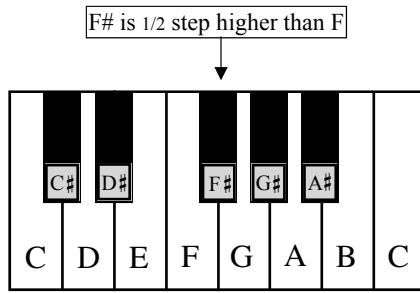


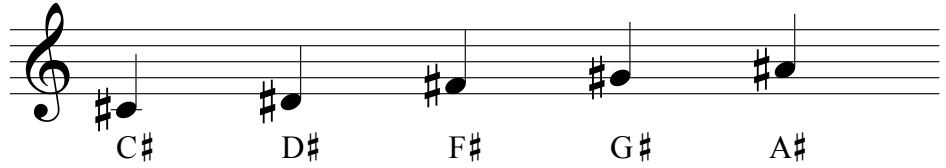
Lesson 17: Sharps

A **sharp** sign (#) raises the pitch of a note by a half step.

On the keyboard of a piano, the black key to the right of a white key is a half step higher and called a sharp.



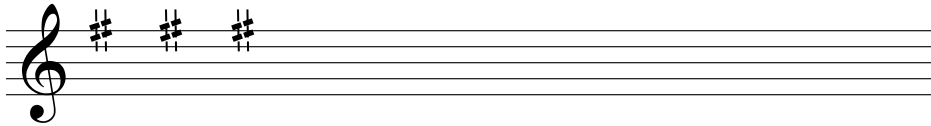
Examples:



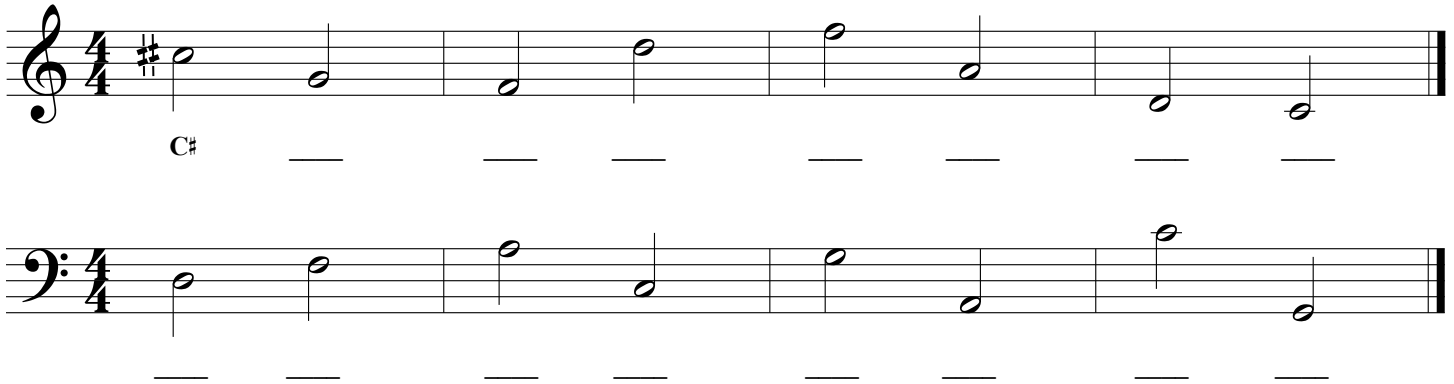
To say the name of a sharp note, say the letter name first and the sharp next. For example, "F sharp".

To write a sharp note on a staff, place the sharp sign to the left of the note.

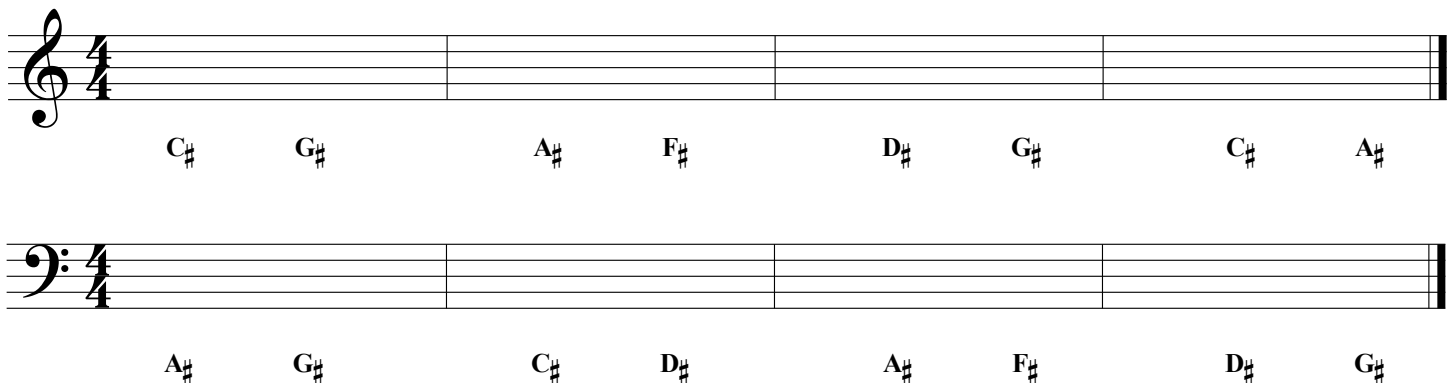
1. Try drawing sharps by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more sharps on the staff.



2. Draw a sharp sign in front of each note. Then write the names of the notes indicated.



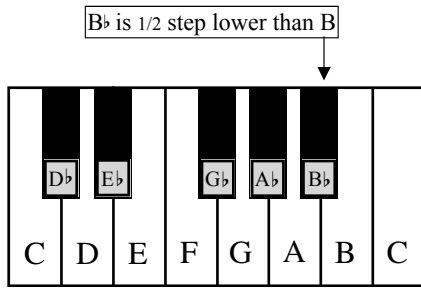
3. Draw the notes indicated.



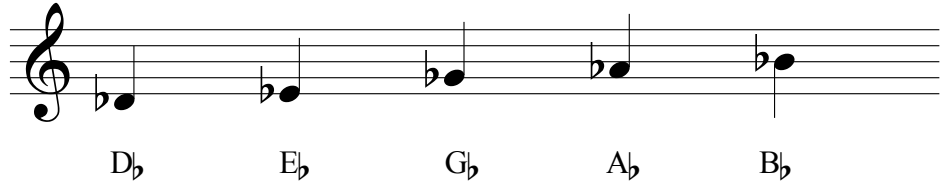
Lesson 16: Flats

A **flat** sign (\flat) lowers the pitch of a note by a half step.

On the keyboard of a piano, the black key to the left of a white key is a half step lower and called a flat.



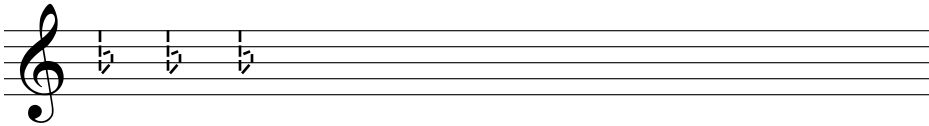
Examples:



To say the name of a flatted note, say the letter name first and the flat next. For example, "B flat".

To write a flatted note on a staff, place the flat sign to the left of the note.

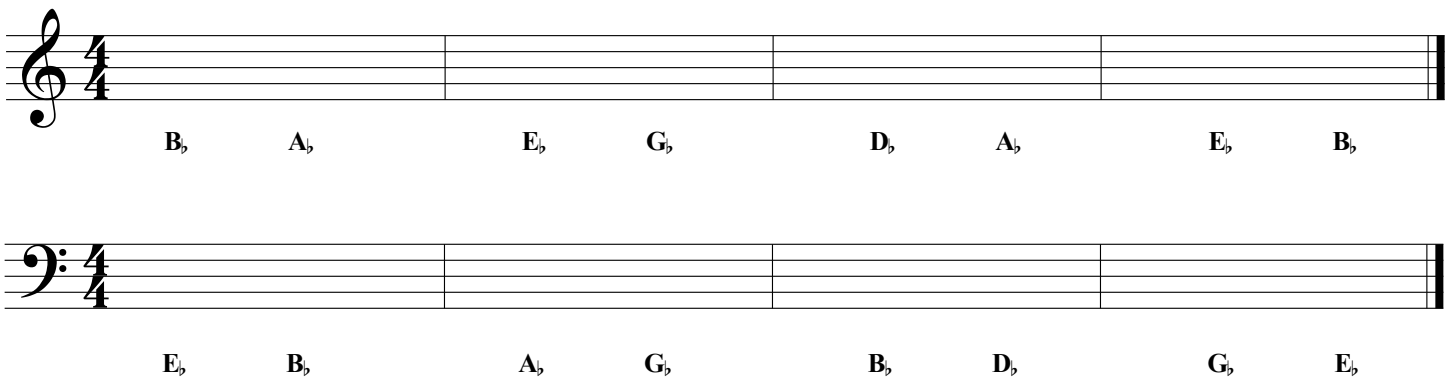
1. Try drawing flats by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more flats on the staff.



2. Draw a flat sign in front of each note. Then write the names of the notes indicated.



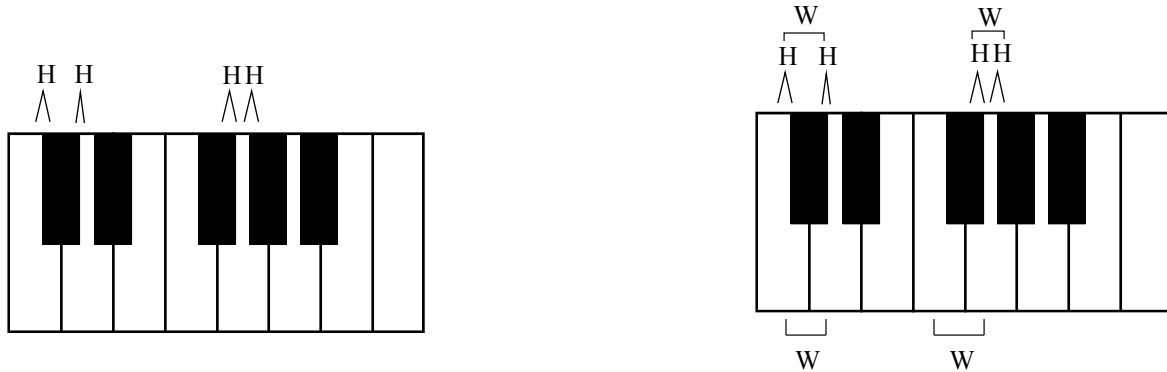
3. Draw the notes indicated.



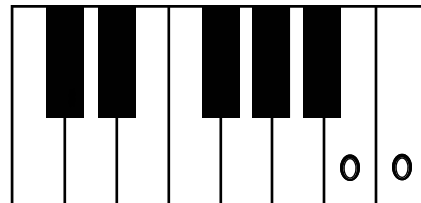
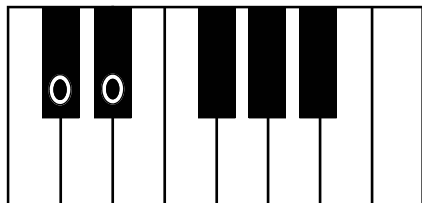
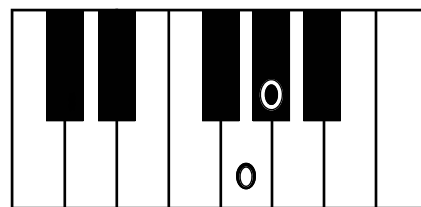
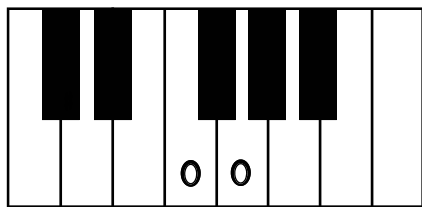
Lesson 18: Half Steps and Whole Steps

The **half step** (H) is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. On a piano keyboard, a half step is represented by two adjacent keys.

The **whole step** (W) is an interval made by combining two half steps.



1. On the line beneath each piano keyboard, write whether the interval indicated by the Os are a half step (H) or whole step (W).



2. On the line, write whether the pair of notes represents a half step (H) or whole step (W)
