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# Identifying accidentals music theory worksheet answers key book 2 answers



### Identifying Accidentals

MUSIC THEORY WORKSHEET

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name the notes with accidentals below.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

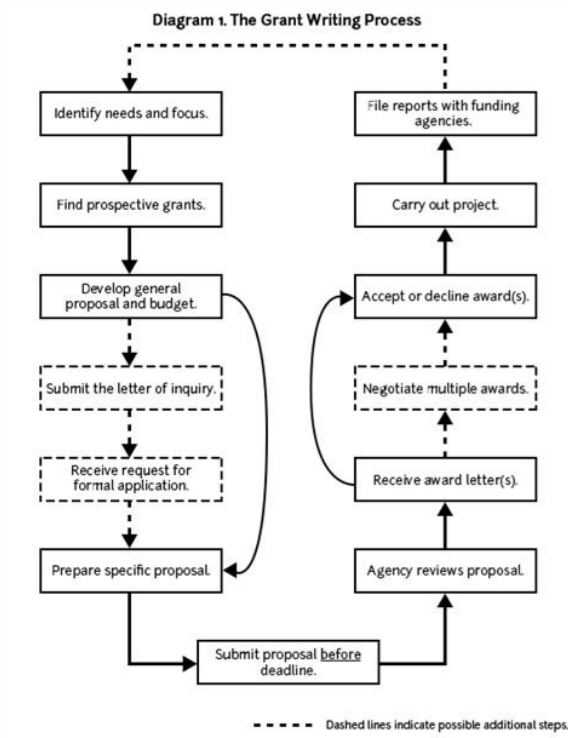
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#### Properties of Music

Directions: Read the questions and write the correct answer on your lines.

1. What are the three states of matter?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What does water do when it rains?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What does rain do to the ground?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What do you have when a gas is cooled?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. What do you have when a solid is heated?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Name three acids.  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Name three bases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. Name three gases.  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. All matter has \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.



A piano keyboard with letter names on the white keys; some half-steps are labeled. Note #4: This note is incorrect too. Yes, when we play Note #4, we play the F sharp. However, writing a sharp before Note #4 is redundant. The sharp is already there in Space #1. Note #1: This note is incorrect. The F Sharp in the Key Signature makes every F sharp, whether it is on Line #5 (where the F Sharp is written in the Key Signature in the Treble Staff), or whether it is written in Space #1, or on 7 Ledger Lines above the Treble Staff. C is also known as B<sup>♯</sup>, and B is also known as C<sup>♯</sup>. Accidental Rules #2 Naming Notes, we reviewed how accidentals affect the name of the note. To find a whole-step above the notes E or B, simply count two keys to the right. A whole-step below the black key to the left of B is the black key to the left of the note A. Another example, seen in Example 6, is the note D. A is considered to be the smallest, or distance between two notes, in western musical notation. Accidentals in the Key Signature apply to any note with that letter name, either on the Staff or on Ledger Lines. Accidentals in the Key Signature can be changed temporarily by another Accidental and are canceled by a Bar Line. Accidental Rules #5 Accidental Rules – Adding Necessary Accidentals, we learned the rules required to add Accidentals in music. For example, A is also G<sup>♯</sup>; C is also B<sup>♯</sup> or A<sup>♯</sup>. Writing notes using Accidentals and Key Signatures is actually harder than it looks. There will also often be more than one correct answer! \*sigh\* Before we start with the Pop Quiz, it is important to review what we know. This note is enharmonically equivalent with the notes C and E. Note #4: This note is incorrect. The only sharp sign is written on Line #5. When we write an F sharp in Space #1, we need to actually write the sharp before the whole note in Space #1. Here we have another possible answer for Question #1. Can you Spot the Boo-Boos in this example? Example 1 shows a piano keyboard with the letter names of the white key pitches, and some half-steps labeled; Example 1. A (♯) looks like a tilted hashtag, and it raises a note by a half-step. Chelsey Hamm A above a key on the piano is the key to its immediate right, while a half-step below a key on the piano is the key to its immediate left. A raises a note by a whole-step, while a lowers a note by a whole-step. Double sharp and double flat accidentals also exist, and some of these are found in Example 6. Before we discuss the names of the black keys, however, we must first learn about half- and whole-steps. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. Example 6. Note #2: This note is correct. (We "See" the Natural Sign, so we "Say" the Natural Sign.) Note #3: Oops. Again, this is another common error on the Basic Exam for Teachers in the Certification Course. The requested note is simply F. It is not F sharp. If you write a natural sign in front of the note, it becomes F natural. That is a different written note. (F and F natural may sound like the same note when you play them. But do you understand why they are not the same when you write them?) With the Natural before Note #2 in space #1, the only place that we can write an "F" is in space #1. Any other place would require a natural sign to cancel the Key Signature F Sharp. Since there is no word "natural" after the letter name "F", we cannot use a natural sign to write the note F. Now, here are 2 possible Incorrect Answers for Question #2. Before reading my Notes, can you explain what is correct and what is incorrect? A whole-step below C is the black key to the left of the note B, while a whole-step below F is the black key to the left of the note E. Sharps, flats, and naturals are the three most common accidentals. Note #4: This note is incorrect. The sharp is not required before the note on Line #5. The sharp is in the Key Signature. Before you read my notes on each note, can you identify the errors in this possible answer? A (♯) looks like a slanted lowercase "b," and it lowers a note by a half-step. Assignments on the Internet Half- and Whole-Steps on the Piano Keyboard and in Staff Notation (.pdf) Half- and Whole-Steps in Staff Notation (.pdf) Writing and Identifying Notes with Accidentals (.pdf, .pdf) Keyboard to Staff Notation Matching (.pdf) Enharmonic Equivalence (.pdf) Black Keys on the Piano (.pdf, .docx) Half- and Whole-steps on the Piano Keyboard (.pdf, .docx) Writing Accidentals (.pdf, .docx) Writing and Identifying Accidentals (.pdf, .docx) Half- and Whole-steps in Staff Notation (.pdf, .docx) Enharmonic Equivalence (.pdf, .docx) Media Attributions Generally considered to be the smallest interval in Western musical notation One of many symbols (the sharp (♯), flat (♭), and natural (♮) among others) that alter a pitch Raises a note by a half-step Lowers a note by a half-step Cancels a prior accidental, such as a sharp or flat Raises a note by two half-steps Lowers a note by two half-steps Notes, intervals, or chords that sound the same but are spelled differently The distance between two notes When writing notes, we have to observe the accidentals in the Key Signature and the accidentals in the Music. We learned the following in: Accidental Rules #1 Natural Rules, we reviewed How, When and Where to write the Natural Sign. Black keys that are a half-step above a white key take the name of the white key and add the word "sharp." For example, the black key to the right of the note C is called "C-sharp," and is written as C<sup>♯</sup>. A is two half-steps. Before we look at the Correct Answers, I would like to explore the common mistakes that I see as an Examiner and as a Teacher. When we "Spot the Boo-Boo", we actually learn and review what we know. Accidental Rules #6 Accidental Rules – Accidentals and Key Signatures, we learned the difference between an Accidental found in the Key Signature and an Accidental found in the music. Remember the instructions said "Do not use Ledger Lines". Did you use any? Note #3: This note is correct. Well, I cannot show you a Correct Answer. I can show you SIX Possible Correct Answers! Does your Answer to Question #1 match any of these Six Possible Correct Answers? Are there any other possible Correct Answers? On the piano keyboard (see Example 1) a half-step above a white key note (for example, the note G) is the black key to its upper right. Notice that the keys on the piano keyboard have more than one name. Have you checked out the Ultimate Music Theory Membership yet? As part of your Membership, you will be able to print two corresponding Worksheets for this Blog. The short video, shown in Example 3, demonstrates: Example 3. Now, what can you do if you made some mistakes and you do not understand the reason why you made the mistakes? Dr. Chelsey Hamm (Christopher Newport University) demonstrates the sound of a half-step and a whole-step. An accidental should be written directly across the line or space on which a note appears. Note #3: This note is incorrect, and this concept is where many Teachers get confused. There is NO natural sign after the letter name. The letter name asks you to write simply "F". Therefore, the natural sign on space #1 is redundant. The F was made natural in Note #2. Any F in space #1 after that natural sign is going to be "F" (unless another accidental is written, and until the Bar Line cancels the natural sign). Note #4: This is incorrect. The natural on Note #2 has temporarily cancelled that Key Signature sharp. For the F on Space #1 to be an F Sharp, then we would need to write the sharp sign before Note #4. The accidental sharp sign is written on the F in Space #1. Thus, the only place that we can use a natural to write an F natural is if we write it in Space #1 too. (If the accidental sharp sign was written on the F on Line #5, the only place that the F natural would be correct is if we write it on Line #5 too.) Note #3: This note is incorrect. Since there is still an active F sharp in Space #1 (it has not been cancelled by another accidental or by a Bar Line), then Note #3 – the F in Space #1 – is still sharp. Example 2 shows a piano keyboard with the letter names of the white key pitches labeled, and some whole-steps bracketed: Example 2. If you are still struggling, remember that I am here for you. You can book me for a 1 hour private Theory Coaching Call. It is so very important to thoroughly understand Theory Concepts so that we can teach them effectively and successfully! Keep on Learning... Correct and incorrect ways to draw accidentals. A is the equivalent of two half-steps. For example, D is also E<sup>♯</sup> (or G<sup>♯</sup>). So what is the correct answer for Question #2? Again, there is more than one correct answer. Here are Four Possible Correct Answers. Does your answer match any of these? Or do you have another possible correct answer? A cancels a previous accidental. Since we want an F natural, we must write the note on the same line (Line #5) where the Sharp previously appeared in that measure. This gives us a reason to use the Natural Sign. Likewise, to find a whole-step below the notes C or F, simply count two keys to the left. Notes have when they are spelled differently but they sound the same. A (♭) lowers a note by two half-steps (i.e. a whole-step). The piano keyboard is arranged like this so that it is easier to play. Having the black keys grouped into sets of either two or three makes seeing and feeling them easier and quicker for a keyboardist. Black keys that are a half-step below a white key take the name of the white key and add the word "flat." For example, the black key to the left of the note D is called "D-flat," and is written as D<sup>♭</sup>. Accidental Rules #3 Writing Accidentals, we reviewed how to teach Students to write accidentals using the KISS Method. There are also black keys on the piano keyboard, which are grouped into alternating sets of two or three. The first Worksheet is Writing Notes using Accidentals. The second Worksheet is Writing Notes using Accidentals and Key Signatures. Both Worksheets have Answer Sheets to make your marking super easy! And remember, the only way to access these Worksheets is to have an Ultimate Music Teachers Membership. A piano keyboard with letter names on the white keys; some whole-steps are labeled. One would say that this black key is a half-step above G and is simultaneously a half-step below A. Note #1: This note is correct. First, re-read this Blog. Read the other Blogs about accidentals. Print off the Worksheets and complete them yourself. Mark them using the corresponding Answer Sheets. F is also known as E<sup>♯</sup>, and E is also known as F<sup>♭</sup>. A double flat is two half-steps below a note. Example 5 shows a piano keyboard with the letter names of the black keys labeled: Example 5. Notes have when they are spelled differently but sound the same. Note #2: This note is correct. The natural sign is temporarily cancelling the Key Signature F Sharp. Remember the Natural Rule – when we SEE the natural, we SAY the natural. We "see" the natural sign after the letter name F, therefore we must write the natural sign ("say" the natural) before the note on the staff. Note #1: This note is correct. To find a whole-step from a black key you will want to count two keys to the right or left. Thank you very much for your cooperation. The accidental sharp before the Note #1 F is not necessary as the sharp already appears in the Key Signature. Double accidentals on the piano keyboard. In other words, playing a D, C, or E will result in the same pitch. Likewise, a half-step below a white key note (for example, the note A) is the black key to its upper left. I have shown you 2 possible Incorrect Answers for Question #1. Are you ready to see the Correct Answer for Question #1? An changes the pitch of a note. A whole-step above E is the black key to the right of the note F, while a whole-step above B is the black key to the right of the note C. Note #2: This note is incorrect. Yes, we have the natural sign written in front of the note, so we are following the rule "See the Natural, Say the Natural". However, what is that natural cancelling? For example, you can see that C<sup>♯</sup> and D<sup>♭</sup> are enharmonically equivalent, as seen in Examples 5 and 6. Accidentals are always written to the left of a note, regardless of stem direction. Pairs of white keys with a black key in between them (A and B, C and D, D and E, F and G, and G and A) are a whole-step apart. Example 4 shows both correct and incorrect ways to notate sharps, flats, and naturals: Example 4. What do a half-step and a whole-step sound like? Accidental Rules #4 Tied Notes with Accidentals, we reviewed how to name/identify notes when they are tied (and how the tie and bar line affect the accidental). A (♯) looks like a tilted box with a line sticking out of the top left and bottom right corners, and it cancels a previous accidental such as a sharp or flat. Note #2: This note is incorrect. Remember, F and F natural are written differently. When we write F natural, we need to use a natural sign on the staff. Accidentals in the Music apply to any note on that line or in that space until it is canceled by another Accidental or by a Bar Line. Remember that a "Redundant Natural Sign" is a natural sign that is written when it is not necessary. Let's have fun and start with a Pop Quiz. Read the instructions carefully. In the Ultimate Music Theory Certification Course Basic Examination, this question is one that many Teachers struggle with. Once they understand the rules, they "get it". Are you 100% positive of your answers? Are your answers the only correct answers? This is because E to F is a half-step and B to C is also a half-step. A double sharp is two half-steps above a note. A whole-step above a key on the piano is two keys to its right, while a whole-step below a key on the piano is two keys to its left. Two pairs of white keys—E/F and B/C—do not have black keys in between them (see Example 1). In this final blog in my Accidental Rules #7 in this Series, we are going to learn how to write the notes when we are given the letter names (the note names). In the last chapter, The Keyboard and the Grand Staff, we discussed the letter names of the white keys on the piano keyboard. Let's look at your answer to Question #2. Did you notice that there is no Key Signature in this question? Did you use any Ledger Lines? If you did, each note on a Ledger Line is automatically incorrect. Why? Because the instructions clearly state "Do not use Ledger Lines.". If your Student writes any of these notes using a Ledger Line – even if the note is "correct" – the ANSWER is marked as incorrect. Students must learn how to follow the instructions. Partial correct marks are not given if the actual instructions have been ignored. Note #1: This note is correct. A piano keyboard with the letter names of the black keys labeled. Be sure to write accidentals to the left of a note, directly across the line or space on which a note appears. In other words, the black key to the upper right of G is "in between" the notes G and A. For example, a whole-step above the black key to the right of C is the black key to the right of the note D. Also, the sharp for Note #1 only affects the notes on Line #5 (until canceled by another Accidental or by a Bar Line). The sharp does not affect the F in Space #1. A (or ♯) raises a note by two half-steps (i.e. a whole-step). A raises a note by a half-step while a lowers a note by a half-step. An changes the pitch of a note. With a Smile and a Song! Shelagh McKibbin-U'Ren November 1, 2020 No comments

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