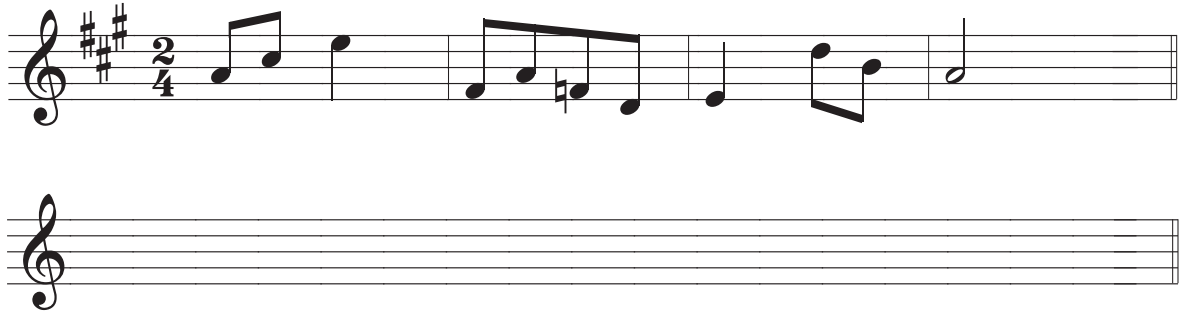


Transposing with Accidentals

Up until now we have only encountered accidentals for the raised 7th in transposition. But now things are a bit trickier... you might get **NATURAL** signs!

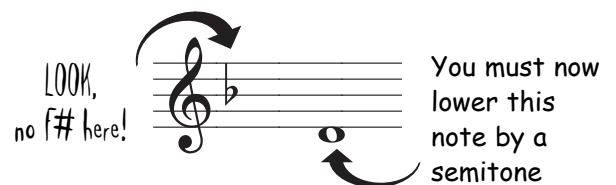
Transpose the following melody down into F major



- Step 1. The key of the original melody is _____. Write in the scale degree numbers for that key
- Step 2. Write the new key signature and add the _____ signature
- Step 3. Write in all the notes for F major - follow the 'shape' of the melody
- Step 4. Now we must add in the accidental...

BUT WAIT !

You cannot simply put a natural sign in your new melody! You must consider what is **happening** to the note, i.e.



Which sign will you use to lower the new note? Sharp/Flat/Natural (Circle the correct answer)

TOP TIPS: The natural sign (♮) makes things tricky!



In **SHARP** keys, a natural sign _____ the note, therefore your new melody will need a _____ sign



In **FLAT** keys a natural sign _____ the note, therefore your new melody will need a _____ sign

Adjusting Accidentals



Sometimes sharps or flats will change in a transposed melody, especially if you are asked to transpose from a **sharp** key to **flat** key (or vice versa), which is most of the time! Let's look at the accidentals in this short melody:



(The melody contains _____ signs. These are raising/lowering the notes).

We are going to transpose this down into B flat major:

Write in the new key signature and time signature

Now start filling in the notes

Now we need to add the accidentals. This is where you must consider the **new key signature**, for instance:

Not part of key signature

becomes

Part of key signature! You can't add a sharp, you'll need a _____ (add this now)

Now for the second accidental...

Not part of key signature

becomes

Also not part of key signature!
The sharp sign can stay as it is (add this now)

Try transposing this melody up into C minor

