

Notation

Using the notation rules given, rewrite the examples correcting the mistakes:

1. Keep the note heads squarely on the lines or centered in the spaces, and aim for consistency in size.



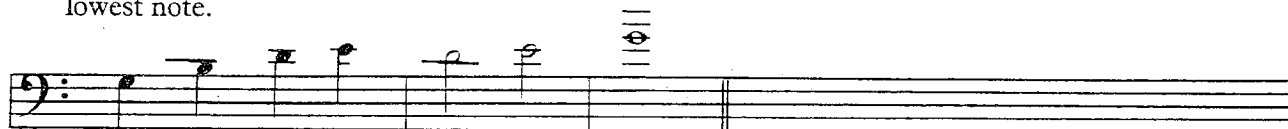
2. Stems that go up are found on the right side of the note. Stems that go down are found on the left side of the note. For notes up to and including the second space of the staff, the stem is drawn up from the note. From the third line upward, the stem is drawn down from the note.



3. When two parts are on one staff, notes for the upper part use ascending stems and notes for the lower part use descending stems. Two parts performing the same pitch use a single note head with two stems, one going up and one going down. For two whole notes in unison, use two overlapping whole notes.



4. Leger lines should be approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long, parallel to the lines in the staff, and spaced the same as the lines of the staff. Do not write a line above the highest note or below the lowest note.



5. When writing dotted notes, the dot is found in the same space as the note. If the note is on a line, the dot is usually found in the space above. The dot always comes after the note to which it applies.



6. Practice drawing treble and bass clef signs. Aim for simplicity in your clef signs.

