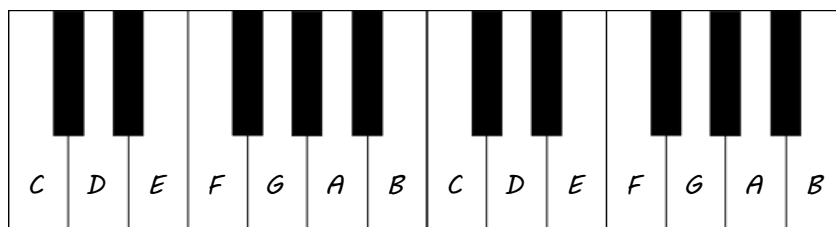
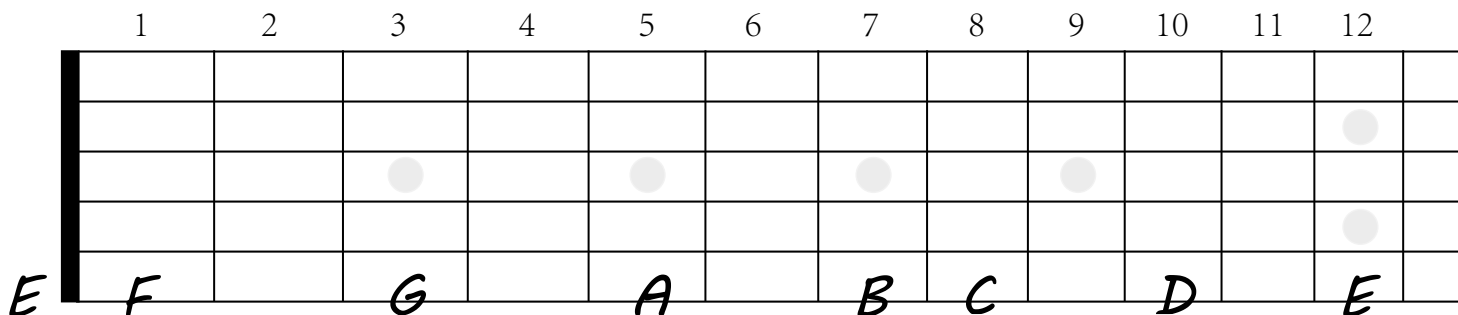


The 12 Notes

There are 7 letters in the musical alphabet, ABCDEFG, but there is no "starting point." They occur in alphabetical order. After the letter G, it loops back to the letter A and repeats the sequence. These letters are the **natural** notes, which can be found on the white keys of a piano.



We can find these same natural notes on our guitar's 6th string.



Half Step

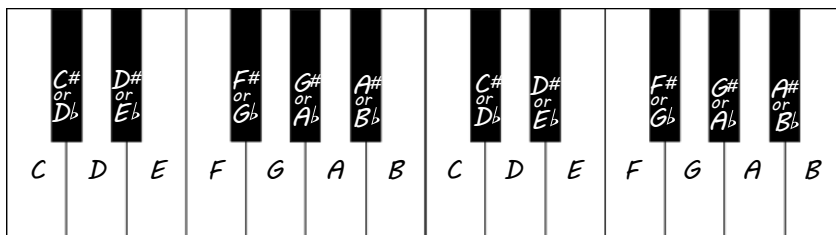
A distance of one fret, up or down.
On a piano, moving a half step takes us to the closest neighboring key.

Whole Step

A distance of two frets, up or down.
On a piano, moving a whole step means skipping over a key.

Sharp

Taking a natural note and **raising** it a half-step makes it sharp. Sharp notes will fall on the black keys*



Flat

Taking a natural note and **lowering** it a half-step makes it flat. Flat notes will fall on the black keys*

*This is a simplification. Future lessons will expand on this concept, but for now, it is best to think of sharp and flat notes as being on the black keys.

Accidentals

Notes that use a sharp (#) or flat (b) sign are called accidentals. These notes occur in between our natural notes and are found on the black keys. *There is no accidental between E and F, nor between B and C.* The distance between E and F (or B and C) is a half step.

Enharmonics

The note between C and D can be thought of as a sharpened C (C#) or a flattened D (Db). Both names are correct and should both be considered when naming this note. If a note has an alternative name, that name is considered to be its **Enharmonic Equivalent**.

The Entire Musical Alphabet



This set of notes is called the chromatic scale

Worksheet #1: Musical Alphabet

Write out all 12 notes starting from A. Only use sharp signs (#) to denote accidentals, do not use flat signs.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Write out all 12 notes starting from A. Only use flat signs (b) to denote accidentals, do not use sharp signs.

— — — — — — — — — — — — —

Write in each answer - you are free to use Sharps or Flats when denoting accidentals.

<p>What note is found a half step above the following notes?</p> <p>D _____ C# _____</p> <p>F _____ E _____</p> <p>A_b _____ B_b _____</p> <p>G _____ D_b _____</p>	<p>What note is found a half step below the following notes?</p> <p>B _____ C _____</p> <p>E _____ E_b _____</p> <p>A# _____ G _____</p> <p>F# _____ D _____</p>
<p>What note is found a whole step above the following notes?</p> <p>E _____ C# _____</p> <p>C _____ F _____</p> <p>A# _____ B_b _____</p> <p>G _____ G# _____</p>	<p>What note is found a whole step below the following notes?</p> <p>B _____ F _____</p> <p>C _____ E _____</p> <p>A# _____ D# _____</p> <p>F# _____ A _____</p>

Worksheet #1: Musical Alphabet (Answers)

Write out all 12 notes starting from A. Only use sharp signs (#) to denote accidentals, do not use flat signs.

A A# B C C# D D# E F F# G G#

Write out all 12 notes starting from A. Only use flat signs (b) to denote accidentals, do not use sharp signs.

A B^b B C D^b D E^b E F G^b G A^b

Write in each answer - you are free to use Sharps or Flats when denoting accidentals.

What note is found a **half step above** the following notes?

D D#^{or} E^b C# D

F F#^{or} G^b E F

A^b A B^b B

G G#^{or} A^b D^b D

What note is found a **half step below** the following notes?

B B^b^{or} A# C B

E E^b^{or} D# E^b D

A# A G G^b^{or} F#

F# F D D^b^{or} C#

What note is found a **whole step above** the following notes?

E F#^{or} G^b C# D#^{or} E^b

C D F G

A# C B^b C

G A G# A#^{or} B^b

What note is found a **whole step below** the following notes?

B A F E^b^{or} D#

C B^b^{or} A# E D

A# G#^{or} A^b D# C#^{or} D^b

F# E A G

Worksheet #2: Musical Alphabet

Write in the notes on the **6th** string using **Sharps**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical staff with six lines. The bottom line (6th string) has 12 open circles. The 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th frets have a grey dot on the 2nd line. The 12th fret has grey dots on the 2nd and 3rd lines.

Write in the notes on the **5th** string using **Sharps**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical staff with six lines. The bottom line (5th string) has 12 open circles. The 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th frets have a grey dot on the 2nd line. The 12th fret has grey dots on the 2nd and 3rd lines.

Write in the notes on the **6th** string using **Flats**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical staff with six lines. The bottom line (6th string) has 12 open circles. The 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th frets have a grey dot on the 2nd line. The 12th fret has grey dots on the 2nd and 3rd lines.

Write in the notes on the **5th** string using **Flats**

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12

A musical staff with six lines. The bottom line (5th string) has 12 open circles. The 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th frets have a grey dot on the 2nd line. The 12th fret has grey dots on the 2nd and 3rd lines.

Write in every natural note
(no sharps or flats)
up until the fifth fret

Also write in the notes of
the open strings

Leave the accidentals blank

1 2 3 4 5

A musical staff with six lines. The bottom line (6th string) has 5 open circles. The 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th frets have open circles on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th lines respectively.

Worksheet #2: Musical Alphabet (Answers)

Write in the notes on the **6th** string using **Sharps**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	F	F[#]	G	G[#]	A	A[#]	B	C	C[#]	D	D[#]	E

Write in the notes on the **5th** string using **Sharps**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	A[#]	B	C	C[#]	D	D[#]	E	F	F[#]	G	G[#]	A

Write in the notes on the **6th** string using **Flats**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
E	F	G^b	G	A^b	A	B^b	B	C	D^b	D	E^b	E

Write in the notes on the **5th** string using **Flats**

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A	B^b	B	C	D^b	D	E^b	E	F	G^b	G	A^b	A

Write in every natural note
(no sharps or flats)
up until the fifth fret

Also write in the notes of
the open strings

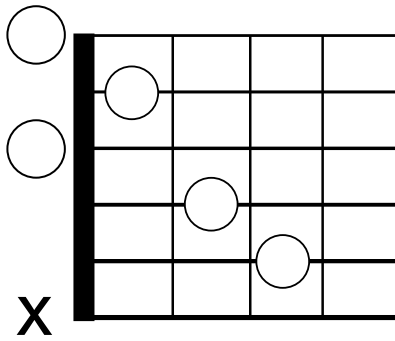
Leave the accidentals blank

	1	2	3	4	5
E	F		G		A
B	C		D		E
G		A		B	C
D		E	F		G
A		B	C		D
E	F		G		A

Worksheet #3: Chord Tones

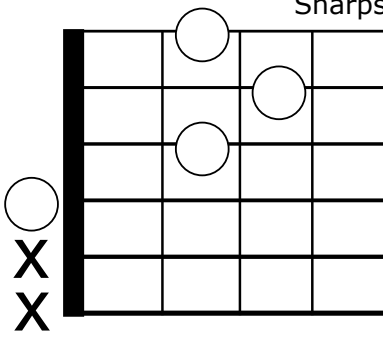
Fill in each circle with the correct note name. Use flats (b) or sharps (#) when directed.

C

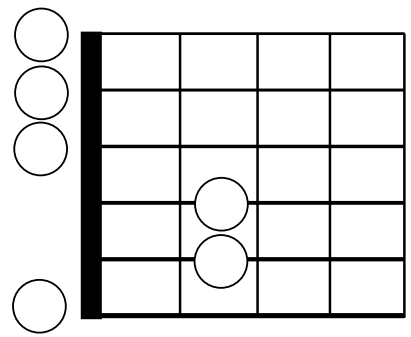


D

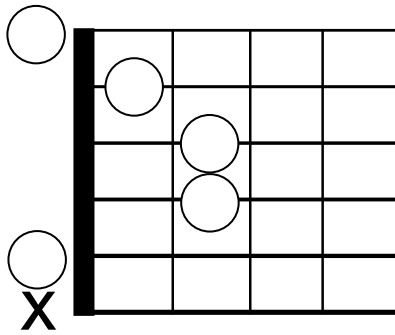
Use Sharps



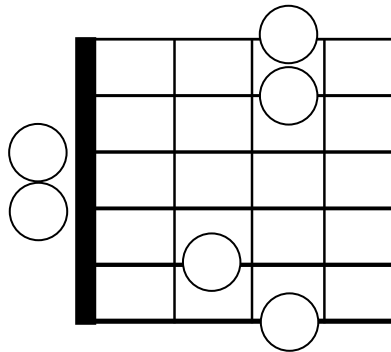
Em



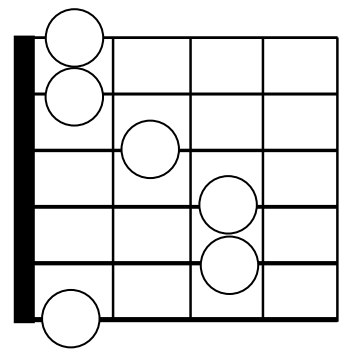
Am



G

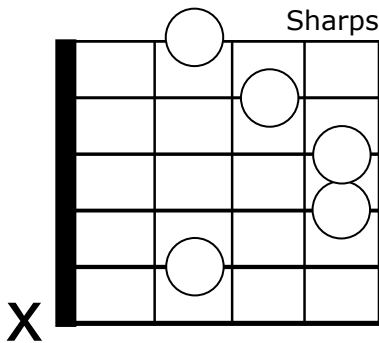


F

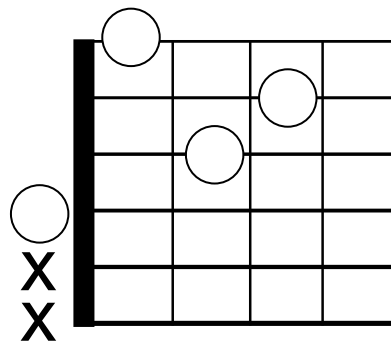


Bm

Use Sharps

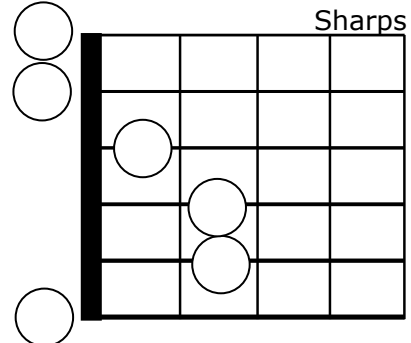


Dm



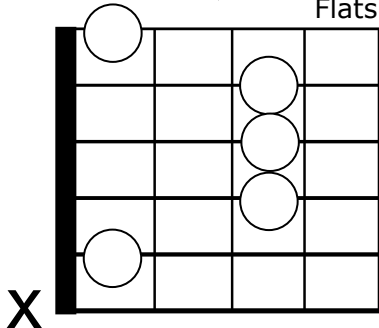
E

Use Sharps



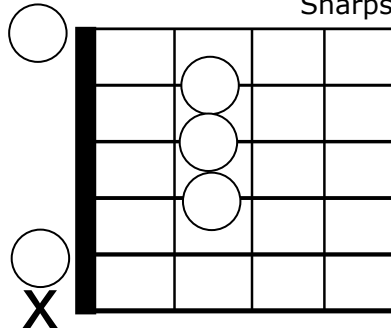
B \flat

Use Flats



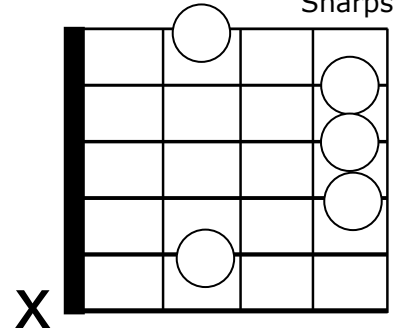
A

Use Sharps



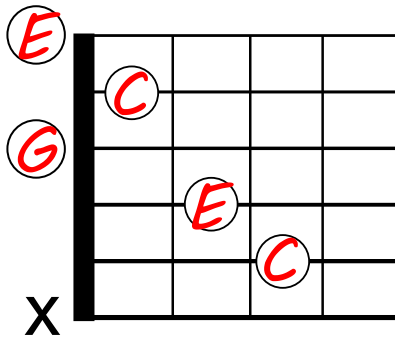
B

Use Sharps

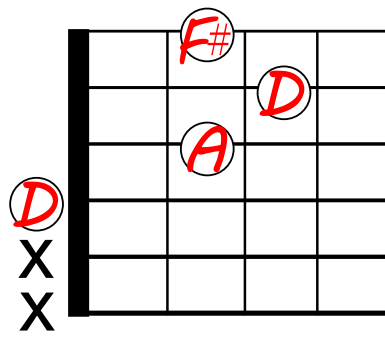


Worksheet #3: Chord Tones (Answers)

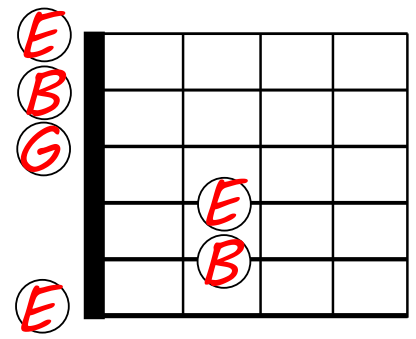
C



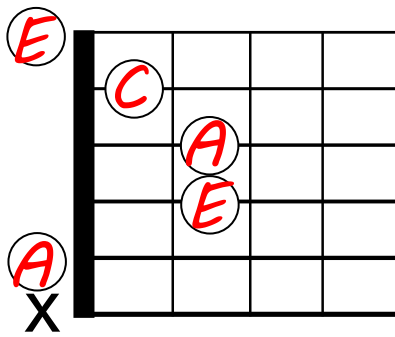
D



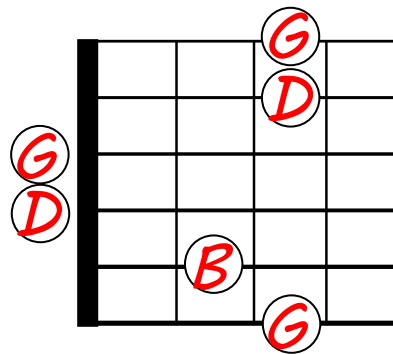
Em



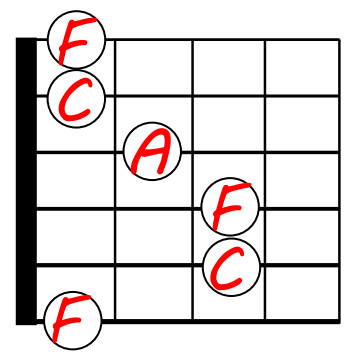
Am



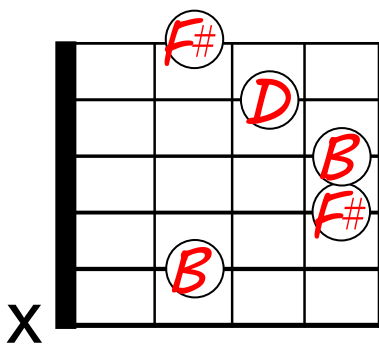
G



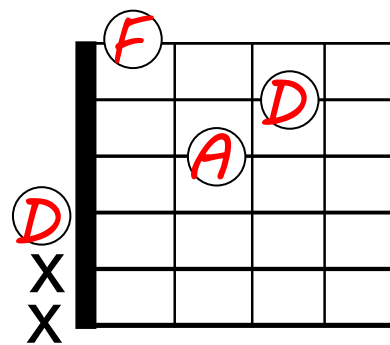
F



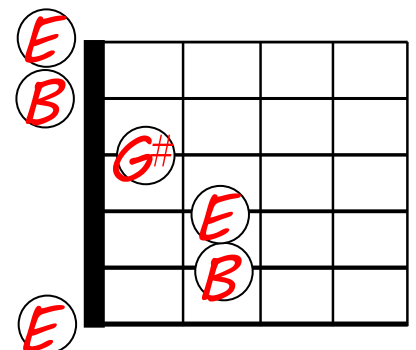
Bm



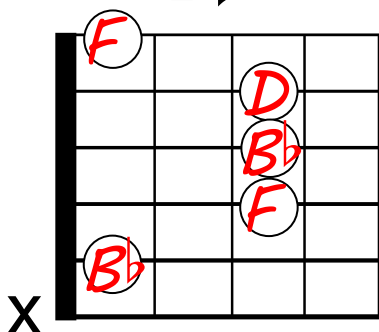
Dm



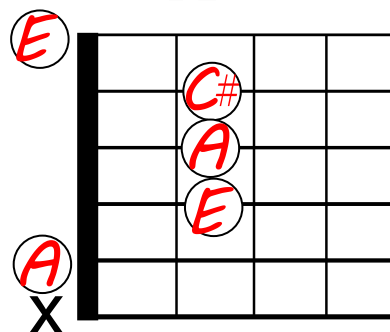
E



B \flat



A



B

