Notes in Every Key

Instructions:
Each row represents a different key or scale. The numbers represent which note you are on in the scale, which we call "scale degrees". 1 represents the first note in the scale, 2 the second, etc. The symbols “W” and “1/2” indicate Whole Step or Half Step so that you know between any two notes how far to go up. For example, in the key of G, between 6 and 7, it says “W”. That means you need to go up a whole step to F#.

Fill in every cell on the worksheet.

For keys with lots of sharps or flats, it may be necessary to have unusual notes such as Cb (which is equivalent to B) or E# (which is equivalent to F). These are OK in special situations.

Rules:

1) The notes MUST follow the order of the alphabet! For example, you cannot go from an C *something* to an E *something*. After C follows D. After D follows E, etc. For the keys with lots of sharps or flats, watch out!

2) A key can have sharps, OR it can have flats, but not both.

3) There can never be more than one of any letter name. For example, there cannot be D and D# in the same key.

Key	**1** *W*	**2** *W*	**3** ½	**4** *W*	**5** *W*	**6** *W*	**7** ½	**8**
C Major								
G Major								
D Major								
A Major								
E Major								
B Major								
F# Major								
C# Major								
F Major								
Bb Major								
Eb Major								
Ab Major								
Db Major								
Gb Major								