

# Key Signature Slide Rule

Flat (b) keys – Fah becomes Doh

Sharp (#) keys – Soh becomes Doh

Key Signature Slide Rule for Flat Keys (Fah becomes Doh):








- Bar 1: C major (no flats)
- Bar 2: F major (one flat)
- Bar 3: C minor (one flat)
- Bar 4: D minor (two flats)
- Bar 5: G major (one flat)
- Bar 6: C major (no flats)
- Bar 7: F major (one flat)
- Bar 8: C minor (one flat)
- Bar 9: D minor (two flats)
- Bar 10: G major (one flat)
- Bar 11: C major (no flats)
- Bar 12: F major (one flat)

Key Signature Slide Rule for Sharp Keys (Soh becomes Doh):

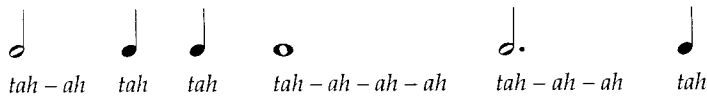
- Bar 1: B major (two sharps)
- Bar 2: F major (no sharps)
- Bar 3: C minor (one flat)
- Bar 4: G major (one sharp)
- Bar 5: D minor (two sharps)
- Bar 6: C major (no sharps)
- Bar 7: F major (one sharp)
- Bar 8: C minor (one flat)
- Bar 9: G major (one sharp)
- Bar 10: D minor (two sharps)
- Bar 11: C major (no sharps)
- Bar 12: B major (two sharps)










## APPENDIX – RHYTHM

<u>Note</u>	<u>British name</u>	<u>American name</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Spoken syllable</u>
 or 	Crotchet	Quarter note	1 beat	<i>tah</i>
 or 	Minim	Half note	2 beats	<i>tah – ah</i>
 or 	Dotted minim	Dotted half note	3 beats	<i>tah – ah – ah</i>
	Semibreve	Whole note	4 beats	<i>tah – ah – ah – ah</i>

So the following exercise would be “spoken” as follows:





<u>Rest</u>	<u>British name</u>	<u>American name</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Spoken syllable</u>
	Crotchet rest	Quarter note rest	1 beat	<i>sah</i>
	Minim rest	Half note rest	2 beats	<i>sah – ah</i>
 	{ <i>The dotted minim rest, or dotted half note rest</i> } <i>is usually written as 2+1 or 1+2 beats rest</i>		3 beats	<i>sah – ah – (s)ah</i>
 				
	Semibreve rest	Whole note rest	4 beats	<i>sah – ah – ah – ah</i>

When clapping a rest, the hands should be pushed apart as the word *sah* is whispered.

Beats in music are “gathered together” into bars (or measures). How they are grouped is indicated by the **time signature (or meter signature)**. It is easiest to understand from the American notation. If there are 4 quarter notes in a bar then the signature will read 4 quarters:  $\frac{4}{4}$ . If it only has 3 quarter notes, then the signature will read 3 quarters:  $\frac{3}{4}$ .

### Rhythm work

<u>Note/rest</u>	<u>British name</u>	<u>American name</u>	<u>Duration</u>	<u>Spoken syllable</u>
	Quavers	Eighth notes	1/2 beat	<i>tah-teh</i> (pronounced “tar-tay”)
	Quaver rests	Eighth note rests	1/2 beat	<i>sah-seh</i> (pronounced “sar-say”)

Quavers (or eighth notes) are often grouped together in pairs because they take up the same time as one crotchet (or one quarter note). Because this is so often the case, they are usually written:

