

# Standard Music Notation Cheat Sheet 3

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The image displays three staves of musical notation in treble clef, each with a key signature and a sequence of notes. The notes are written as quarter notes on a five-line staff. Below each staff, the corresponding chord names and the notes themselves are listed.

Staff 1: Key signature C. Notes: C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C. Chords: C, F, B $\flat$ .

Staff 2: Key signature E $\flat$ . Notes: E $\flat$ , F, G, A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D, E $\flat$ . Chords: E $\flat$ , A $\flat$ .

Staff 3: Key signature D $\flat$ . Notes: D $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , F, G $\flat$ , A $\flat$ , B $\flat$ , C, D $\flat$ . Chords: D $\flat$ , G $\flat$  (same as F $\sharp$ ), C $\flat$  (B), D $\flat$ , E $\flat$ , F, G $\flat$ .

For all "flat" keys, you can determine the key of the piece given the key signature as follows:  
Look at the second-to-the-last flat in the key signature. Which note of the staff is it on?  
(Remember FACE or Every Good Boy Does Fine) That is the key that the piece is in (including the flat).  
What about the key signature with only 1 flat? Well, remember that when you are "peeling off" sharps when going around the circle of fourths that the last sharp peeled off is that on F. So the key with 1 flat is the key of F.

Example, the fourth measure above has 3 flats in the key signature, the second-to-the-last being E $\flat$ .  
So that measure is in the key of E $\flat$ .