

## FLAT, SHARP, NATURAL SIGNS

Notes can be changed to sound a **half-step higher or lower** by using one of three special drawings.

A flat sign ( **b** ) lowers a note 1/2 step

A sharp sign ( **#** ) raises a note 1/2 step


A natural sign ( **q** ) cancels out a **#** or **b**

These signs are written before a note on the same line or space:

When we read or write the letter name of the note, the letter comes first:

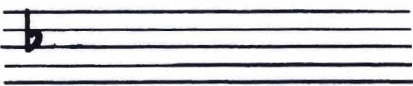
## Strategy:

1. Practice writing flat, sharp and natural signs by drawing them on the staff.
2. Write the names of notes below the line of music. Remember the letter name is written first with the **#**, **q**, or **b** sign on the right.
3. Draw the notes named below on the staff for your clef. Remember to add the **#**, **q**, or **b** sign on the correct line or space on the left of the note.

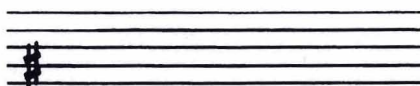
Example: 

Example: B**b**

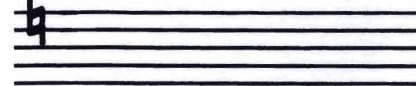
DRAW 4 FLAT ( **b** ) SIGNS on the 3rd space:



DRAW 4 SHARP ( **#** ) SIGNS on the 2nd line:



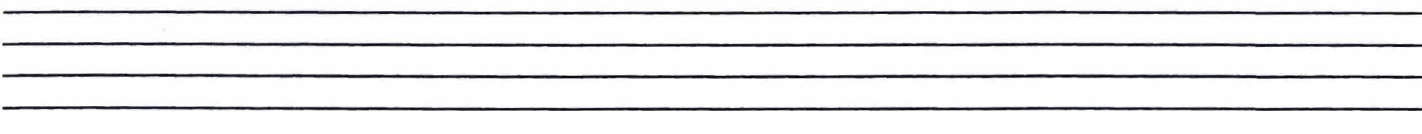
DRAW 4 NATURAL ( **q** ) SIGNS on the 4th space:



WRITE the note names:



DRAW notes on the staff:



E**b**

F**q**

A**b**

C**#**

D**q**

G**#**

## CHECK-UP:

1. Notes can be changed to sound a \_\_\_\_\_ higher or lower by using a \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, or \_\_\_\_\_ sign.
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign lowers a note 1/2 step.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign raises a note 1/2 step.
4. A \_\_\_\_\_ sign cancels out a **#**, or **b** sign.
5. The staff can be extended for high and low notes by using \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

