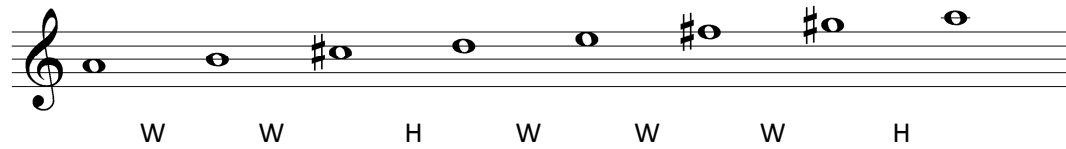


1. Write an A major scale using accidentals (no key signature). Label the whole and half steps.



W W H W W W H

2. Write the requested scales using accidentals and using a correct key signature.

Using accidentals

Using a key signature

a.



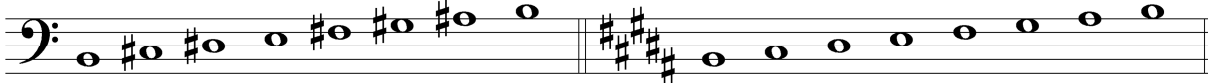
D maj:

b.



B \flat maj:

c.



B maj:

d.



A \flat maj:

3. Identify the major scales that the following fragments could be a part of. There might be more than one answer.

a.



B \flat major. We don't see the B \flat , but the E is flat and the A is natural, so the scale *must* have 2 flats, B \flat and E \flat .

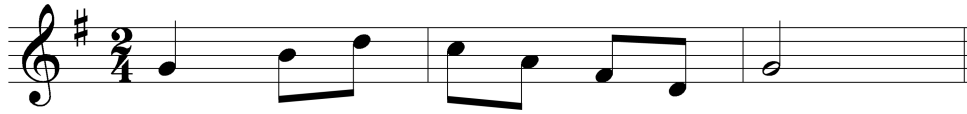
b.



D major. Both F and C are sharp, but the G is not, so the key signature for the scale *must* have 2 sharps – D major.

4. Sometimes key signatures do not match the actual key of the music. Rewrite the melody so that it sounds exactly the same as the original. Use accidentals as necessary to make the pitches sound correctly in the key. Play both melodies on a piano. They should sound exactly alike.

Example:



G maj:



G maj:



F maj:



F maj:



F maj:

5. Identify the key of the melody. Remember, key is based on how the music *sounds*, not on what key signature is used.

a.



key: **A major**. The C# and G# are added to the F# to make the notes in an A major scale.

b.



key: **F major**. The A \sharp and E \sharp in the melody consistently cancel those pitches in the key signature. The result is only a B \flat , so F major.