Printable Manuscript Paper: Staff Lines and Lyric Spacing

Original tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 1

Given g = 3 mm, compute the staff height.

Answer: 12 mm.

Reason: Staff height is four equal gaps: 4 × 3 = 12 mm.

Check: Multiply the gap by four and confirm the result.

Task 2

Given t = 6 mm and b = 1.5 mm, compute the lyric band.

Answer: 9 mm.

Reason: Band = t + 2b = 6 + 3 = 9 mm.

Check: Add the text height to twice the buffer.

Task 3

Apply scale factor s = 1.5 to g = 4 mm and t = 6 mm.

Answer: g becomes 6 mm and t becomes 9 mm.

Reason: Multiply each input by the scale factor.

Check: Divide each result by 1.5 to recover the original.

Task 4

Design a beginner manuscript sheet layout and judge it against a rubric.

Answer: A valid layout uses grouped five-line staves, a lyric guide beneath each staff, proportionally scaled spacing, and a stated staff count that fits the measured printable area. Multiple layouts can pass.

Reason: Art and layout have several valid outcomes, so the result is judged by criteria rather than one exact answer.

Check: Score against the rubric: staff grouping, lyric clearance, proportional scaling, fit within measured area, and guide visibility.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Staves are grouped as five-line systems with equal gaps
- [ ] Each staff has a lyric guide beneath it with clear clearance
- [ ] Beginner variant scales staff gap, text height, and buffer together
- [ ] Total vertical layout fits the measured printable area
- [ ] Lyric guide is visible but subordinate to the staff
- [ ] No unverified margin, punch, or printer standard is asserted

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?