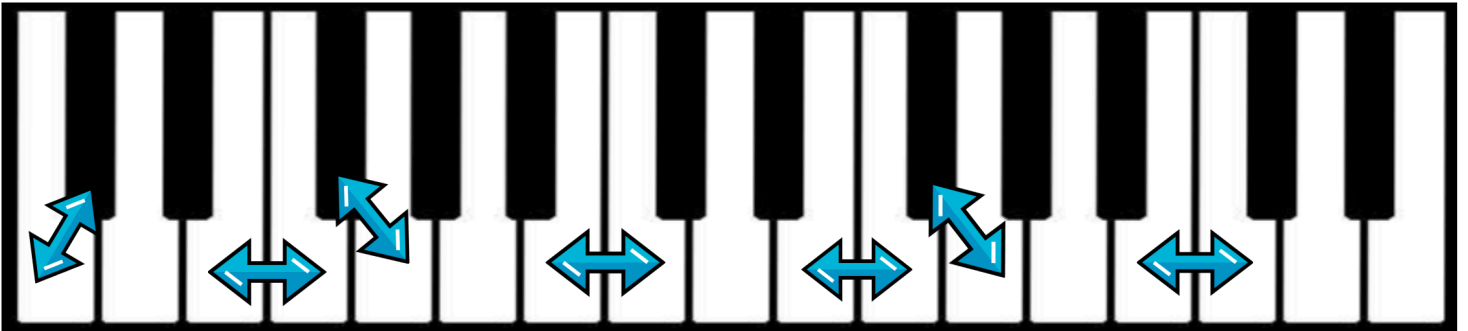


TUTORIAL #4

ACCIDENTALS

SEMITONES

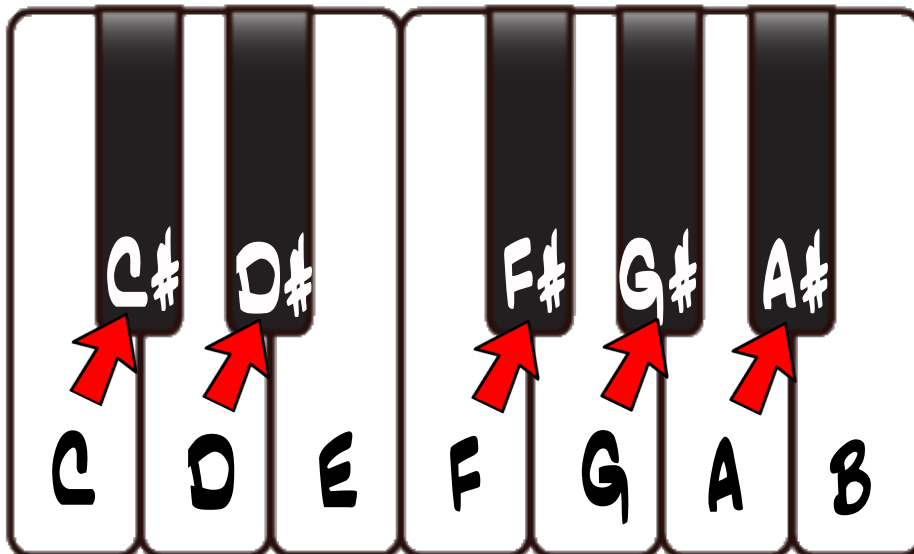
A SEMITONE IS THE SHORTEST DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO NOTES
THIS IS A FEW EXAMPLES OF SEMITONES



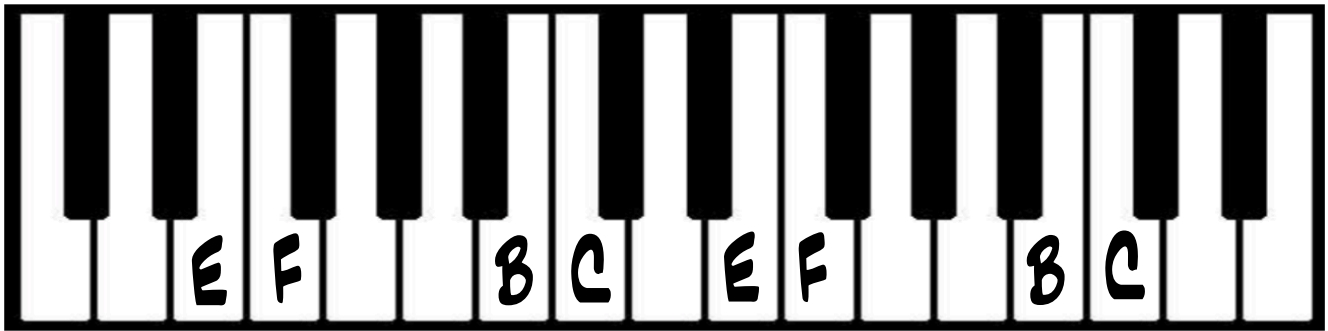
SHARPS

THIS IS A SHARP SIGN

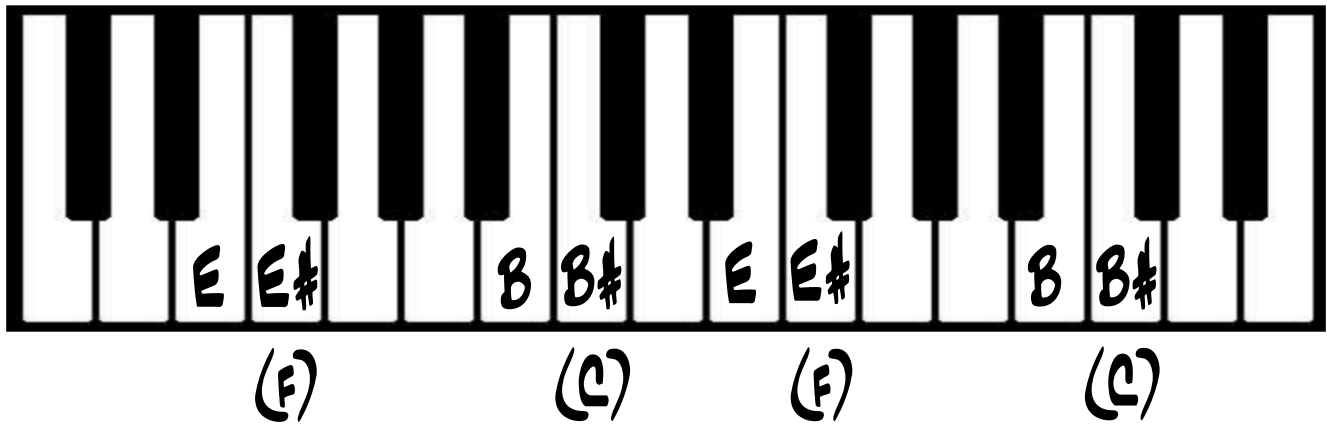
WHEN WE MAKE A NOTE A SHARP, WE GO FROM ONE NOTE
TO THE NEXT NOTE TO THE RIGHT A SEMITONE AWAY



THE KEYBOARD HAS TWO WHITE NOTES TOGETHER OF E TO F AND B TO C.



WE CAN SHARPEN THE E TO E# AND B TO B#

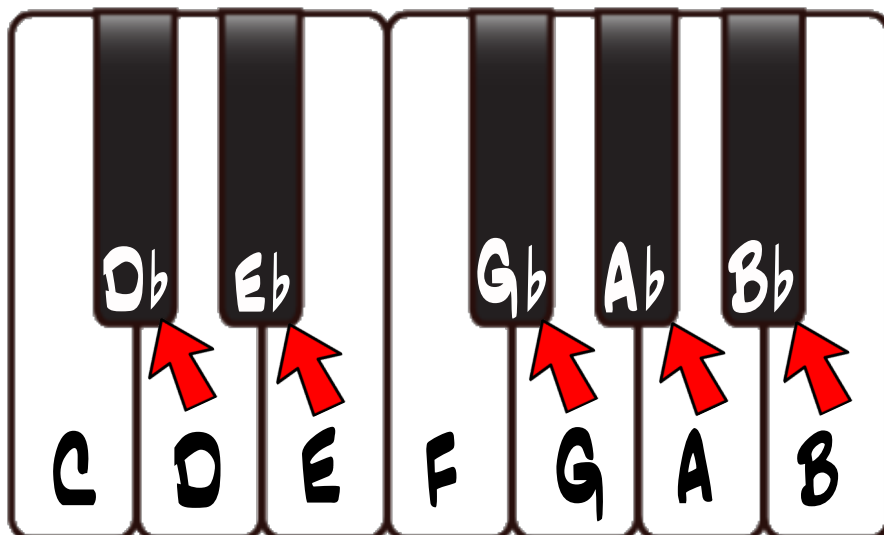


E# CAN ALSO BE CALLED F AND B# CAN ALSO BE CALLED C

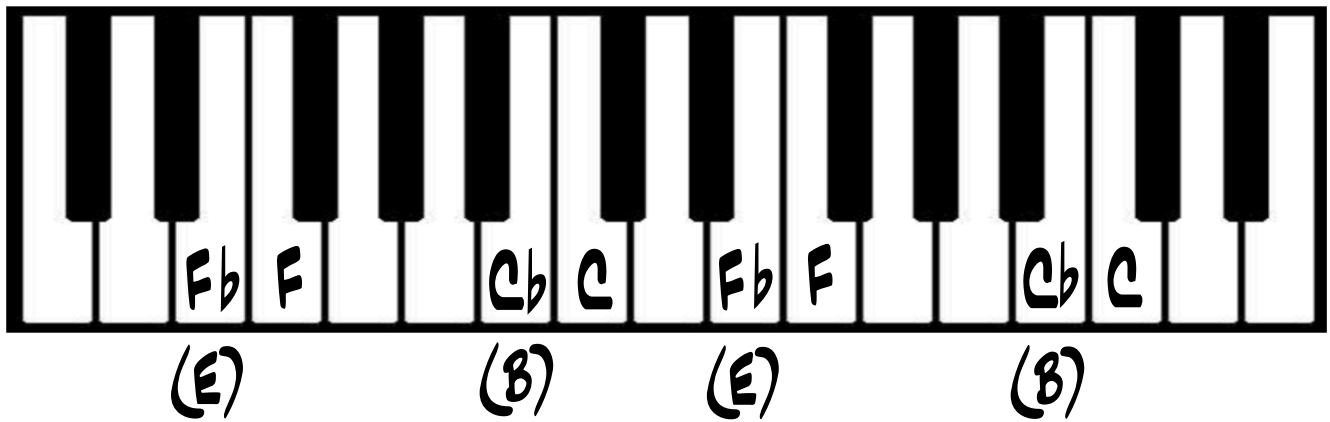
FLATS

b THIS IS A FLAT SIGN

WHEN WE MAKE A NOTE A FLAT, WE GO FROM ONE NOTE TO THE NEXT NOTE TO THE LEFT A SEMITONE AWAY



WE CAN SHARPEN THE F TO F^b AND B TO B^b



F^b CAN ALSO BE CALLED E AND B^b CAN ALSO BE CALLED B

NATURAL SIGN

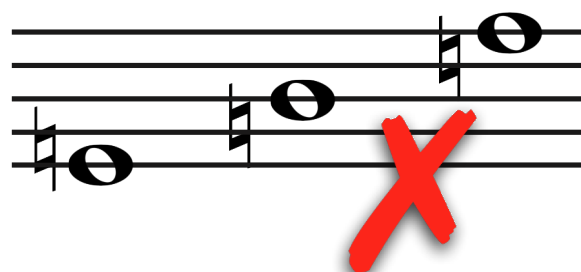
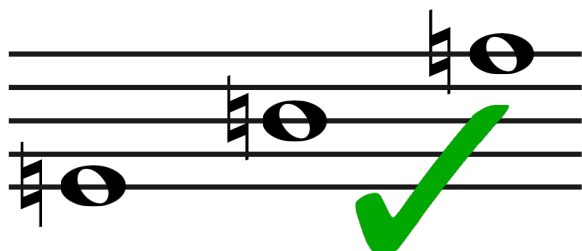
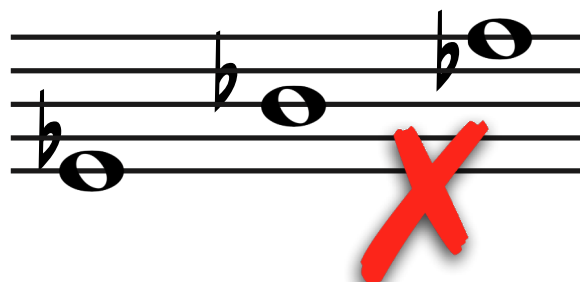
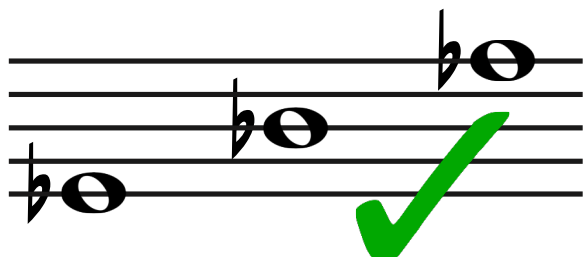
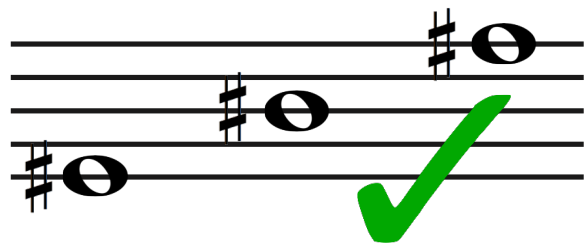
⌵ THIS IS A NATURAL SIGN

-THE NATURAL SIGN CANCELS THE SHARP OR FLAT SIGN

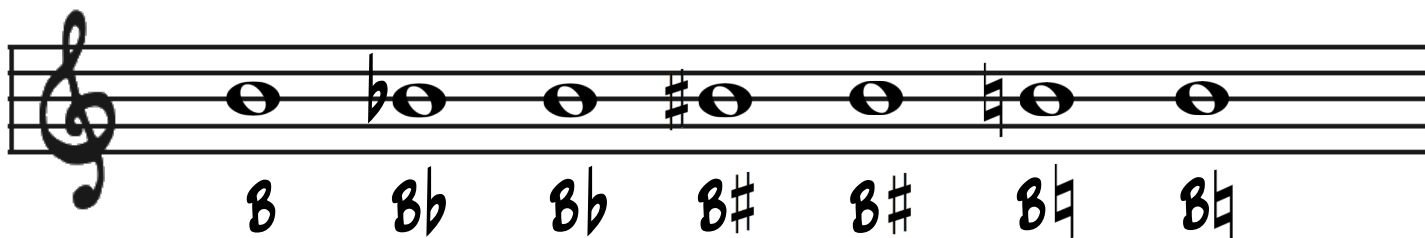


ACCIDENTALS ON THE STAFF

ACCIDENTALS HAVE TO BE WRITTEN ON THE SAME LINE OR SPACE



IF THERE IS A SHARP, FLAT OR NATURAL BEFORE A NOTE,
THEN THE NOTES ON THE SAME LINE OR SPACE THAT FOLLOW
ARE ALSO SHARP, FLAT OR A NATURAL



A BAR LINE CAN ALSO CANCEL AN ACCIDENTAL

G# IS THE LAST NOTE IN THE BAR.
THE BAR LINE CANCELS THE ACCIDENTAL
SO G IS THE NEXT NOTE

Gb IS THE LAST NOTE IN THE BAR.
THE BAR LINE CANCELS THE ACCIDENTAL
SO G IS THE NEXT NOTE

EXERCISES

1) WRITE SHARPS IN FRONT OF THE NOTES AND NAME EACH NOTE

2) WRITE FLATS IN FRONT OF THE NOTES AND NAME EACH NOTE

3) WRITE NATURALS IN FRONT OF THE NOTES AND NAME EACH NOTE

NAME THE FOLLOWING NOTES

4)



5)



6)

