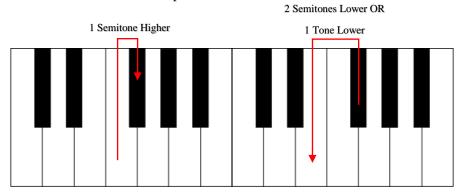


LESSON 1-5: Key Signatures and Accidentals

Pop Piano: The Basics

Tones and Semitones

- > <u>SEMITONES</u> describe a 1 key jump on the keyboard (including black keys)
- > Semitones are also known as half-steps
- ➤ <u>TONES</u> describe a 2 key jump on the keyboard (2 semitones)
- > Tones are also known as whole-steps



Accidentals

- > Symbols found on the left of notes
- > Indicates an upward or downward shift of the note

Symbol	Name	Interpretation
×	Double Sharp	Shift Original Note 1 Tone Higher
#	Sharp	Shift Original Note 1 Semitone Higher
þ	Natural	Play Original Note
 	Flat	Shift Original Note 1 Semitone Lower
bb	Double Flat	Shift Original Note 1 Tone Lower



An example of notes with accidentals are shown below

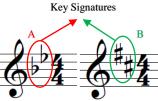


- Accidentals apply to the note for the duration of a bar unless explicitly stated otherwise
- > Study 4th bar of the above piece of music:
 - o E5 is given a flat, hence all other E5s are played as Eb5s unless stated otherwise
 - On the 3rd beat, E5 is given a natural, hence we play it as E5 natural
 - o All other E5s following that, are then played as E5 natural

Key Signatures

- > Found at the start of the staff
- > Consists of a number of sharps or flats
- Tells us which notes in the music, should always be sharpened or flattened unless explicitly indicated otherwise

 Key Signatures



Example A:

- o 2 flats in the key signature
- o 1 occupies B4 position, the other occupies E5 position
- This indicates all Bs and all Es (regardless of octave position) are to be played as Bbs and Ebs respectively

Example B:

- o 2 sharps in the key signature
- o 1 occupies F5 position, the other occupies C5 position
- o This indicates all Fs and all Cs are to be played as F#s and C#s respectively



- > Attempt to play the following excerpt
- > If played correctly, it will sound like 'Twinkle Twinkle Little Star'

