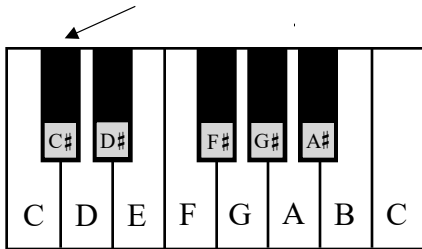


# Sharps and Flats I

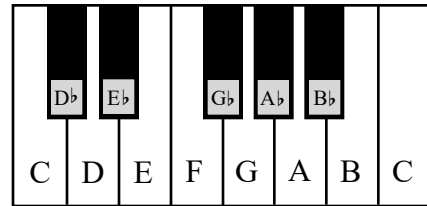
A **sharp** sign ( # ) placed in front of a note ( # )  
raises its pitch a half step.

C# is 1/2 step higher than C



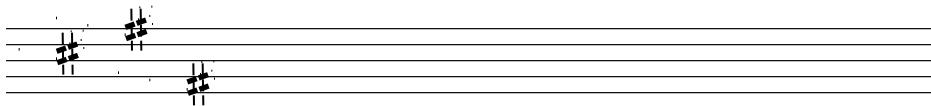
A **flat** sign ( b ) placed in front of a note ( b )  
lowers its pitch a half step.

Bb is 1/2 step lower than B

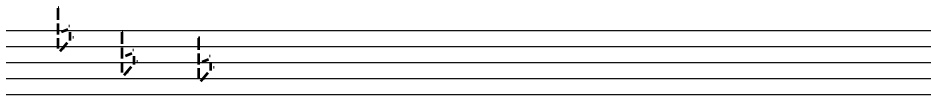


It is easy to see, on the piano keyboard, how the black keys to the right (1/2 step higher) of a note are sharps and the black keys to the left (1/2 step lower) of a note are flats.

1. Practice drawing sharps by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



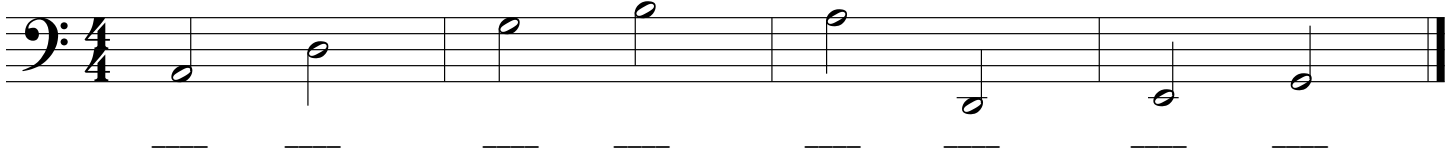
2. Practice drawing flats by tracing over the guidelines. Draw six more in the remaining space.



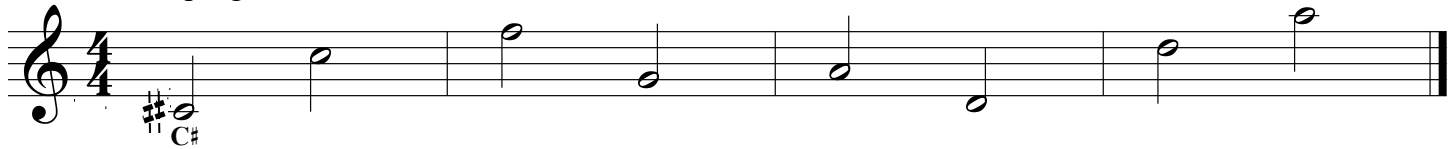
3. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



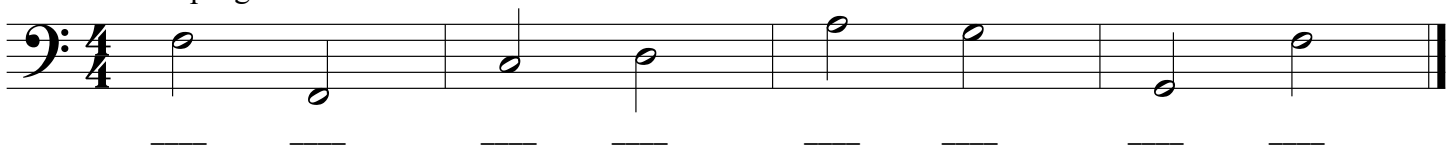
4. Write a flat sign in front of each note and then name the note.



5. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



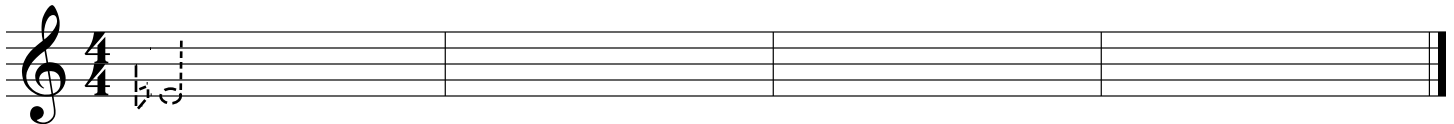
6. Write a sharp sign in front of each note and then name the note.



# Sharps and Flats II

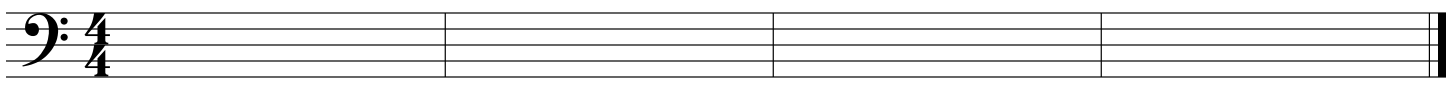
Complete the following exercises.

1. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.




A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a half note E-flat. The rest of the staff is empty. Below the staff are eight labels: E<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, D<sup>b</sup>, B<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>b</sup>, C<sup>b</sup>, F<sup>b</sup>, and D<sup>b</sup>.

2. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.



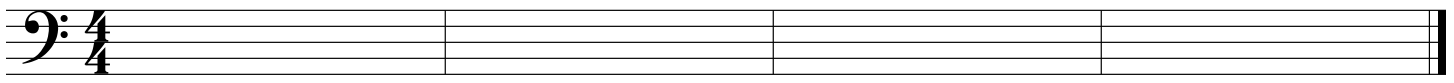
A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a half note B-flat. The rest of the staff is empty. Below the staff are eight labels: B<sup>b</sup>, E<sup>b</sup>, A<sup>b</sup>, D<sup>b</sup>, G<sup>b</sup>, C<sup>b</sup>, F<sup>b</sup>, and B<sup>b</sup>.

3. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.




A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a half note C-sharp. The rest of the staff is empty. Below the staff are eight labels: C<sup>#</sup>, A<sup>#</sup>, G<sup>#</sup>, D<sup>#</sup>, F<sup>#</sup>, B<sup>#</sup>, E<sup>#</sup>, and A<sup>#</sup>.

4. Draw the indicated notes. Use half notes.



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. The first measure contains a half note F-sharp. The rest of the staff is empty. Below the staff are eight labels: F<sup>#</sup>, C<sup>#</sup>, G<sup>#</sup>, D<sup>#</sup>, A<sup>#</sup>, E<sup>#</sup>, B<sup>#</sup>, and F<sup>#</sup>.

5. Name each note.



A musical staff in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of eight half notes: C-sharp, B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E-flat, D-sharp, and C. Below the staff are eight dashed lines for labeling.

6. Name each note.



A musical staff in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. It contains a sequence of eight half notes: B-flat, A-flat, G, F, E, D-sharp, C-sharp, and B. Below the staff are eight dashed lines for labeling.

# Sharps, Flats and Naturals

A **natural** sign (♮) placed before a note cancels a sharp or flat.

Sharps, flats and naturals are all called **accidentals**.

Accidentals affect every note on the same line or space for the remainder of the measure.

Bar lines cancel all accidentals from the previous measure unless a note is tied across the bar line.

A natural is used to cancel sharps and flats.

Write the name of each note.

1

\_\_\_\_\_

2

\_\_\_\_\_

3

\_\_\_\_\_

4

\_\_\_\_\_

5

\_\_\_\_\_