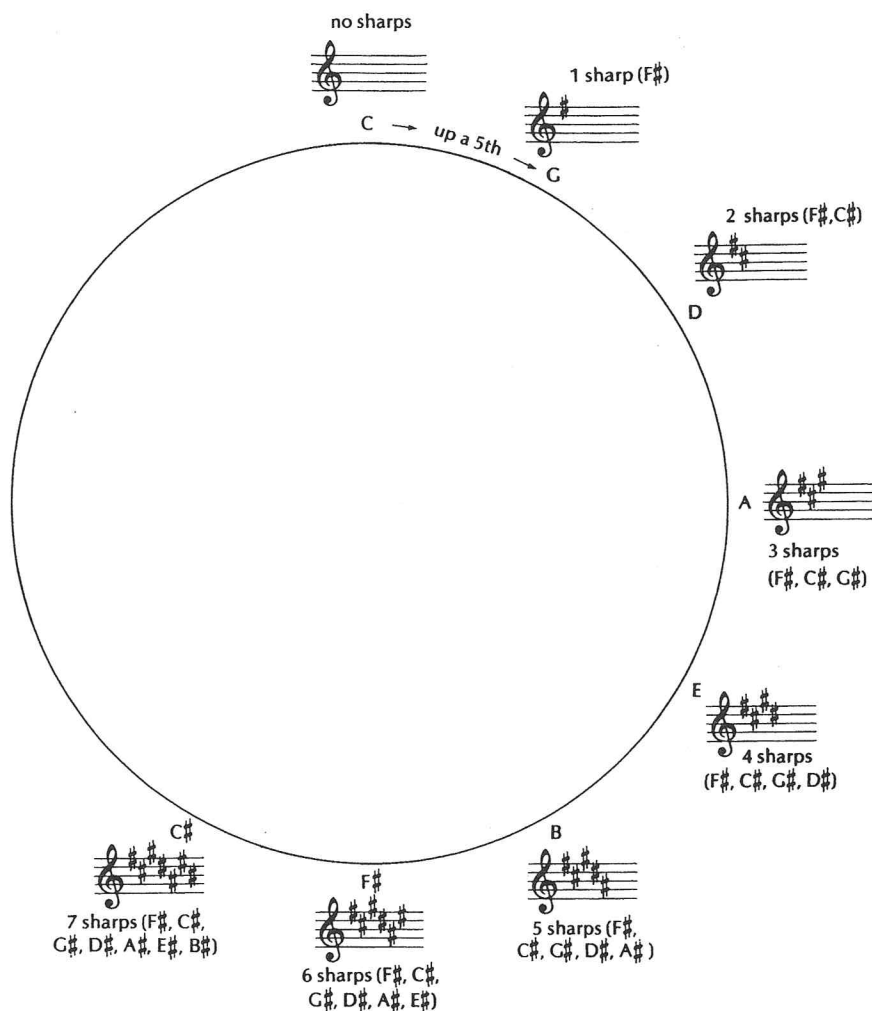


# LESSON 37

## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

### MAJOR SHARP KEYS

Keys are related by fifths. If we start on C (whose key signature has no sharps or flats) and go up the scale five notes, we come to the note G (whose key signature has 1 sharp). If we go five notes up the G scale, we come to D (whose key signature has 2 sharps). This pattern continues throughout all of the sharp keys.



1. A fifth above C is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharp.
2. A fifth above G is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
3. A fifth above D is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
4. A fifth above A is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
5. A fifth above E is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
6. A fifth above B is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
7. A fifth above F# is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
8. Write the sharps in the order they are added to the key signatures.

F# C# \_\_\_\_\_

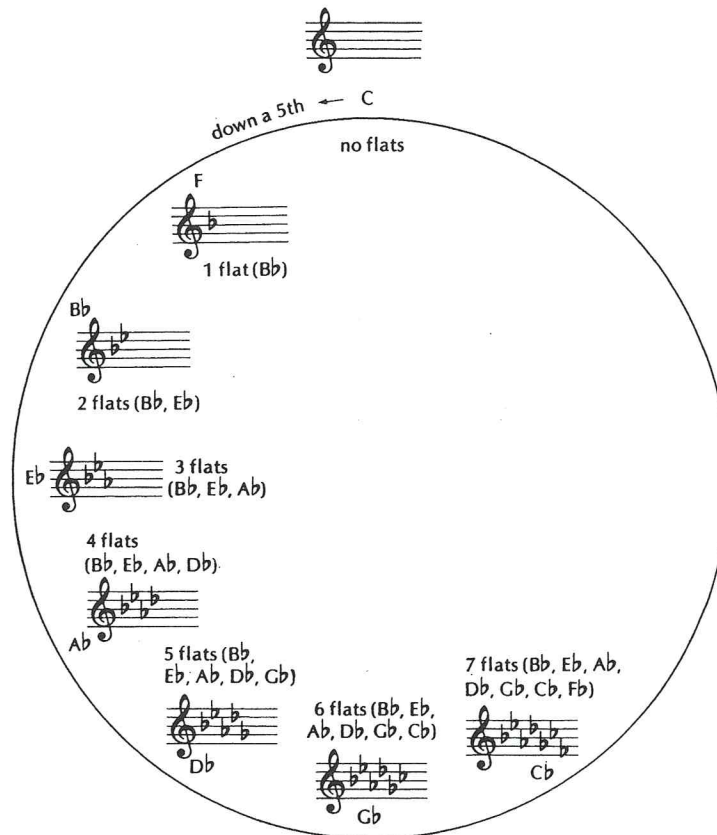
Here is a helpful hint for naming sharp keys: THE NAME OF THE KEY IS ONE LETTER NAME HIGHER THAN THE LAST SHARP IN THE KEY SIGNATURE.

# LESSON 38

## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

### MAJOR FLAT KEYS

If we start on C and go down the scale five notes, we come to the note F (whose key signature has 1 flat). If we go five notes down the F scale, we come to B $\flat$  (whose key signature has 2 flats). This pattern continues throughout all of the flat keys.



1. A fifth below C is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flat.
2. A fifth below F is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
3. A fifth below B $\flat$  is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
4. A fifth below E $\flat$  is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
5. A fifth below A $\flat$  is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
6. A fifth below D $\flat$  is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
7. A fifth below G $\flat$  is the key of \_\_\_\_\_ which contains \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
8. Write the flats in the order that they are added to the key signatures.

B $\flat$    E $\flat$    \_\_\_\_\_

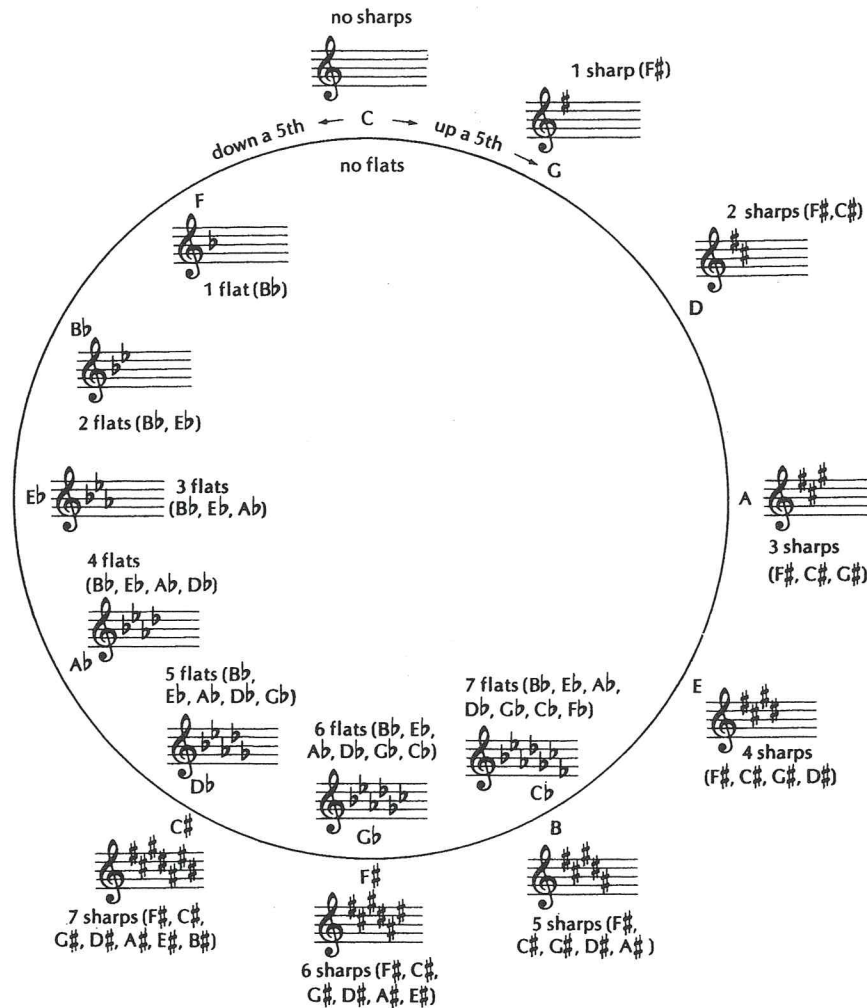
Here is a helpful hint for naming flat keys: THE KEY OF F MAJOR HAS ONE FLAT. KEYS WITH MORE THAN ONE FLAT ARE NAMED BY THE NEXT TO THE LAST FLAT IN THE KEY SIGNATURE.

# LESSON 39

## CIRCLE OF FIFTHS

### ALL MAJOR KEYS

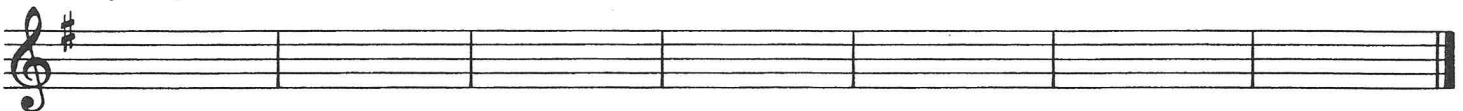
If we put the sharp keys and the flat keys together, the circle would look like this:



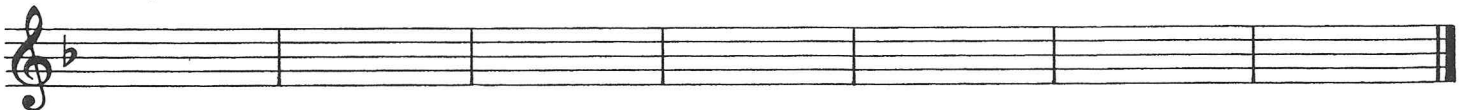
The following keys are enharmonic equivalents:  $D\flat$  &  $C\sharp$ ,  $G\flat$  &  $F\sharp$ ,  $C\flat$  &  $B$ . They sound the same but are spelled differently.

1. Write the names of the keys in the circle of 5ths under the staff. Then write the key signatures of all of the keys.

Sharp Keys



Flat Keys

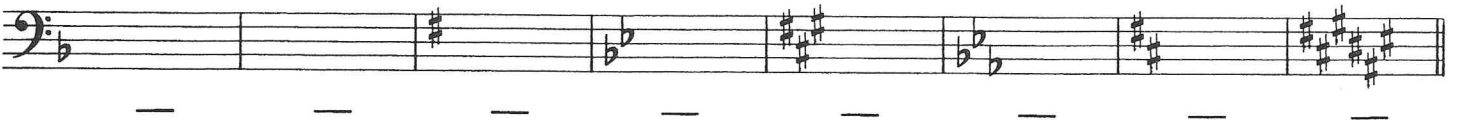


# LESSON 40

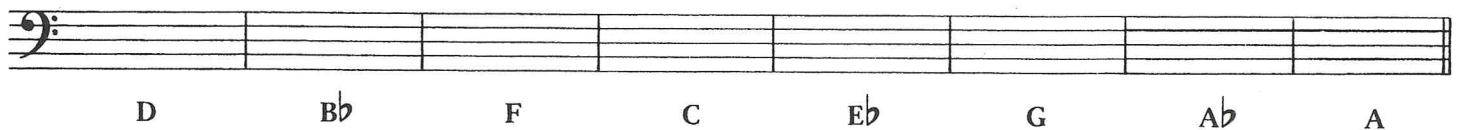
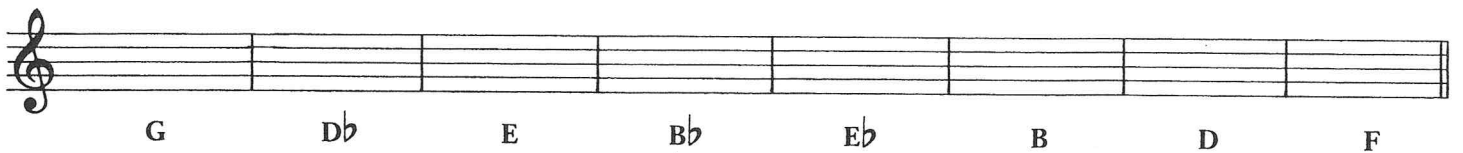
## REVIEW OF LESSONS 37-39

1. \_\_\_\_\_ are related by fifths.
2. The key of E has \_\_\_\_\_ sharps.
3. The key of \_\_\_\_\_ has 3 sharps.
4. The key of A $\flat$  has \_\_\_\_\_ flats.
5. The key of \_\_\_\_\_ has 5 flats.

6. Name the keys indicated by the following key signatures:



7. Write the following key signatures:



8. Write the order of sharps.

\_\_\_\_\_

9. Write the order of flats.

\_\_\_\_\_