

Clefwork — Intermediate booklet

Identify any major key from its signature, spell triads, and read a score's performance markings.

Chapter 3 — Keys and accidentals

Type the major key, using # for sharp and b for flat (e.g. Bb). For notes, type them in order (e.g. F#CD).

1. Name the major key



2. Name the major key



3. Name the major key



4. Name the major key



5. Name the major key



6. Name these notes as played (include sharps)



7. Name these notes as played



8. Name the 3rd note as played



Chapter 4 — Intervals and chords

For intervals type a number (e.g. 5). For chords type the root letter, add m for minor (e.g. Am).

1. Interval number?



2. Interval number?



3. Interval number?



4. Interval number?



5. Name the chord



6. Name the chord



7. Name the chord



8. Name the chord



Songs

Minuet in G (opening)

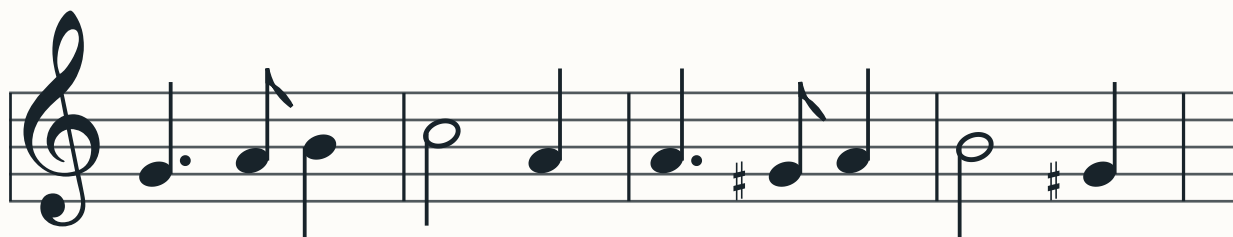
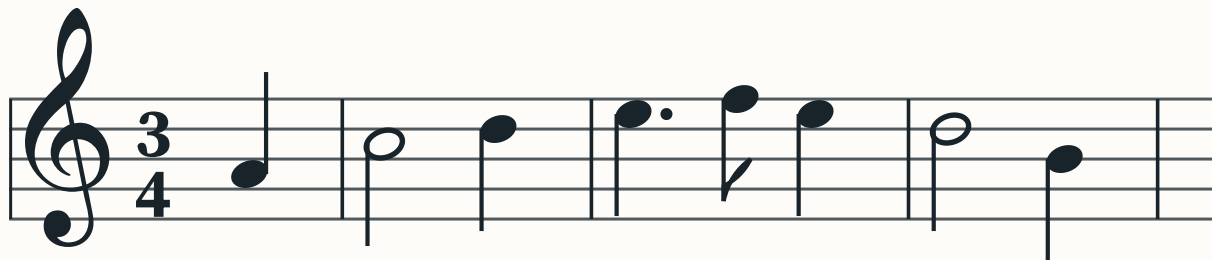
C. Petzold, attr. J.S. Bach (BWV Anh. 114) · 3/4 · G major key signature · treble clef



- F# comes from the key signature — no sign by the note.
- Bars 3–4 are a sequence of bars 1–2. See the full analysis lesson.

Greensleeves

English traditional, 16th c. · 3/4 · C major key signature · treble clef



- Starts with a pickup (anacrusis): one beat before the first full bar.
- A minor: no key signature, but G# (raised 7th) appears as an accidental.
- In 'G# F# G#', the second G# needs no sign — same bar.

Für Elise (theme)

L. van Beethoven, WoO 59 · 3/8 · C major key signature · treble clef



- 3/8: three eighth-note beats per bar. Here, ♩ ≈ 70.
- D♯ then D natural in the same bar — watch the natural sign.
- In the real score, the low notes in bars 2–4 are played by the left hand.

Amazing Grace

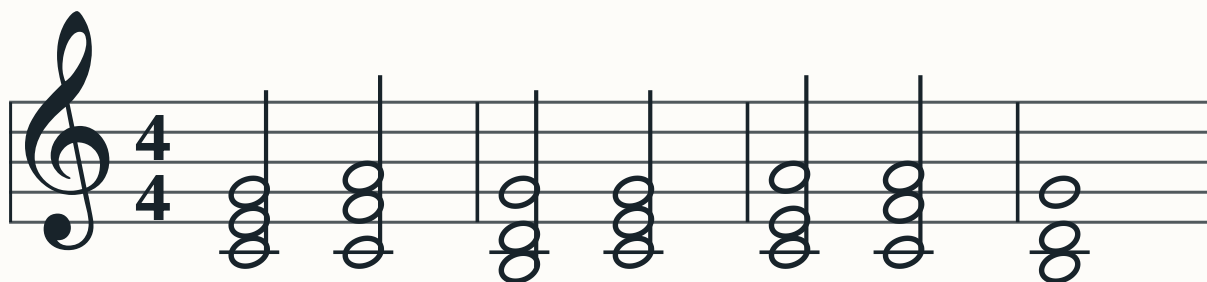
Traditional American (New Britain) · 3/4 · F major key signature · treble clef



- F major: one flat (Bb), though no B appears in this phrase.
- Pickup on beat 3 — count "1 2" silently first.

Chord study: I–IV–V–I

Clefwork exercise · 4/4 · C major key signature · treble clef



- Bar 2 ends on I (perfect cadence). Bar 4 ends on V (half cadence).
- Keep the common tone C held between chords where possible.

Answer key

Chapter 3 — Keys and accidentals

1. **A** — Last sharp G $\sharp$ + half step = A.
2. **B $\flat$** — Second-to-last flat = B $\flat$.
3. **E** — Last sharp D $\sharp$ + half step = E.
4. **F** — One flat = F major (memorise).
5. **D $\flat$** — B $\flat$ E $\flat$ A $\flat$ D $\flat$ G $\flat$ — second-to-last is D $\flat$.
6. **F $\sharp$ C $\sharp$ D** — D major: F and C are sharp from the signature.
7. **B $\flat$ E $\flat$ A** — B $\flat$ major: B and E are flat; A is natural.
8. **C** — The natural sign cancels the C $\sharp$ in the same bar.

Chapter 4 — Intervals and chords

1. **3** — C D E = 3rd.
2. **5** — D E F G A = 5th.
3. **6** — E F G A B C = 6th.
4. **4** — G A B C = 4th.
5. **F** — F–A major 3rd, A–C minor 3rd = F major.
6. **A $\flat$ m** — A–C minor 3rd = A minor.
7. **D** — D–F $\sharp$ major 3rd = D major.
8. **E $\flat$ m** — E–G minor 3rd = E minor.