

# KEY CHART 1

## Sharp keys

### SCALES

*Semitones have been marked with a slur.*

C major scale

G major scale

D major scale

A major scale

Tonic/Key note

Each group of 4 notes has the same pattern: **TONE, TONE, SEMITONE.**

Two of these groups, which are called **TETRACHORDS**, are joined together by a tone to form an ascending **SCALE.**

The first and the last note of each scale is called the **TONIC** or **KEY NOTE.**

The new sharp to be added is always the note just below the tonic, which is called the **LEADING NOTE.**

**A major  
(3 sharps)**

**D major  
(2 sharps)**

**G major  
(1 sharp)**

### KEY SIGNATURES

**C major  
(no sharps)**

C major (no sharps)

G major (1 sharp)

D major (2 sharps)

A major (3 sharps)

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The image displays four major scales and their corresponding triads on a single staff. Above the staff, brackets indicate the range of each scale: E major scale, B major scale, F# major scale, and C# major scale. Below the staff, four separate staves show the triads for each key: E major (4 sharps), B major (5 sharps), F major (6 sharps), and C major (all sharps). Arrows point from the triad staves to the corresponding notes in the scales.

**Triads of MAJOR keys  
and their RELATIVE MINORS (3 semitones lower)  
including the accidentals which may appear in that key.**

The image shows a sequence of triads for major and relative minor keys. The major keys are C, G, D, A, E, B, F#, and C#. The relative minor keys are Am, Em, Bm, F#m, C#m, G#m, D#m, and A#m. Each triad is shown with its constituent notes and any necessary accidentals.