

Let's Read Music: Viola

IV. F \natural and F \sharp

The two pitches learned up till now have been natural pitches. This lesson sheet will introduce another natural pitch, F natural(\natural), along with a new type of pitch, F sharp(\sharp).

Goal: recognize the sharp (\sharp) symbol and solidify previously learned note values, pitches, and rests.



This is the Natural Symbol. It helps define pitches as natural pitches. The two pitches learned so far, D and E natural, can also be written as D \natural and E \natural . They are still the same pitches.

Generally we always assume pitches are natural unless the music specifies differently. For this reason the natural sign (\natural) is often left out and assumed. One of the different types of pitches though are sharp pitches.

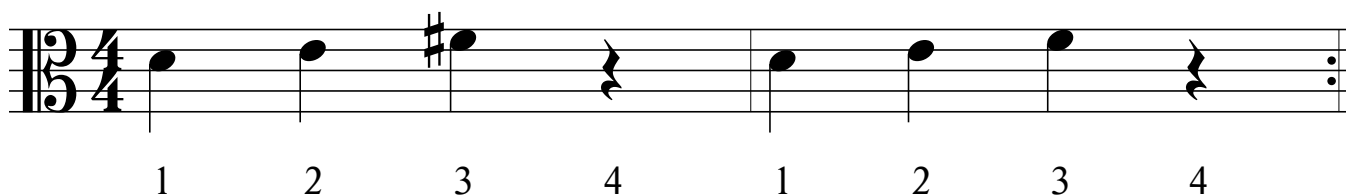


This is the Sharp Symbol (not to be confused with the popular social media symbol). When written into music, this symbol changes the sound of the pitches it is assigned to. It makes the natural pitches sound slightly higher.

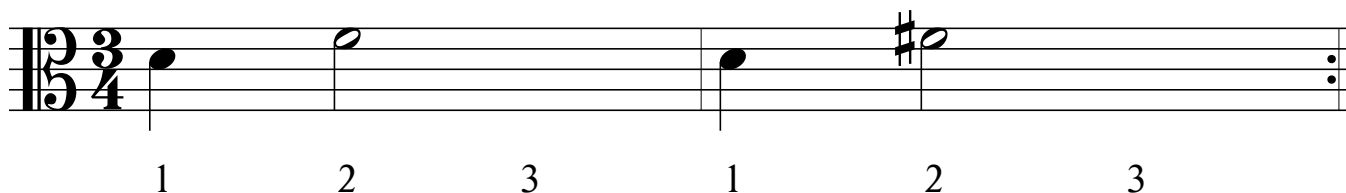


There are two new pitches for this lesson sheet. They are F Natural (F \natural) and F Sharp (F \sharp). The half notes on this alto clef show both F's. The first half note is F Natural (F \natural). The Natural Symbol (\natural) is left out because we always assume pitches are natural. The second half note has the sharp (\sharp) symbol to identify it as F Sharp (F \sharp).

Exercise 4.1 - While counting in four, pluck the pitches on the measures below. Count but do not pluck the rests.



Exercise 4.2 - While counting in three, pluck the pitches on the measures below.



Song 4.1 -

"Mary had a Little Lamb"



Coursework

Creativity Exercise: Fill out the following measures with your own assortment of quarter notes, quarter rest, half notes, and half rest. Use D, E, F, or F# for your pitches. Each note and rest must be used at least once. To be performed for teacher at next lesson.

