

CLOSELY AND DISTANTLY RELATED KEYS

Closely related keys differ by only one accidental. For example:

1. Keys that are next to each other in the Circle of Fifths (pages 11-12). These keys have a Dominant (or Subdominant) relationship with tonic
2. Relative Major and minor keys (page 6). These keys have the same accidentals.
3. Keys whose tonic chords fall within the chords of the original key. Each of these keys differs in key signature by only one accidental.
 - In major keys: Minor keys built on scale degrees $\hat{2}$, $\hat{3}$, or $\hat{6}$, and major keys built on scale degrees $\hat{4}$ or $\hat{5}$.
 - In minor keys: Major keys built on scale degrees $\hat{3}$, $\hat{5}$, or $\hat{6}$, and minor keys built on scale degree $\hat{4}$.

Distantly related keys have two or more differing notes.

1. Parallel Major and minor keys (page 6). Parallel keys have the same tonic note, but differ in key signature by more than one accidental.
1. Keys that a half-step away from one another
2. Keys that are a tri-tone (P4 or A5) away from one another

When tonal music changes from one key to another, it typically changes to a closely related key. However, music may change from one key to any other key.

1. Mark whether each of the following pairs of keys is closely related or distantly related.

a. C# Major and G# Major _____

b. A Major and A \flat Major _____

c. G Major and e minor _____

d. C Major and G \flat Major _____

e. c minor and E \flat Major _____

f. F Major and f minor _____

g. D Major and b minor _____

h. E Major and F Major _____

i. f# minor and g minor _____