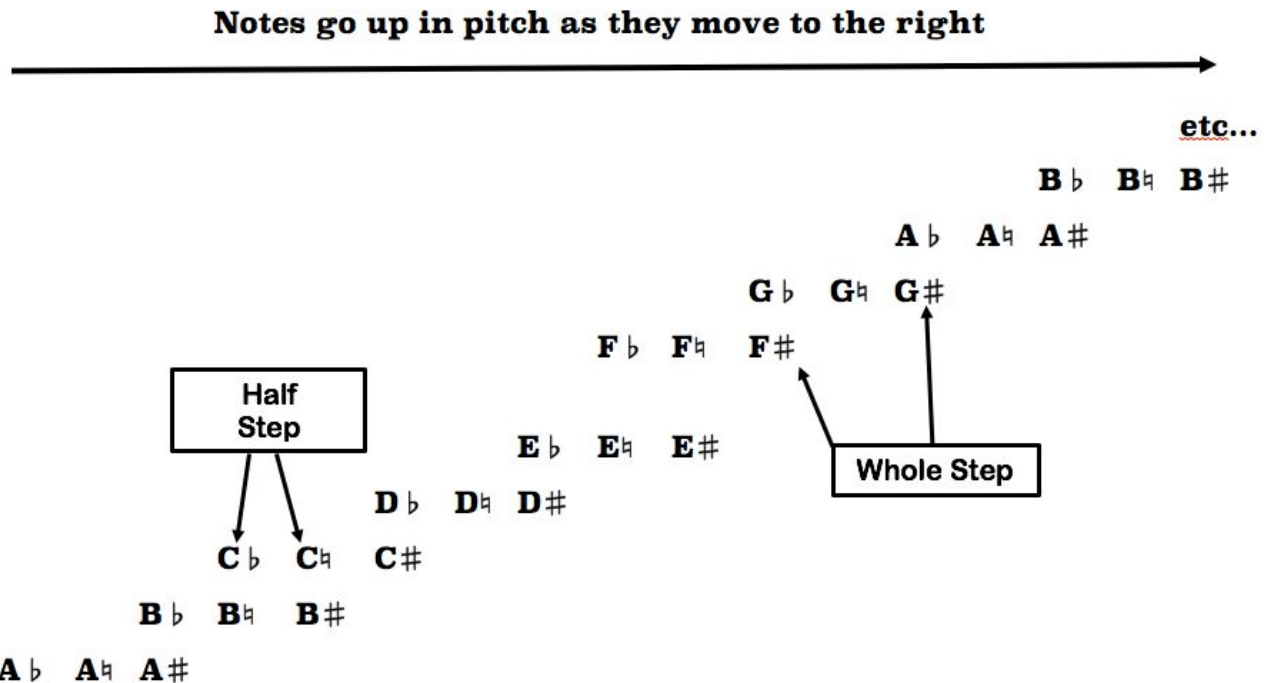


Enharmonics

Enharmonics are notes that look different but sound the same. You can think of them like the words pail and bucket. They are different words but they mean the same thing. You can think of Enharmonics as musical synonyms.

Every letter note has three forms, flat (\flat), natural (\natural) and sharp (\sharp). The flat is a half-step lower than the natural, and the natural is a half-step lower than the sharp if the note is the same letter name. Take a look at the chart below and circle or highlight the vertical pairs - these vertical pairs are called **enharmonic equivalents**. These are the notes that look different but mean the same thing, the musical synonyms or enharmonic pairs.



Which notes do NOT have an *enharmonic equivalent* (matching pair)? _____

Does a (\sharp) ever equal another (\sharp)? _____

Does a (\flat) ever equal another (\flat)? _____

Name the enharmonic equivalent to the note given:

- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. B \flat = _____ | 2. B \sharp = _____ | 3. C \natural = _____ | 4. C \flat = _____ | 5. E \sharp = _____ |
| 6. F \flat = _____ | 7. C \natural = _____ | 8. E \flat = _____ | 9. F \natural = _____ | 10. D \sharp = _____ |

Name the note or notes one half step **below** the note given.

(Remember: To go lower you need to move to the left on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. B \flat = ____ 2. D \sharp = ____ 3. F \sharp = ____ 4. E \flat = ____ 5. G \sharp = ____
6. G \flat = ____ 7. A \sharp = ____ 8. C \sharp = ____ 9. B \sharp = ____ 10. E \sharp = ____

Name the note or notes one half step **above** the note given.

(Remember: To go higher you need to move to the right on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. A \flat = ____ 2. F \sharp = ____ 3. D \sharp = ____ 4. F \flat = ____ 5. G \sharp = ____
6. C \flat = ____ 7. A \sharp = ____ 8. D \flat = ____ 9. B \sharp = ____ 10. E \sharp = ____

*** Two halves equal a whole. Two half steps equal 1 whole step. For example a whole step higher than D (move 2 columns to the right on the chart) are the notes E \sharp and F \flat . When a note is natural you do not always have to write the \sharp after it.***

Name the note or notes one whole step **below** the note given.

(Remember: To go lower you need to move to the left on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. C \flat = ____ 2. F \sharp = ____ 3. E \sharp = ____ 4. C \sharp = ____ 5. A \sharp = ____
6. A \flat = ____ 7. D \sharp = ____ 8. G \sharp = ____ 9. E \flat = ____ 10. B \sharp = ____

Name the note or notes one whole step **above** the note given.

(Remember: To go higher you need to move to the right on the chart. Most questions will have 2 answers)

1. B \flat = ____ 2. G \sharp = ____ 3. E \sharp = ____ 4. A \sharp = ____ 5. D \sharp = ____
6. G \flat = ____ 7. D \flat = ____ 8. F \sharp = ____ 9. C \sharp = ____ 10. F \flat = ____

Name the note(s) one whole step and a half (this is a minor 3rd or an augmented 2nd) **below** the note given.

1. B \sharp = ____ A \flat = ____ 3. D \sharp = ____ 4. E \flat = ____ 5. C \sharp = ____

Name the note or notes one whole step and a half (this is a minor 3rd or an augmented 2nd) **above** the note given.

1. B \flat = ____ 2. G \sharp = ____ 3. F \sharp = ____ 4. D \flat = ____ 5. C \sharp = ____