

## 80 QUESTIONS

Name the keynotes of the following passages

METHOD List the accidentals used in each passage (in the correct order)

- If they are *all sharps* – the key can be major or minor. The sharpest note will be the leading note. Relate your findings to the *At-a-Glance* chart on page 28

Example of all sharps – F C G D B – the sharpest note is B which is the leading note for key C# minor, key signature F C G D. This matches the passage which ends on C#

- If they are *all flats* – the key will be major; the key note will be the last flat but one. Possible exception – if the piece *ends* on the minor key note which uses these flats and the use of the leading note has been avoided, check with the two key notes which use this signature.
- If they are a mixture – flats and sharps or flats and naturals – the key will be *minor*, the sharpest note will be the leading note.

Remember – double sharps are the sharpest, then sharps, then naturals

Remember – the last note is *not always* the key note

a) Key .....