

Music Virtual Learning

Women's Choir-Key Signatures





Women's Choir Lesson: April 14, 2020

Objective/Learning Target: Students will learn various ways to identify key signatures.

Women's Choir: Key Signatures-They are "Key!" Tuesday, April 14, 2020

Bell Work!

Bell Work:

Go to musictheory.net

Click on "Exercises" at the top of the page.

Click on "Key Signature Identification"

Watch this brief introductory video.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q9I 13i9jKWE

"Signs of the Times"

SHARPS

There are 7 different sharps. Below are all the sharps in the order they appear on the staff.



FLATS

There are 7 different flats. Below are all the Flats in the order they appear on the staff.



It's A Pattern

Because the musical alphabet only contains letters A-G, there many patterns in music.

The **Flats** are placed on the staff in the following order:

BEADGCF

The **Sharps** are placed on the staff in the following order:

FCGDAEB



Battle Ends And Down Goes Charles' Father

Memorization Practice

It is important to remember the letters in order so that you can place flats and sharps in the appropriate place on the staff correctly.

 Can you think of your own sentence or mnemonic device to remember the letters in order going forward?

Flats: **BEADGCF**

2. Do the same thing going backward.

Sharps: FCGDAEB

Take some time to write those sentences and commit them to memory.

Continued Staff Practice- Flats

On a piece of notebook paper, please copy by hand the following picture below to practice drawing clef signs, as well as placing flats on the staff for the clef you read.



Continued Staff Practice-Sharps

Do the same activity for sharps.



Mid-Lesson Check-List!

Can you.....

_ Identify a sharp and a flat.

_____ Articulate correctly the order of sharps and flats on the staff! (use your sentence if needed)

____ Draw the clef sign for the part you read.

_____ Label the sharps and flats in order on the staff for the part you read.

Identifying Key Signatures

Understanding where the sharps and flats are placed on the staff is important so you understand what notes are continually sharped or flatted in a certain key.

The order of sharps or flats does not tell us the key signature, it just tells us where to place the sharps and flats on the staff for different keys.

The **<u>number</u>** of sharps or flats in the key signature, as well we as their **<u>placement</u>** on the staff will help us identify the key signature Let's look at a few different ways to identify key signatures. **Circle of 5ths**- Starting at the top with C Major, if you move clockwise and add one sharp each time you move, the notes ascend by 5 notes each time.

Starting at C again, if you go counter clockwise and add one flat each time, the notes descend by 5 notes each time.





Notice what key signatures have the letter name and an accidental. When you say them out loud, it's important to remember what key signatures require you to say sharp or flat along with the letter name.

Ex: The key of G has one sharp. It does not have a sharp **in** the circle, so I will just say, "Key of G." However, the key of E flat has the letter E and a flat sign next to it **in** the circle. I would say, "Key of E-flat."

Quick Reminders to always remember:

Sharps- You only say "Sharp" on they keys F Sharp and C Sharp.

Flats- You must say "flat" on ALL key signatures EXCEPT the key of F.

The key of C has no sharps or flats.

Option 2– Mnemonic Device

You can use a mnemonic device based on the number of flats and sharps.

Flats:

1	2b	3b	4b	5b	6b	7b
<mark>F</mark> rankie	<mark>B</mark> eaver	<mark>E</mark> ats	<mark>A</mark> pples	<mark>D</mark> uring	<mark>G</mark> ym	<mark>C</mark> lass
F	Bb	Eb	Ab	Db	Gb	Cb

<u>Sharps:</u>

1	2	3	4	5	6#	7#
<mark>G</mark> ood	<mark>D</mark> ogs	<mark>A</mark> lways	<mark>E</mark> at	<mark>B</mark> urnt	<mark>F</mark> ried	<mark>C</mark> hicken
G	D	А	Е	В	F#	C#

Option 3-Sharp/Flat Placement

It is suggested that you only use this option if you are VERY good with the names of the notes on the staff.

Flats- Go to the last flat and move backward to identify the second to last flat. The name of the note where that flat is located is they key. Ex. The last flat on the staff in the key of Cb is Gb. If I go back one flat, I will land on Cb and that is the key.

Sharps- Go to the last sharp and go up to the next line or space and that is the key. Ex. In the key of G, the sharp is located on the top line which is F#. I go up to the next space, which is G and that is the key.

What's your best option/Practice?

Take a look at the 3 options once more:

- 1. Circle of 5ths-must memorize
- 2. Mnemonic Device-must memorize
- 3. Sharp/Flat Placement-must know names of the notes on the staff

Which one do you choose? Take 5 minutes to really practice your chosen option so you are comfortable with it. The Key Signature tells us where to find "Do." Once you have found the key signature, you can locate "Do" on the staff.

Ex. If the key is G, G is "do." Then I would locate G on the staff.

If the key is Ab, Ab is "do." Then I would locate Ab on the staff.

Now that I know where "do" is, I can find all of the other syllables as well.

Trick: If "do" is on a line, "mi" and "sol" are as well.

If "do" is on a space, "mi" and "sol" are as well.

Key of G

Do is the second line

Mi is the third line

Sol is the 4th line



Key of Ab

Do is the 2nd space

Mi is the 3rd space

Sol is the 4th space



Lesson Recap



Name the order of sharps and flats

Write the sharps and flats in the correct order in the clef you read.

Use the method you chose to identify key signatures. Don't forget when to say "sharp" and "flat!"

Can you find "do," "mi," and "sol," on the staff based on the key

More practice

Use musictheory.net to do some key signature practice.

Can you get 25 correct key signatures?

Once you've identified 25 correct signatures, do 25 more and identify do, mi and sol in every key in the clef you read.

WELL DONE! YOU MADE IT!



