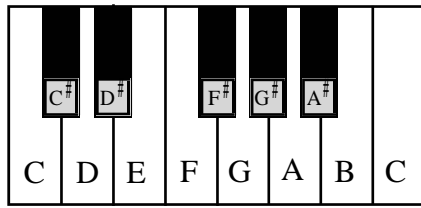


Lesson 17: Sharps

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.

F# is 1/2 step higher than F



Examples:

Examples of sharp notes on a musical staff. The staff shows a treble clef, a common time signature (&), and five notes: C#, D#, E#, F#, G#. Below the staff is a keyboard diagram with boxes for each key. The boxes for C#, D#, F#, G#, and A# are shaded, corresponding to the notes on the staff.

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.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a common time signature (&). Three sharp signs (#) are shown on the staff, each with a dotted line for tracing. Below the staff are five blank lines for drawing additional sharp signs.

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

Two musical staves with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff has a common time signature (&) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: C# (quarter note), D (quarter note), E (quarter note), F (quarter note), G (quarter note), A (quarter note), B (quarter note), C (quarter note). The second staff has a question mark (?) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: D (quarter note), E (quarter note), F (quarter note), G (quarter note), A (quarter note), B (quarter note), C (quarter note), D (quarter note). Below each staff are blank lines for writing the names of the notes.

3. Draw the notes indicated.

A musical staff with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature (&). Below the staff are two rows of boxes for drawing notes. The first row has boxes for C# and G#. The second row has boxes for D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D.

