Major Key Signature Decisions

Use key context and accidental order together.

Name _____ Date _____

The chart names MAJOR keys. A key signature alone can also fit a relative minor key. Sharps are added F-C-G-D-A-E-B; flats B-E-A-D-G-C-F. Listed key-signature changes apply in every octave unless canceled.

Major key	Key signature
C	No sharps or flats
G	F#
D	F#, C#
F	Bb
Bb	Bb, Eb

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which listed major key has no sharps or flats?

2. Which two note letters are sharp in D major?

3. Name the listed major key with one flat.

4. Which two note letters are flat in Bb major?

5. In G major, what happens to an unmarked F in any octave?

6. What is the second sharp added in sharp-key order?

7. What is the second flat added in flat-key order?

8. Can one sharp alone prove a piece is in G major?

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Major key	Key signature
C	No sharps or flats
G	F#
D	F#, C#
F	Bb
Bb	Bb, Eb

Use the model above. Write a brief answer for each item.

1. Which listed major key has no sharps or flats?

C major.

2. Which two note letters are sharp in D major?

F and C.

3. Name the listed major key with one flat.

F major.

4. Which two note letters are flat in Bb major?

B and E.

5. In G major, what happens to an unmarked F in any octave?

It is played as F#.

6. What is the second sharp added in sharp-key order?

C#.

7. What is the second flat added in flat-key order?

Eb.

8. Can one sharp alone prove a piece is in G major?

No. It can also fit E minor; musical context matters.