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To find out which Major key a group of sharps represents, find and name the last sharp (the sharp furthest to the right), then go up a half step from that sharp. The name you come up with is the name of the Major key.

Three sharps: F♯, C♯, G♯

Last sharp is G♯

One half step above G♯ is A

Key of A Major

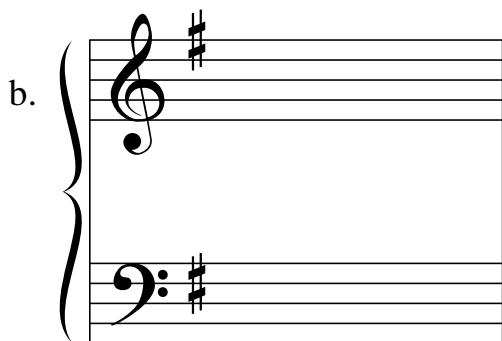3. Name these Major keys.

a.

1. The sharps are _____, _____,

   and _____.

2. The last sharp is _____.

3. A half step above this sharp is _____.
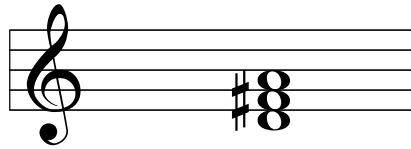
4. Key of _____ Major.

b.

1. The sharp is _____.

2. The last sharp is _____.

3. A half step above this sharp is _____.
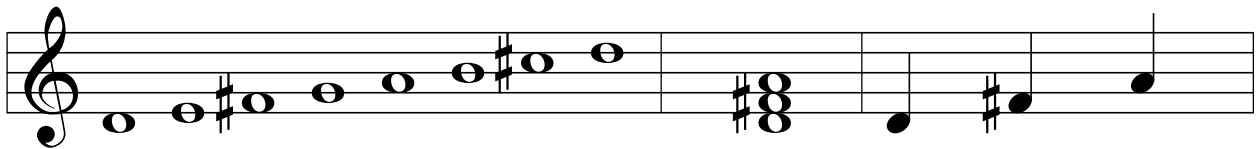
4. Key of _____ Major.

LESSON 4
MAJOR AND MINOR TRIADS

A **TRIAD** is a three note chord.

D Major Triad

MAJOR TRIADS are made from the first, third, and fifth notes of the Major scale with the same letter name. The bottom note of a Major triad in root position gives it its name.
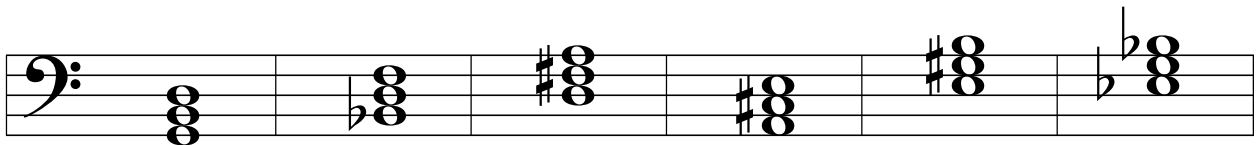
D Major Scale   **Block**   **Broken**
                                      D Major Triad

1. Name these Major triads. (The first one is done for you.)
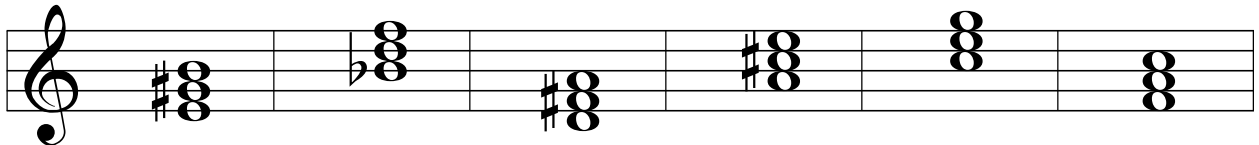
  E Major _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

_____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____

4. Match these Roman Numerals with their scale degree names.

I   _____ Dominant

IV   _____ Tonic

V   _____ Subdominant

When naming Roman Numerals of triads in music, do the following:

1. Write all the sharps or flats from the key signature before the notes.

2. Determine the name and quality of the triad (for example, G Major).

3. Determine the key of the piece (for example, G Major).

4. Count up through the scale or letter names from the name of the key to the name of the chord. This gives you the Roman Numeral.

Example: From *Minuet in F* by Mozart.

V

1. Notes are C-E-G.

2. The triad is C Major.

3. The piece is in the key of
   F Major.

4. C is five (5) notes above F.

5. This is the V chord (Dominant).

8. The example above is from *Allegro* by Mozart. Answer these questions about the music. (12 points)

a. What is the key or tonality? _____ _____

b. What five finger pattern is used in measure 2-3? (Be sure to tell whether it is

   Major or minor.) _____

c. What does the word "Allegro" mean? (Check the answer.)

   _____ Walking speed   _____ Very slow   _____ Fast

d. What does the symbol 𝄵 stand for? (Check the answer.)

   _____ $\frac{2}{4}$ _____ $\frac{4}{4}$

e. What type of note receives one beat? _____

f. What does *mp* mean? _____

g. What does the symbol ⊏ mean? _____

h. Name the circled intervals.

   Measure 1 _____   Measures 2-3 _____   Measure 4 _____

i. Which beats will be emphasized in this music? (Check the answer.)

   _____ 2nd and 3rd   _____ 1st and 3rd   _____ 2nd and 4th

j. Write the counts for measures 2 and 3 on the music, and place accents on the strong beats.