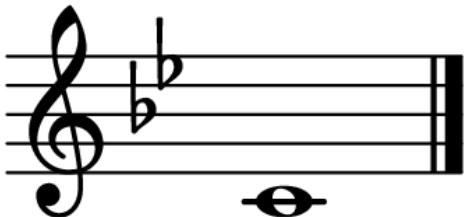
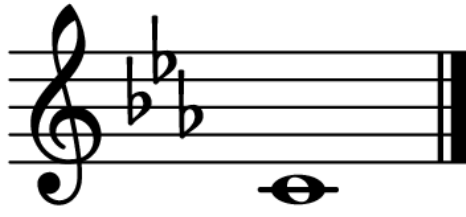


More Key Signatures

Music Theory Foundations — Quick Reference

Building on Grade 1, this chapter adds keys with two or three sharps or flats. The pattern is the same as before — you're just extending further around the same system.

D major (2 sharps) 	A major (3 sharps) 
Bb major (2 flats) 	Eb major (3 flats) 

The Pattern

Sharp keys add one new sharp at a time, always in the same order: F# – C# – G# – D# – A# – E# – B#. Flat keys add one new flat at a time, in the reverse order: Bb – Eb – Ab – Db – Gb – Cb – Fb.

Key Rules to Remember

- Sharps are always added in this order: F#, C#, G#, D#, A#, E#, B#.
- Flats are always added in this order: Bb, Eb, Ab, Db, Gb, Cb, Fb.
- To name a sharp key from its key signature: go up a semitone from the last sharp (e.g. 2 sharps = F# and C# → last sharp is C# → up a semitone = D major).
- To name a flat key from its key signature: the second-last flat names the key (e.g. 3 flats = Bb, Eb, Ab → second-last is Eb → Eb major). For one flat only, it's F major.