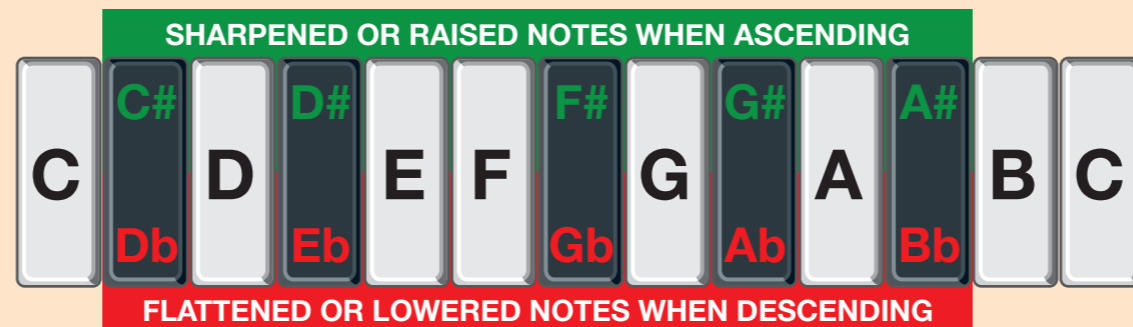


THE MUSICAL ALPHABET

The diatonic C Major scale. The eight white notes on a keyboard that make up one octave of the scale from C to C.

The chromatic C scale includes the black (accidentals) and white notes dividing the octave into 12 semitone steps. Unless the key signature specifies, the general rule is to use a sharp when ascending the scale and a flat when descending.



SHARPS & FLATS

A sharp symbol raises the pitch of a note by one semi-tone. Double sharps raise the pitch by a whole tone.

A flat symbol lowers the pitch of a note by one semi-tone. Double flats lower the pitch by a whole tone.

Double sharps and double flats are rarely used as the note can usually be identified by its normal name e.g. C double sharp = D. A double flat = G.

A natural symbol may be used to neutralise a sharpened or flattened note and is often used to reverse the status of a sharp or flattened note in key signatures that contain sharps or flats.