


LESSON 27

NATURALS AND ENHARMONIC TONES

NATURALS

A natural cancels the  effect of any accidental (sharp or flat). A natural sign is placed on the line or in the space of the note that it is intended to influence.



It then affects all notes on the same line or in the same space until the end of a bar/measure.



The bar line automatically resolves all accidentals. A natural resolves a sharp or a flat only until the end of a measure.



If a note is tied and held over a bar, the sign remains valid.

1. Write the names of the given notes.



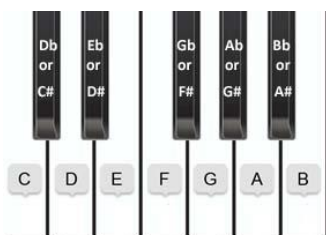
Double Accidentals



Sometimes it is necessary to write a double-cross or a double-flat in front of notes (the double sharp looks like an "x")



Enharmonic Tones



On the keyboard, C# and Db, D# and Eb, F# and Gb etc. are on the same key and can be reinterpreted accordingly: C# as Db, D# as Eb or F# as Gb etc. This allows to change the musical context and the function of musical notes, for example, the change to another key (modulation).

2. Write the enharmonic equivalent notes and note names to the given notes.

