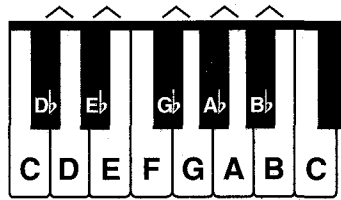


Flats

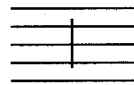
The FLAT sign (\flat) before a note lowers the pitch of that note. On the keyboard, play the next key to the left, whether black or white.



When speaking of flatted notes, the word "flat" comes after the letter name, as in **A flat**. However, in written music, the flat sign comes before the note.



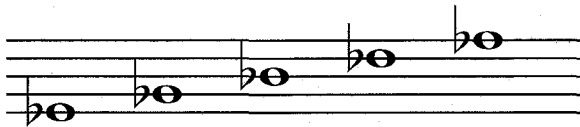
To draw a flat sign, first draw a vertical line:



then add the heavier curved line:



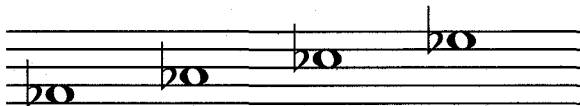
When a flat sign is attached to a line note, the flat is centered on the line.



Add flat signs to the line notes below.



When a flat sign is attached to a space note, the flat is centered in the space.



Add flat signs to the space notes below.

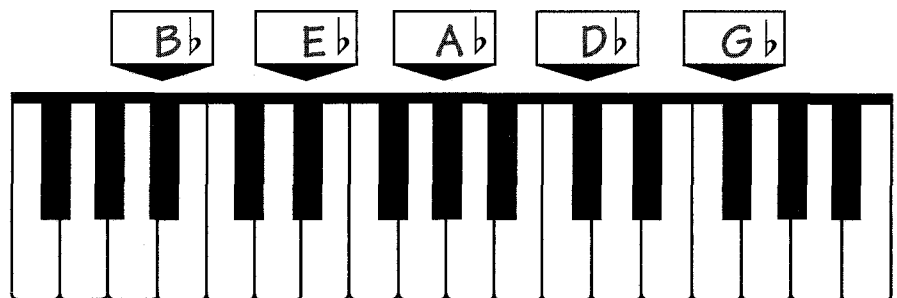


Exercises

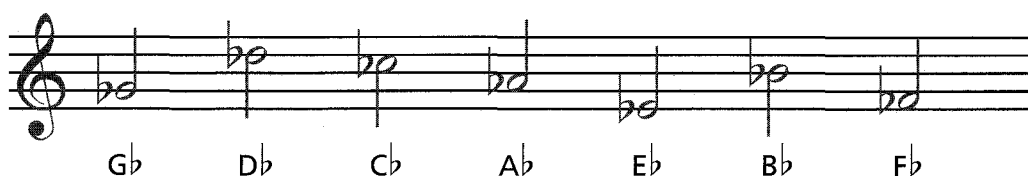
- 1** In the example, write flat signs before each note, then name the notes.



- 2** Write the names of the piano keys in the boxes.



- 3** Write a treble clef and the notes indicated on the staff using half notes.

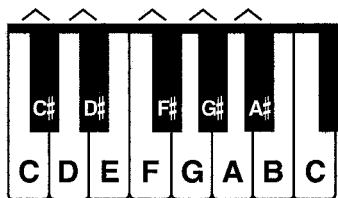


- 4** Write a bass clef and the notes indicated on the staff using quarter notes.



Sharps

The SHARP sign (#) before a note raises the pitch of that note. On the keyboard, play the next key to the right, whether black or white.



When speaking of sharped notes, the word "sharp" comes after the letter name, as in **C sharp**.

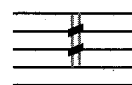
However, in written music, the sharp sign comes before the note.



To draw a sharp sign, first draw two vertical lines:



then add the heavier slanting lines:



When a sharp sign is attached to a line note, the sharp is centered on the line.



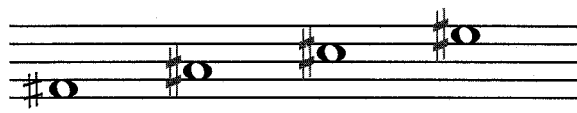
Add sharp signs to the line notes below.



When a sharp sign is attached to a space note, the sharp is centered in the space.

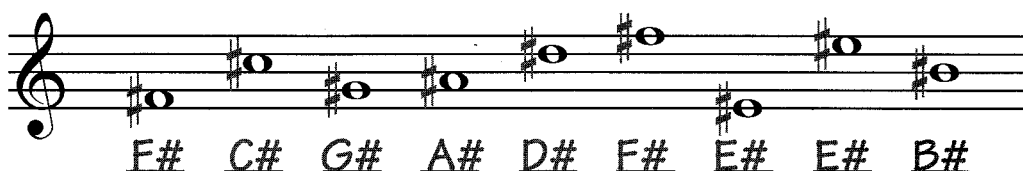


Add sharp signs to the space notes below.

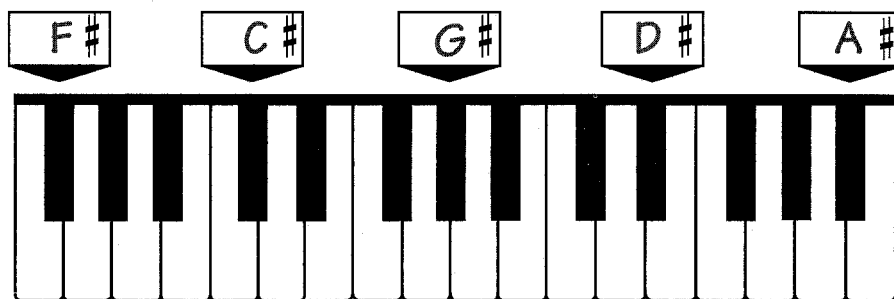


Exercises

- 1 In the example, write sharp signs before each note, then name the notes.



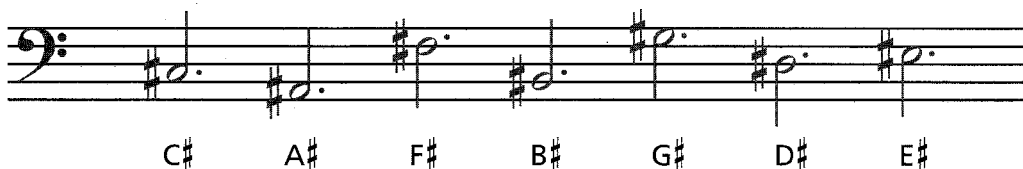
- 2 Write the names of the piano keys in the boxes.



- 3 Write a treble clef and the notes indicated on the staff using single 8th notes.



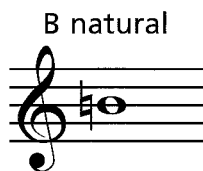
- 4 Write a bass clef and the notes indicated on the staff using dotted half notes.



Naturals

The NATURAL sign (♮) before a note cancels a previous sharp or flat.
On the keyboard, a note after a natural is *always* a white key.

When speaking of natural notes, the word “natural” comes after the letter name, as in **B natural**. However, in written music, the natural sign comes before the note.



To draw a natural sign, first draw the left half:



then draw the right half:



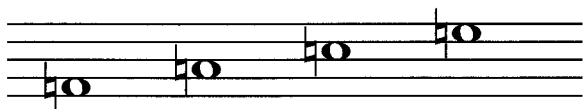
When a natural sign is attached to a line note, the natural is centered on the line.



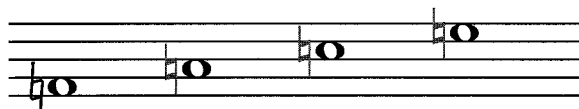
Add natural signs to the line notes below.



When a natural sign is attached to a space note, the natural is centered in the space.

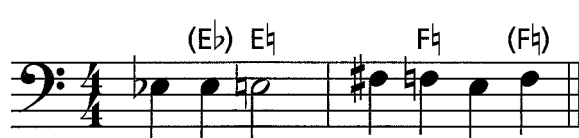


Add natural signs to the space notes below.



When ♭, ♯ or ♮ signs appear within a musical piece, they are called ACCIDENTALS.

An accidental sign affects the notes written on the same line or space following it *for that measure only*.

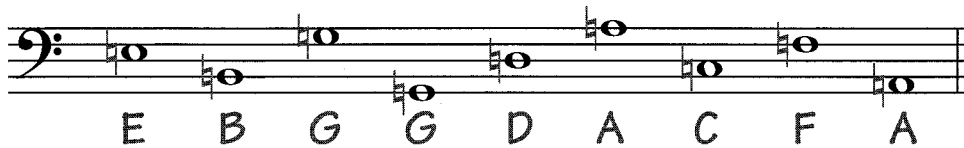


A bar line cancels all accidentals in the previous measure, except if a note is tied across the bar line.



Exercises

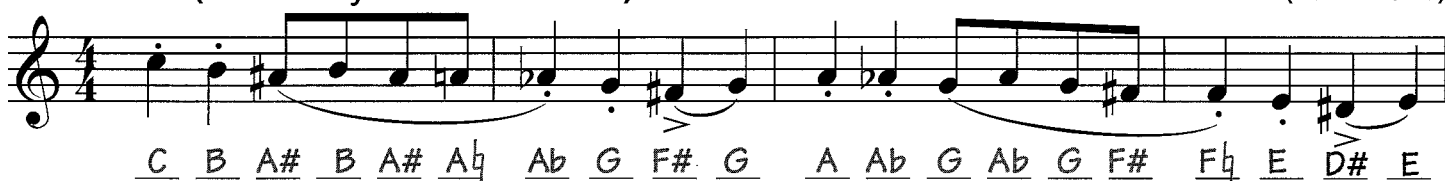
- 1** In the example, write natural signs before each note, then name the notes.



- 2** Write the names of the notes on the lines below the staff.

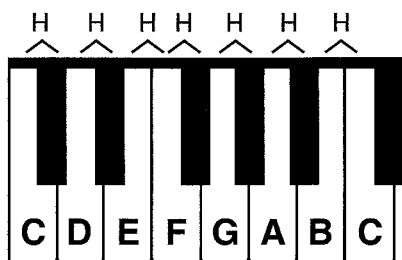
Circus March (from “Entry of the Gladiators”)

Julius Fučík (1872–1916)

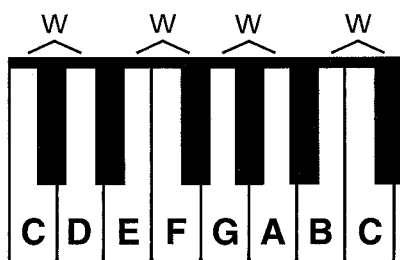


Whole Steps, Half Steps and Enharmonic Notes

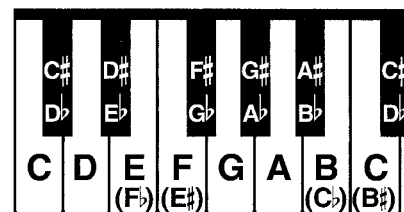
The distance from any key on the keyboard to the very next key above or below, whether black or white, is a HALF STEP (H).



The distance from any key to two keys above or below, is a WHOLE STEP (W).



The key a half step up from C is C#. This key is also a half step down from D, and is also known as Db.



Many notes sound the same but are written differently. These notes are called ENHARMONIC NOTES.

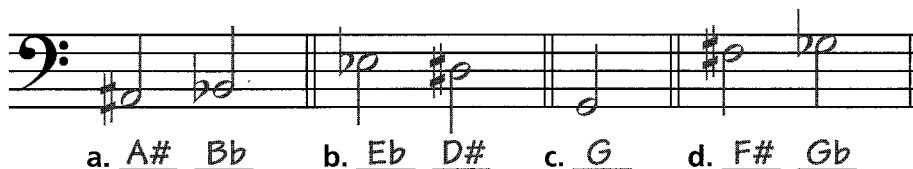
Exercises

- 1** The enharmonic note for F \flat is E. The enharmonic note for E \sharp is F.
The enharmonic note for C \flat is B. The enharmonic note for B \sharp is C.

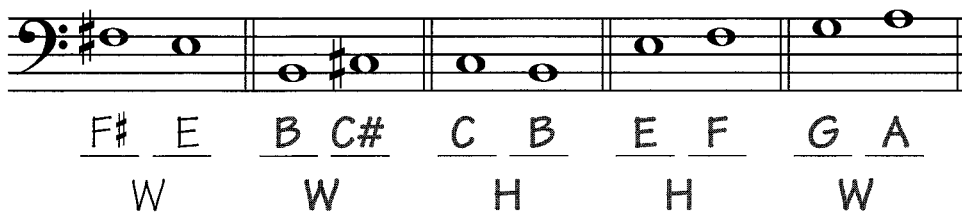
- 2** Write the 2 indicated enharmonic notes on the staff and name the notes in the spaces below:
- one half step above G
 - one half step below F
 - one half step below B
 - one half step above D



- 3** Write the indicated notes on the staff and the name of the note in the spaces below. If there are enharmonic notes, write both.
- one whole step above G \sharp
 - one whole step below F
 - one whole step below A
 - one whole step above E



- 4** Name the notes and indicate whether the distance between each pair of notes is a whole step (W) or a half step (H).



Track 30

- 1** In each example, you will hear two notes.
If the 2nd note is a half step below, draw a flat (♭) in front of it.

a. b. c. d.

Track 31

- 2** In each example, you will hear a short musical phrase. Circle the phrase that you hear.

a. b.

Track 32

- 3** In each example, you will hear two notes. If the 2nd note is a half step above, draw a sharp (#) in front of it.

a. b. c. d.

Track 33

- 4** You will hear a half step that moves up or down.
If the 2nd note moves up a half step, draw a sharp (#) in front of it.
If the 2nd note moves down a half step, draw a flat (♭) in front of it.

a. b. c. d.

Track 34

- 5** You will hear a whole step that moves up or down.
Draw the 2nd note on the staff using a half note.

a. b. c. d.

Track 35

- 6** In the following example, draw the missing notes in the boxes.

March Slav

Moderato

Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky (1840-1893)