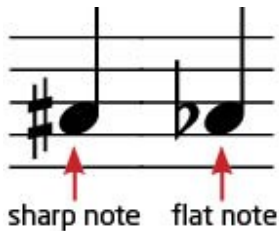


SHARP SIGNS and FLAT SIGNS



Notice the piano keyboard above. The keys follow the letters of the music alphabet. But what about the black keys? Every letter of the music alphabet has been used...what could they be called? That is where sharps and flats come in. Every note can be raised one key, or lowered one key by adding a sharp or a flat sign.

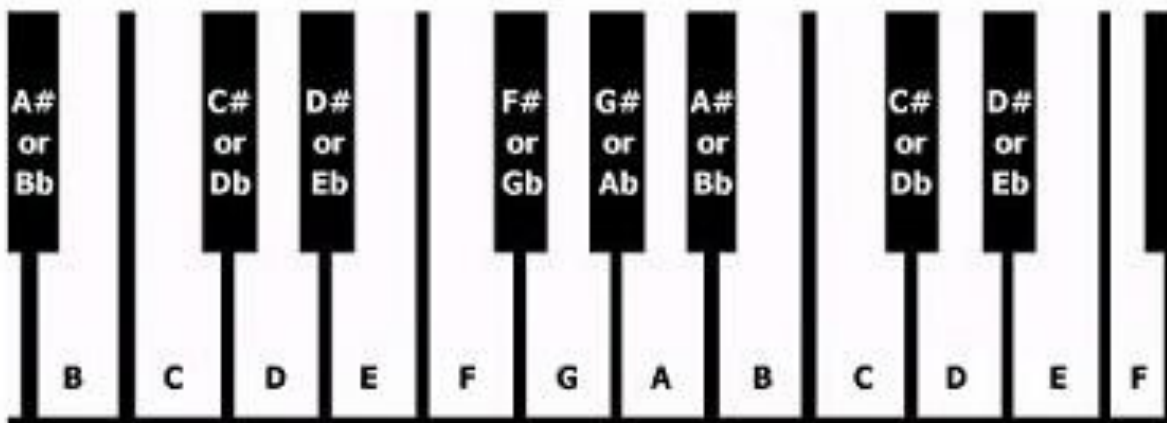


#

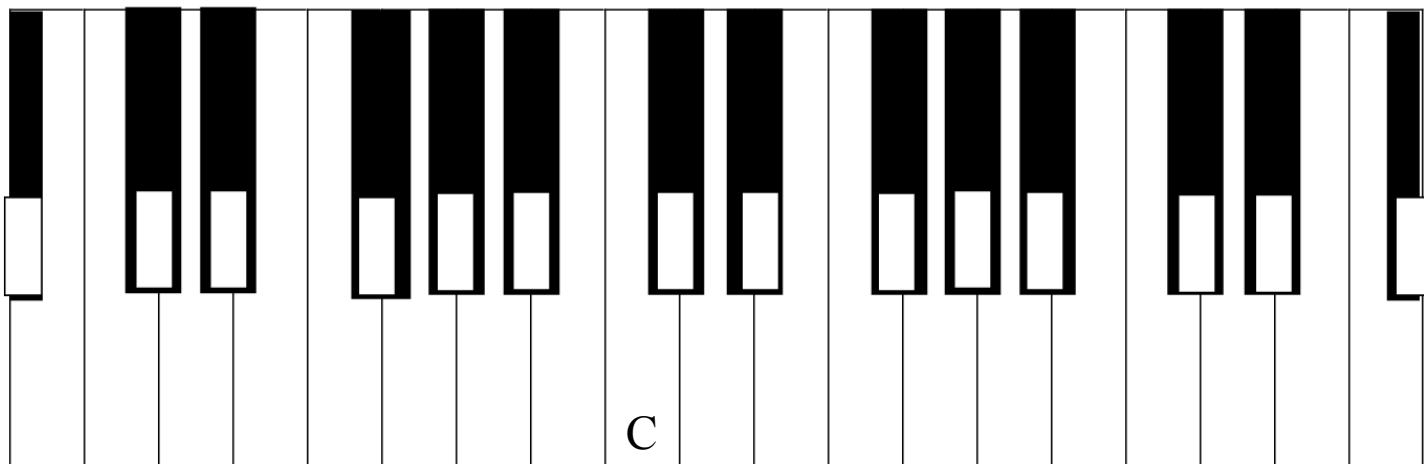
A sharp sign **raises** a note one half step. On the piano you can make a C[#] by finding the very next key (to the right) after the C on the keyboard. It is a black note. It is called C[#].

b

A flat sign **lowers** a note one half step. On the piano you make a B^b by finding the very next key **BEFORE** (to the left) the B on the keyboard. It is a black note. It is called B^b.



SHARP SIGNS and FLAT SIGNS Worksheet



1. Label all of the white keys on the piano.

2. What does a # (sharp) sign do to a note?

3. What does a b (flat) sign do to a note?

4. Find and label F# and C#.

5. Find and label Bb.