

1.1 Enharmonic Equivalents

Enharmonic equivalents are different names for the same note. Examples are C# and Db, E# and F, or Fb and E. Only use one sharp or one flat – no double sharps or double flats.

1. Using quarter notes, write the enharmonic equivalent for each given note. The first one has been done for you. Stems go down starting with the middle line of each clef – D in the bass and B in the treble.

Four staves of music in 2/4 time. Each staff contains six quarter notes. The first note of each staff is already written with its enharmonic equivalent. The notes are:

- Staff 1 (Bass): C# (stem down), Db (stem down), E (stem down), F# (stem down), G (stem down), A (stem down).
- Staff 2 (Treble): Bb (stem up), C# (stem up), D (stem up), E (stem up), F (stem up), G (stem up).
- Staff 3 (Bass): Ab (stem down), B (stem down), C (stem down), D (stem down), E (stem down), F (stem down).
- Staff 4 (Treble): Fb (stem up), G (stem up), Ab (stem up), B (stem up), C (stem up), D (stem up).

2. Circle the pitches that are **not** enharmonic equivalents. The first one has been done for you.

Three staves of music in 2/4 time. Each staff contains eight quarter notes. The first note of each staff is circled. The notes are:

- Staff 1 (Treble): C# (stem up), Db (stem up), E (stem up), F# (stem up), G (stem up), Ab (stem up), B (stem up), C (stem up).
- Staff 2 (Bass): D (stem down), Eb (stem down), F (stem down), G (stem down), Ab (stem down), B (stem down), C (stem down), D (stem down).
- Staff 3 (Treble): E (stem up), F (stem up), G (stem up), Ab (stem up), B (stem up), C (stem up), D (stem up), E (stem up).