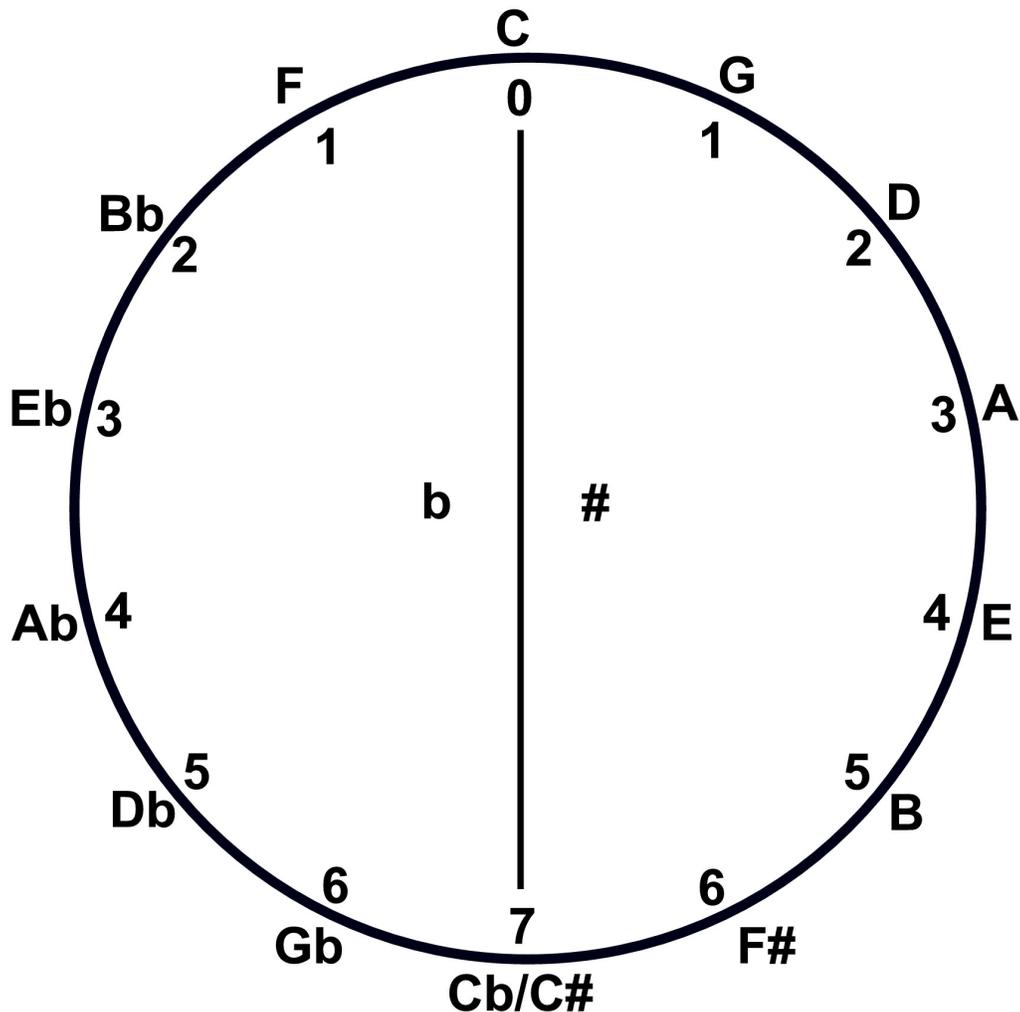


Circle of Fifths



You can use the Circle of Fifths to recognize key signatures by how many sharps (#) or flats (b) are in the key. The key of A Major has three sharps, for example, and the key of Bb has two flats. In the key signatures, sharps always occur in the order: F C G D A E B, while flats always occur in the opposite order: B E A D G C F. Level One uses only the keys of C (no sharps or flats) and G (All Fs are sharped). Sharps make a note one key higher, while flats make a note one key lower.

The following sentence will help you to memorize these orders:

Frank's Cat Got Drunk At Elmo's Bar