

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.

Exercise 1 consists of six staves in 2/4 time, alternating between bass and treble clefs. Each staff contains six quarter notes. The first note of each staff is pre-filled with an enharmonic equivalent, and the remaining five are blank for the student to write. The notes to be replaced are: Bass 1 (D), Bass 2 (F), Bass 3 (A), Bass 4 (C), Treble 1 (B), and Treble 2 (D).

Staff	Clef	Time Signature	Note 1 (Given)	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6
1	Bass	2/4	D					
2	Treble	2/4	B					
3	Bass	2/4	F					
4	Treble	2/4	A					
5	Bass	2/4	C					
6	Treble	2/4	D					

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

Exercise 2 consists of three staves in 2/4 time, alternating between treble and bass clefs. Each staff contains eight quarter notes. The first note of each staff is circled, indicating it is not an enharmonic equivalent. The notes to be evaluated are: Treble 1 (D), Treble 2 (F), Bass 1 (A), Bass 2 (C), Treble 3 (B), Treble 4 (D), Bass 3 (F), and Bass 4 (A).

Staff	Clef	Time Signature	Note 1 (Circled)	Note 2	Note 3	Note 4	Note 5	Note 6	Note 7	Note 8
1	Treble	2/4	D	F	A	C	B	D	F	A
2	Bass	2/4	A	C	F	B	D	A	C	F
3	Treble	2/4	B	D	F	A	C	B	D	F