



Vocal Music Virtual Learning

7/8 Choir

Intro to Key Signatures

May 11, 2020



7/8 Choir
Lesson: 5/11/2020

Objective/Learning Target:

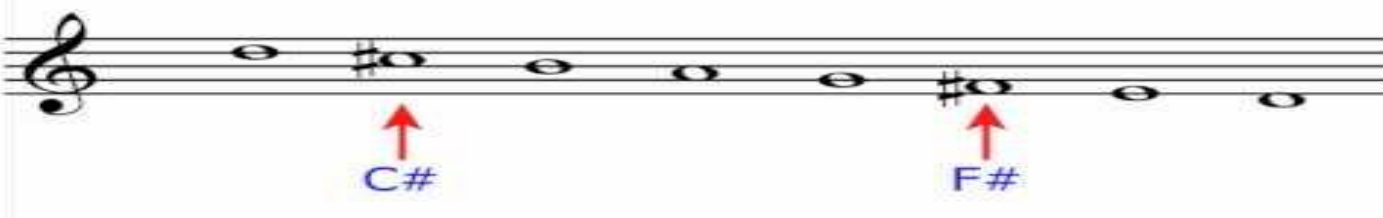
Introduction to Key Signatures

Warm Up Activity:

When discussing music, what do you think a Key Signature tells you?
Let's Explore! (Stop at 3:30 mark)


Key Signatures

D Major



C# F#

G Major





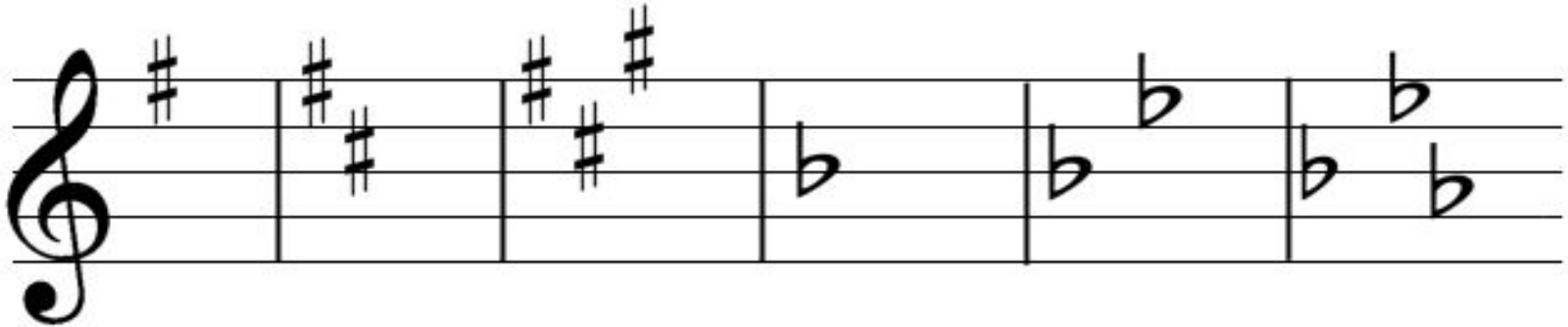
As noted in the video...

- 1). Key signatures are used to identify notes that are automatically sharp/flat in a piece.
- 2). This helps to save space and de-clutter the page, making the music easier to read.
- 3). The notes on the staff that are in the key signature don't necessarily indicate what the name of the key is. The key of 2 sharps is called D Major, even though the 2 notes that are sharp are F# and C#.

First, let's practice identifying the notes that are automatically sharp/flat in a given key signature:

A musical staff in treble clef with six measures. Each measure contains a single key signature symbol. The first three measures contain sharp symbols (#) on the first, second, and third lines of the staff, respectively. The last three measures contain flat symbols (b) on the first, second, and third lines of the staff, respectively. Below the staff are six horizontal lines, each aligned with a measure, for labeling the key signatures.

Answers:



___ F ___ ___ F_C ___ ___ F_C_G ___ ___ B ___ ___ B_E ___ ___ B_E_A |

*Note: This is just like identifying lines and spaces; instead of notes, you identify the lines and spaces the accidentals

Below you will see 3 key signatures for sharps and 3 key signatures for flats with their corresponding keys. Study them and do some extra practice, we will be covering what else key signatures tell us next.

A musical staff in treble clef showing six measures of key signatures. The first three measures contain sharp signs: the first has one sharp (F#), the second has two sharps (F# and C#), and the third has three sharps (F#, C#, and G#). The last three measures contain flat signs: the fourth has one flat (Bb), the fifth has two flats (Bb and Eb), and the sixth has three flats (Bb, Eb, and Ab). Below the staff, the corresponding key names are written on lines: G, D, A, F, Bb, and Eb.

_____ G _____ D _____ A _____ F _____ B \flat _____ E \flat



Please use the website below to do some extra practice. This time, select exercises, then Key Signature Identification. You should be able to set it to 3 sharps and 3 flats. Practice these in preparation for the next lesson

[Music Theory-Key Signature Practice](#)



Extra Practice:

Teoria is another good site for extra practice. It's pretty comprehensive, and offers in depth knowledge into many music theory topics. The reading music section is helpful for this topic, but there are many other topics to explore.

[Teoria Theory Practice](#)