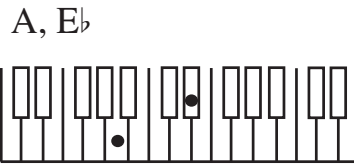


The Piano Keyboard + Accidentals (sharps and flats)

Let's practice ID'ing the keys on the piano and notating pitches on the staff. To make things slightly less boring we'll go right into accidentals, the sharps and flats.

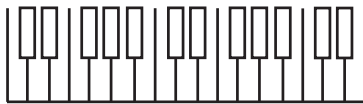
A. Finding the Keys. For each note listed, make a mark on the corresponding piano key.

EXAMPLE

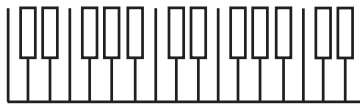


(There is more than one correct answer for each of these, of course. There are two A's and three E \flat 's on this keyboard.)

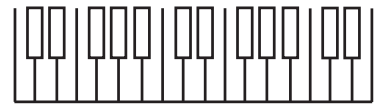
1. C, G



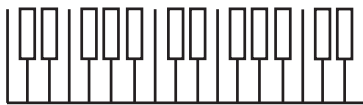
2. A \flat , F



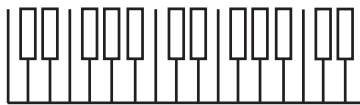
3. D \sharp , B



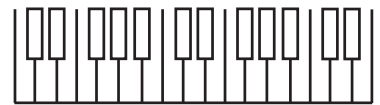
4. C \sharp , E



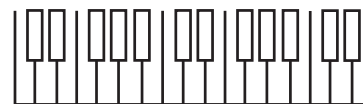
5. D \flat , B \flat



6. C \flat , E \flat



7. D, G \sharp



8. F \sharp , F \flat



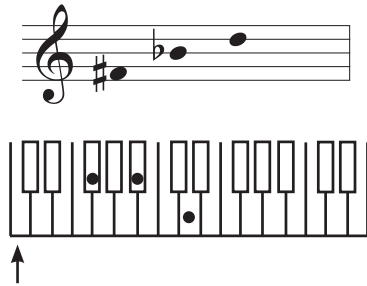
9. C \flat , G \flat



B. Notate the keys.

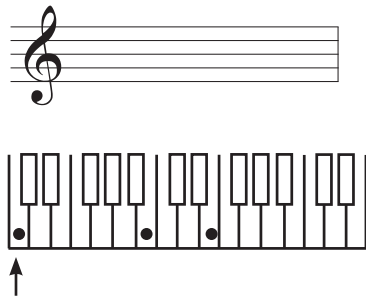
Here I'll indicate middle C with a little arrow at the bottom of the keyboard. Put a round notehead on the staff for each key with a dot on it.

EXAMPLE

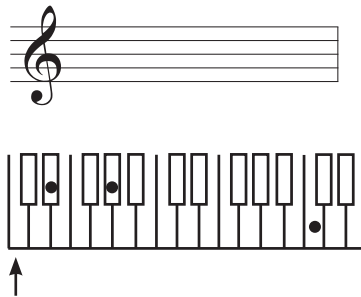


(Again there is more than one answer, since you have to decide how to notate the black keys. Is that first one an F# or a Gb? It could be either. Even the white keys can be "spelled" more than one way.)

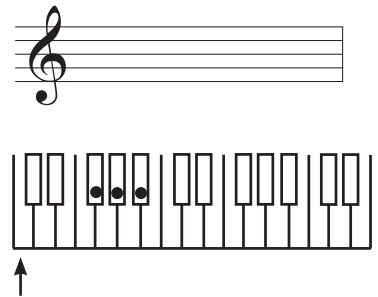
10.



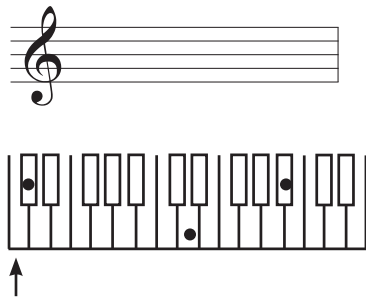
11.



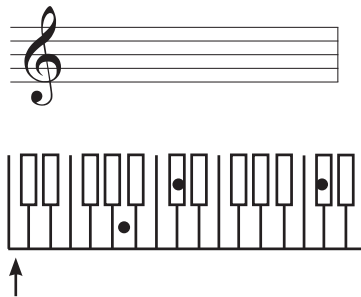
12.



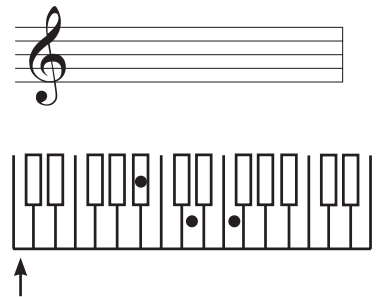
13.



14.



15.



C. Double flats, double sharps.

This is like part A, only now we are dealing with the weird world of double accidentals. Put a mark on the appropriate keys.

16. D $\flat\flat$, G $\sharp\sharp$



17. F $\sharp\sharp$, E $\flat\flat$



18. C $\flat\flat$, D $\sharp\sharp$

