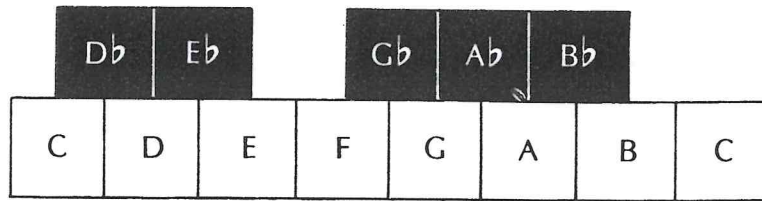


# LESSON 25

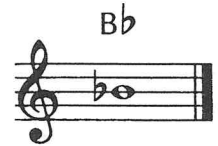
## FLAT

A FLAT SIGN (b) lowers the pitch of a note a half step.

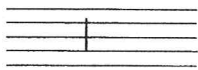
If we look at a piano keyboard, we see that the black key to the left of a white key is a half step lower.



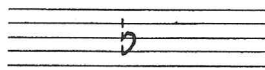
When saying a flatted note's name, we say the letter name first and the flat next — B flat. When we write it on the music, the flat sign comes first.



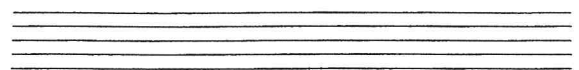
To draw a flat, first draw the vertical line.



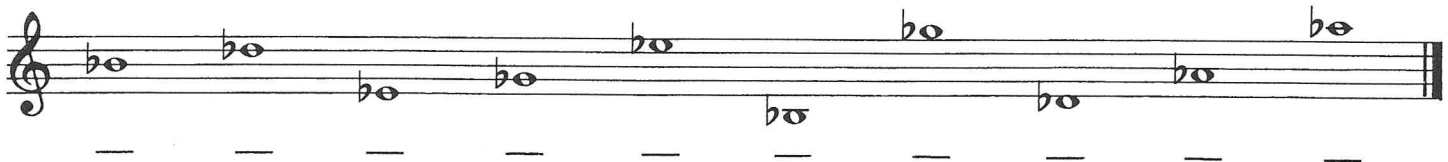
Then add a curve.



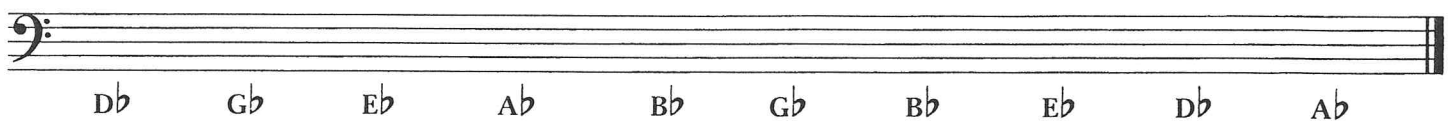
Try drawing 5 flats.



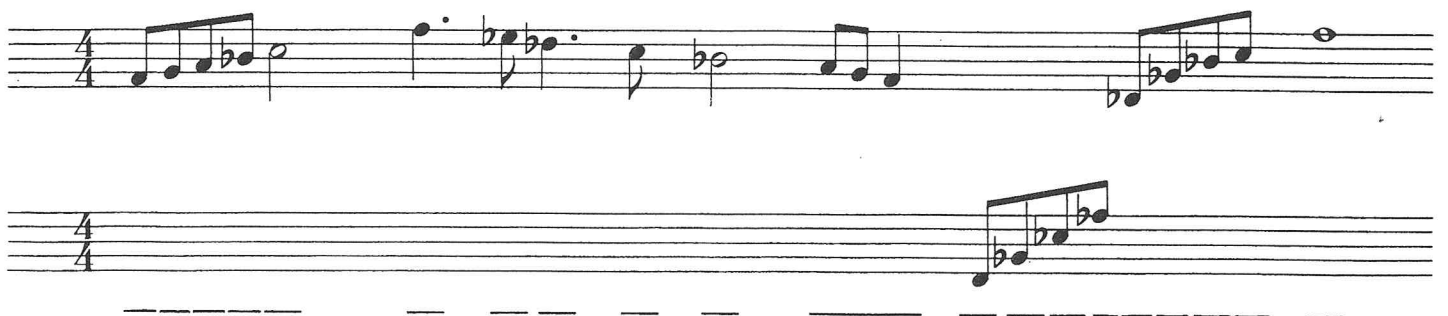
1. Write the names of the notes indicated.



2. Draw the notes indicated.



3. Draw the brace and clefs, then name the notes and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar.

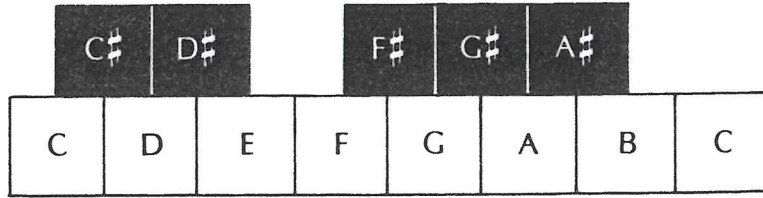


# LESSON 26

# SHARP

A SHARP sign (#) raises the pitch of a note a half step.

If we look at a piano keyboard, we see that the black key to the right of a white key is a half step higher.



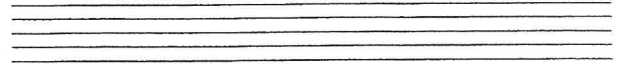
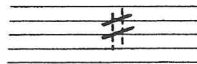
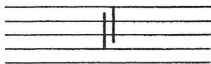
When saying a sharp note's name, we say the letter name first and the sharp next — C sharp. When we write it on the music, the sharp sign comes first.



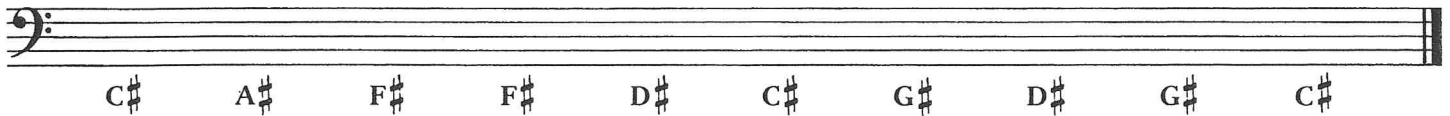
To draw a sharp, first draw the two vertical lines.

Then add the  
slanted lines.

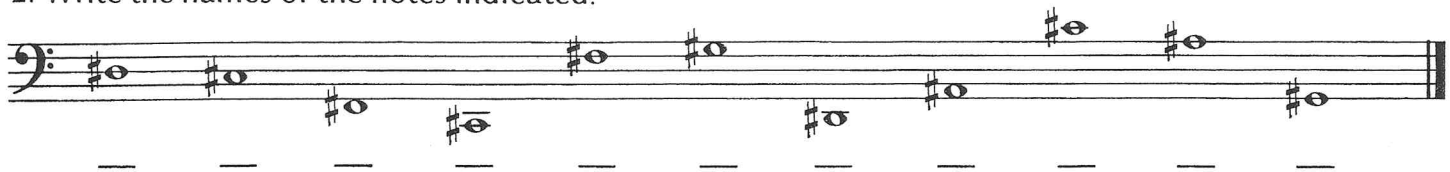
Try drawing 5 sharps.



1. Draw the notes indicated.



2. Write the names of the notes indicated.



3. Draw the brace and the clefs, then name the notes and draw the bar lines. End the line with a double bar.



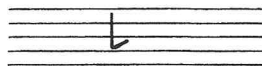
# LESSON 27

## NATURAL

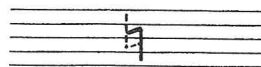
A NATURAL sign (♮) cancels the effect of a flat or sharp.



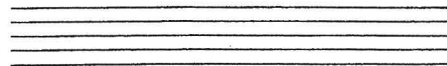
To draw a natural,  
first draw an L.



Then add another  
7 upside down.



Try drawing 5 naturals.



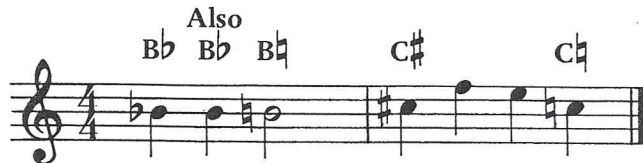
A natural is centered on the line or space it affects.

Flats, sharps and naturals are called ACCIDENTAL signs.

When they are placed before a note,  
they affect every note on the same  
line or space for an entire measure.



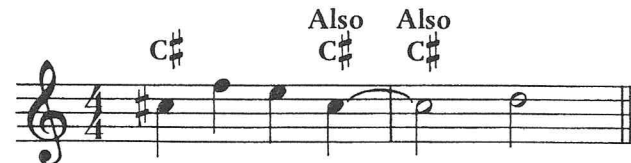
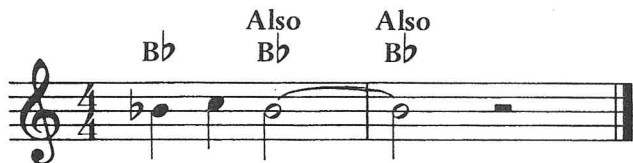
A natural sign cancels the flat or  
sharp within the same measure.



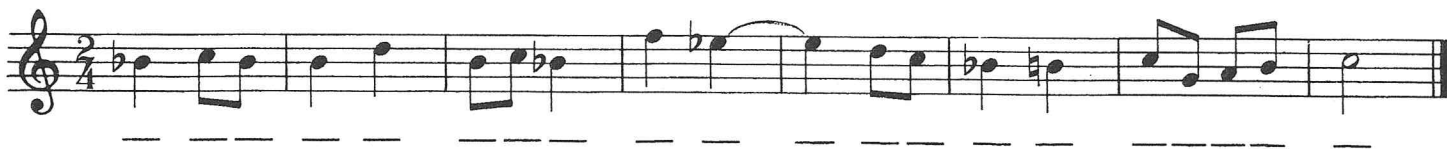
A bar line also cancels an accidental.



When a note is tied across the bar line, it's accidental carries across also.



1. Write the names of the notes indicated.



2. Write the names of the notes indicated.

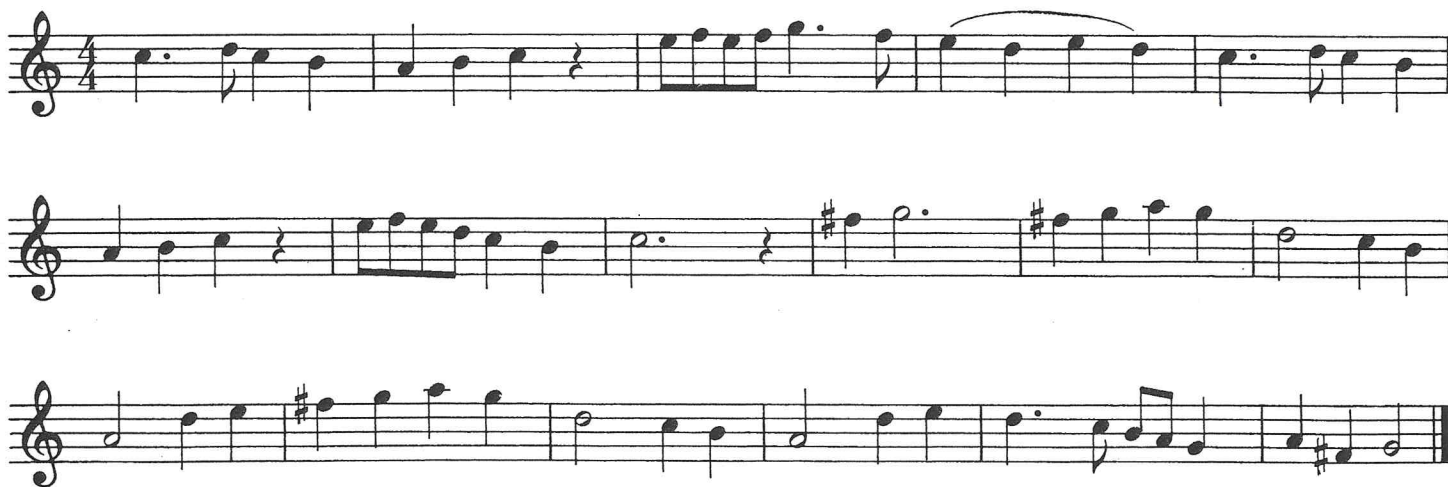


# LESSON 28

## REVIEW OF LESSONS 25-27

1. A flat sign (b) \_\_\_\_\_ the pitch of a note one half step.
2. A sharp sign (#) \_\_\_\_\_ the pitch of a note one half step.
3. A natural sign (♮) cancels the effect of a \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Flats, sharps and naturals are called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Answer the following four questions true or false.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ A flat or sharp affects every note on the same line or space for an entire measure.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ A natural sign cancels a sharp or flat within the same measure.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ A bar line does not cancel an accidental.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ When a note is tied across the bar line, its accidental is cancelled.
6. On the blank staves below, write the following piece, using three repeat signs and 1st and 2nd endings. Then name the notes.

### CULMINATION COMPOSITION



### CULMINATION COMPOSITION WITH REPEATS

