

# Contents

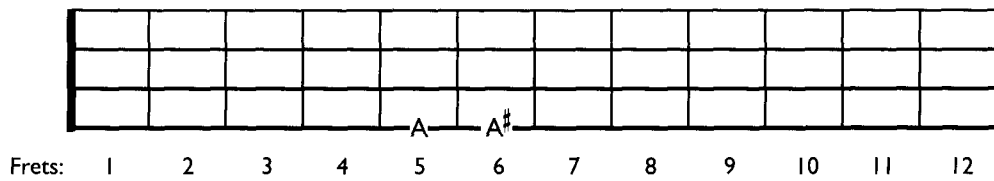
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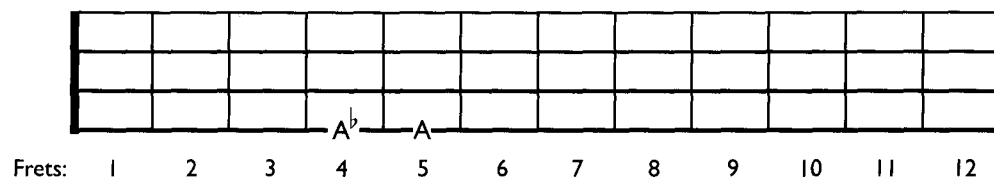
## Accidentals

Accidentals are symbols that alter the pitch of a note.

**♯** = Sharp sign. When this sign is to the left of a note, raise the note by one *half step* (one fret). For example, the note A is located on the 5th fret of the 4th string, so A<sup>♯</sup> (A-sharp) is located on the 6th fret. When a note is sharpened, it remains sharpened for that entire *measure* (see next page).



**♭** = Flat sign. When this sign is to the left of a note, lower the note by one half step. For example, the note A is located on the 5th fret of the 4th string, so A<sup>♭</sup> (A-flat) is located on the 4th fret. When a note is flatted, it remains flatted for that entire *measure*.



**♮** = Natural sign. All notes without sharps or flats are considered to be *natural* notes. This symbol is used to indicate the change from a previously sharpened or flatted note to the natural pitch. In other words, it cancels a previous sharp or flat.



**×** = Double sharp sign. When this sign is to the left of a note, raise the note by one *whole step* (two half steps, or two frets). For example, the note A is located on the 5th fret of the 4th string, so A<sup>×</sup> (A-double sharp) is located on the 7th fret. As with all accidentals, the double sharp remains in effect for the rest of the *measure*.



**♭♭** = Double flat sign. When this sign is to the left of a note, lower the note by one whole step. For example, the note A is located on the 5th fret of the 4th string, so A<sup>♭♭</sup> (A-double flat) is located on the 3rd fret. When a note is double-flatted, it remains double-flatted for that entire *measure*.

