

# PITCH, HALF STEPS AND WHOLE STEPS

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Theory Studies  
Worksheet 3

**Instructions:** These worksheets assume that you have watched the music theory videos posted on Cascadia's website. If you don't understand everything on the worksheet, review the video or email me. I will also be scheduling Zoom sessions for discussions. Happy Music Learning!!

1. PITCH refers to the high and low of musical notes. All melodic musical instruments have a RANGE, which indicates all the notes capable of being played. High instruments are written on the Treble Clef, low instruments on the Bass Clef, and some mid-range instruments read a combination of Treble and Bass, as well as Alto and Tenor Clefs. We will be focusing on Treble and Bass Clefs.

INTERVALS are distances between pitches. All intervals are build from HALF STEPS and WHOLE STEPS. A Half Step is from one pitch to the closest pitch, either up or down, with no other pitches in between. A Half Step is the smallest interval. Two Half Steps equal one Whole Step.

You have already been introduced to the musical alphable: A B C D E F G. **THE DISTANCE FROM B TO C, AND E TO F ARE HALF STEPS.** The distance between all other alphabetical notes are whole steps.

For all practical purposes, you will only need to read two or three ledger lines.

1. Circle and label all the half steps.

E D C...

A B C...

2. Draw all the B and C, E and F notes.

3. Any pitch can be raised or lowered with symbols called ACCIDENTALS.

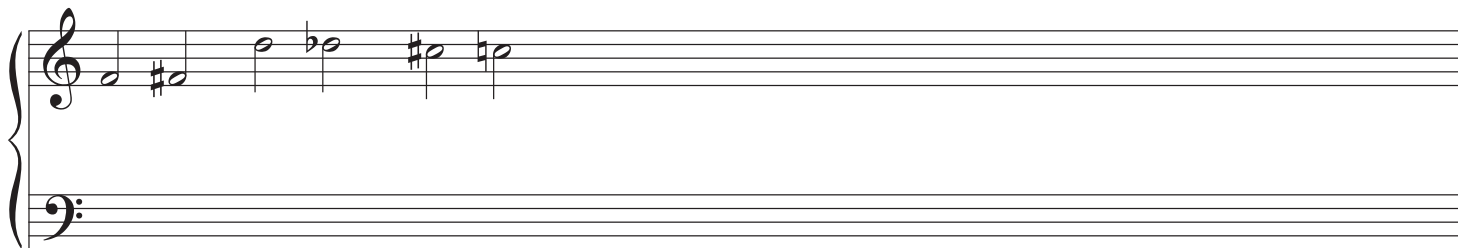
A SHARP (#) raises any pitch one half step.

A FLAT (b) lowers any pitch one half step.

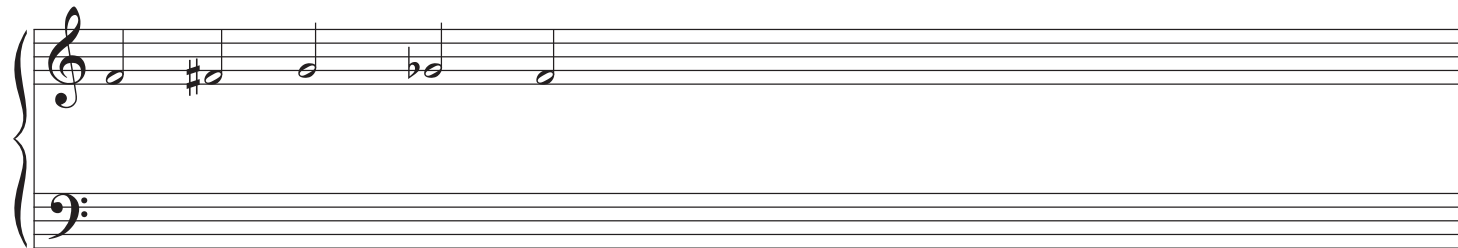
Double sharps (x) and double flats (bb) raise and lower any pitch by a whole step.

A NATURAL cancels a sharp or flat.

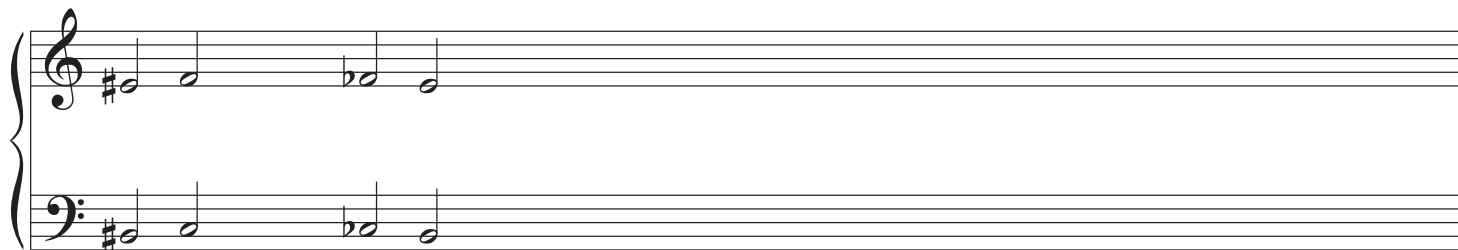
Practice drawing sharps, flats, and naturals. The symbol PRECEDES the note and is exactly horizontal to it.



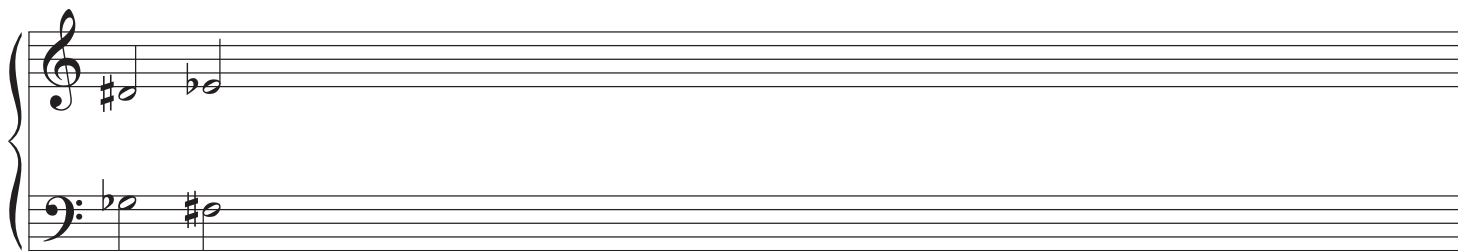
4. Sharps and flats are also used to fill in the gap between whole steps. For example, F# is the note between F and G. Gb is also the note between F and G. THIS WORKS ONLY FOR WHOLE STEPS INTERVALS (A to B, C to D, D to E, F to G, G to A and A to B). Practice drawing.



5. Half steps intervals can be sharped or flattened, too, but a B# is a C, and a Cb is a B, E# is F, and Fb is E. Think about it! Let's talk about this one.



6. ENHARMONIC notes are identical pitches written with different notes, as follows.



7. Practice writing what you have learned in this lesson. It won't take long to learn this. Be patient, and please enjoy learning music together!!

