



Guitar Virtual Learning

**8th Grade Guitar**

**Accidentals**

April 16, 2020



# 8th Grade Guitar

## Lesson: 4/16/2020

### **Objective/Learning Target:**

Identify and Define Accidentals



## Warm Up Activity:

Define what you think an accidental is in music.

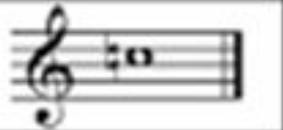
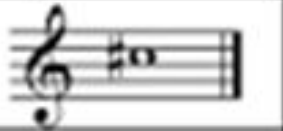
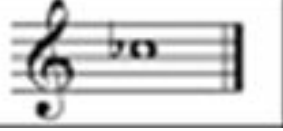


Let's Explore!

Please watch the video below explaining accidentals

[Accidentals: Sharps, Flats, and Naturals](#)

Due to the system we use for note identification, accidentals are essential for key signatures as well as modification of notes.

<b>Natural</b>		Cancel Sharp or Flat
<b>Sharp (#)</b>		Raise One Half-Step
<b>Flat (b)</b>		Lower One Half-Step

When writing an accidental with a note name, you write the letter, followed by the accidental.

Ex: A#, B  $\flat$ , C  $\natural$

When writing music with accidentals, you flip the order and write the accidental before the note.

Ex: # 

Please identify the note with the correct accidental for the Treble Clef



\_\_\_\_\_



\_\_\_\_\_



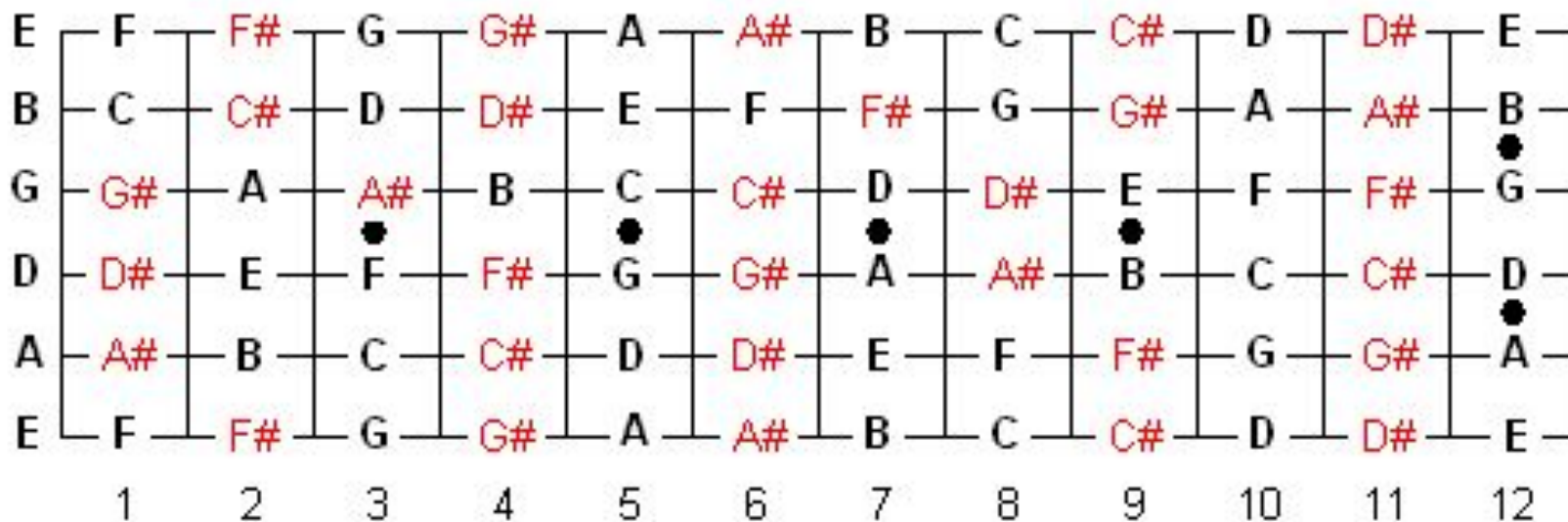
## When reading guitar music, it's important to note the difference between whole steps and half steps

On a piano, half steps are represented by the distance between a white key and a black key (for the most part). Switching between black and white keys represents chromatic movement. A sharp raises a note up a  $\frac{1}{2}$  step, while a flat lowers a note a  $\frac{1}{2}$  step. A natural will cancel out either of those accidentals, reversing them by  $\frac{1}{2}$  step. If you go from white key to white key (or black key to black key for the most part), that represents a whole step. This is a useful visualization since most people have seen a piano before.

On a guitar, half steps are represented by frets. Going from fret 1 to fret 2 represents going up  $\frac{1}{2}$  step. Going up from fret 1 to fret 3 represents going up a whole step. This is important for understanding playing chords and in specific keys.



Take a look at what these notes look like on a fret diagram, enharmonic equivalents are not indicated here (we'll discuss those in detail later):





Please use the website below to do some extra practice. If you feel good about identifying notes on Treble Clef with ledger lines, turn on challenge mode and see how many you can get right in a minute!

### [Music Theory Practice](#)

At this point, you should be able to comfortably identify notes on the Treble Clef and ledger lines above and below the staff. You will also want to include accidentals in your practice. Adjust the settings so that you can practice all of these components. If you have trouble with this, please don't hesitate to ask!