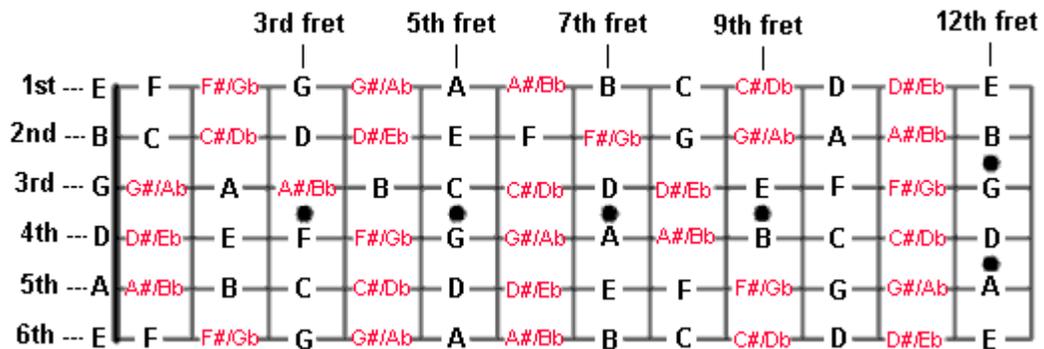


## MUSICAL ALPHABET



There are **2 spots where ½ step's occur naturally E to F and B to C** everything else is a whole step away

E - F - F#/Gb - G - G#/Ab - A - A#/Bb - **B** - **C** - C#/Db - D - D#/Eb - E

### Important Musical Terms You Should Know

- **Key:** The tonal "center" of a piece of music. Can be thought of as "home base" in a song, the harmonic "resting point". In written music, the key is denoted by the "key signature," just to the right of the treble clef. Often, but certainly not always, the first chord of a piece of music--and even more often the last chord of the piece--tells you the key of the piece.
- **Major Scale:** (Do-Re-Me-Fa-So-La-Ti-Do). The most elementary scale (in Western music, anyway). Can be considered the "source material" for the ways in which we understand and analyze music. Also those would be the same notes in a major key.
- **Root:** Name's the scale or chord. Also known (in more formal terms) as the "tonic".
- **Arpeggio:** Notes of a chord played one at a time (broken chord).
- **Half Step:** The interval ("distance") from one note to the note immediately adjacent to it. One fret is a half step on the neck of the guitar. NOTE: (see diagram above) **E and F are a half step apart, and so are B and C**. This is VERY important to remember.
- **Whole Step:** The interval from one note to the note two frets away on the guitar.
- **Octave:** The distance of twelve half steps, the distance from one "C" to the next "C", for example, and a guitar covers slightly less than four octaves.
- **Harmony:** Groups of notes, how they relate to one another, and the resulting effects that can be heard when they are combined. A chord is an example of notes played in harmony.
- **Sharp:** (#) raises the note by a ½ step.
- **Flat:** (b) lowers the note by a ½ step.