

Sharp and Flat Notes Worksheet

After you've watched the 2nd video in the Grade 1 Theory group, about sharp and flat notes, have a go at these questions!

You can check you've got your answers right against the list of answers at the end. If you've made any mistakes, have a look back at the video to hear it explained again!

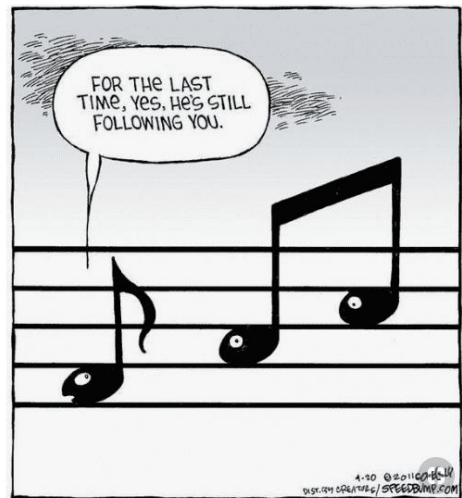
Good luck!

1) Tick the correct statement:

- € Sharp notes are below the white note, and flat notes are above the white note
- € Sharp notes are above the white note, and flat notes are below the white note

2) What can sharp & flat notes also be called?

- € Accidentals
- € Deliberates



3) Underneath the following notes, write the name of the type of note (e.g. crotchet) AND the number of beats that it lasts for.



1. _____

2. _____

3. _____



**without
music life
would
b flat**

4. _____ 5. _____

For Questions 4 – 7:

Under each line of music, write in the name of every note (e.g. C, D, E) (including 'sharp' and 'flat' where suitable). Tip: Check whether the music is in treble or bass clef!

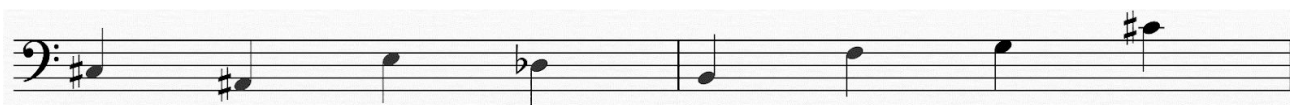
4)



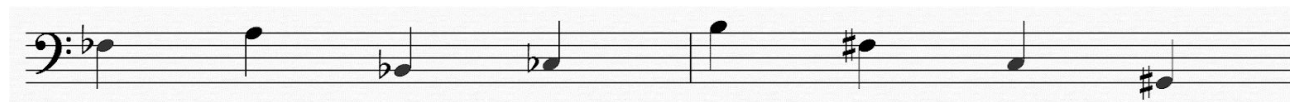
5)



6)



7)



8) On the music below, draw on a sharp sign for every note that is an F or a C.



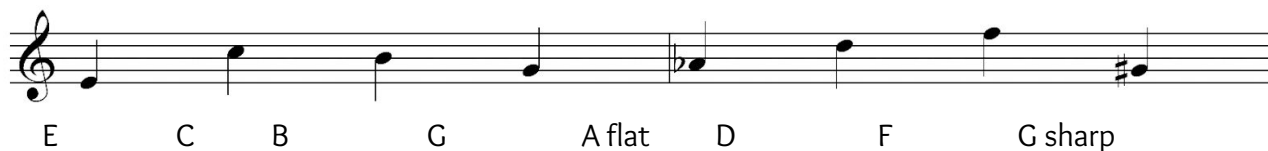
9) On the music below, draw on a flat sign for every note that is a B or an E



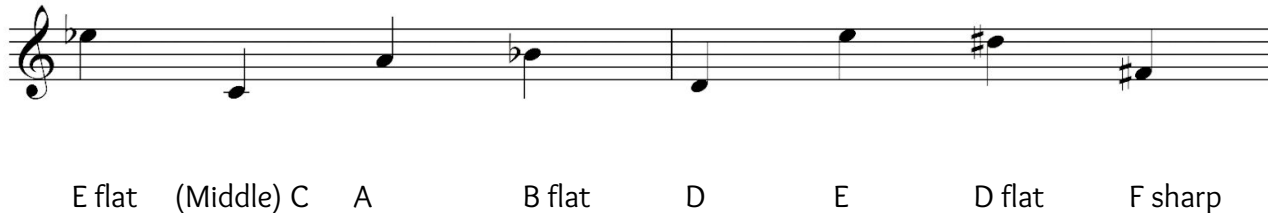
Answers

- 1) Statement 2: Sharp notes are above the white note, and flat notes are below the white note
- 2) Accidentals
- 3)
 1. Quaver, 1/2 a beat
 2. Minim, 2 beats
 3. Semibreve, 4 beats
 4. Crotchet, 1 beat
 5. Semiquaver, 1/4 of a beat

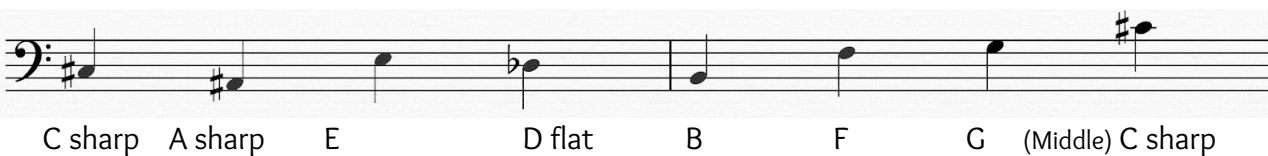
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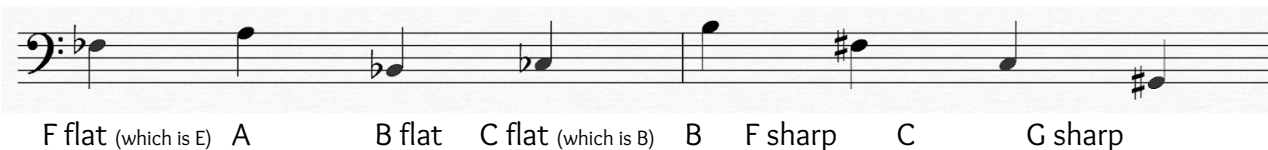
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6)



7)



8)

