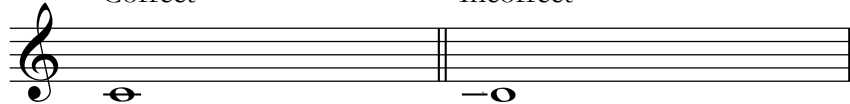


Following notational conventions

Ledger lines

Correct Incorrect




The image shows two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Correct', features a treble clef and a whole note positioned on the bottom line of the staff. The second staff, labeled 'Incorrect', features a treble clef and a whole note positioned below the bottom line of the staff, with a horizontal ledger line drawn below the note.

Correct Incorrect



The image shows two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Correct', features a bass clef and a whole note positioned on the top line of the staff. The second staff, labeled 'Incorrect', features a bass clef and a whole note positioned above the top line of the staff, with a horizontal ledger line drawn above the note.

Correct Incorrect



The image shows two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Correct', features a treble clef and a quarter note positioned below the bottom line of the staff. The second staff, labeled 'Incorrect', features a treble clef and a quarter note positioned below the bottom line of the staff, with a horizontal ledger line drawn below the note.

Correct (C# and Db) Incorrect (C# and Db)



The image shows two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Correct (C# and Db)', features a bass clef and a whole note on the bottom line with a sharp sign (#) to its left. Below the staff, a quarter note with a flat sign (b) is shown. The second staff, labeled 'Incorrect (C# and Db)', features a bass clef and a whole note on the bottom line with a sharp sign (#) to its left. Below the staff, a quarter note with a flat sign (b) is shown, and a horizontal ledger line is drawn below the note.

Stems and beams

Correct stem direction Incorrect (middle line stems go down by default)



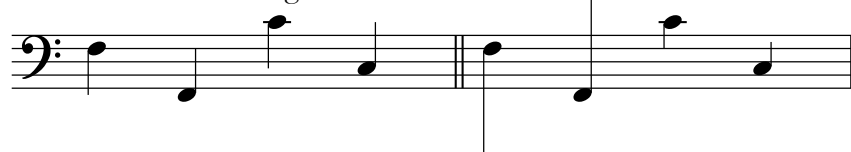
The first example shows a single note on the middle line of a treble clef staff. The left side shows the note with a stem pointing up, labeled 'Correct stem direction'. The right side shows the note with a stem pointing down, labeled 'Incorrect (middle line stems go down by default)'.

Correct stem direction Incorrect




The second example shows a sequence of four notes on a treble clef staff. The left side shows all notes with stems pointing up, labeled 'Correct stem direction'. The right side shows the same sequence but with the first two notes having stems pointing down and the last two pointing up, labeled 'Incorrect'.

Correct stem lengths Incorrect



The third example shows a sequence of four notes on a bass clef staff. The left side shows notes with stems of uniform length, labeled 'Correct stem lengths'. The right side shows notes with stems of varying lengths, labeled 'Incorrect'.

Correct overall stem direction Incorrect (note furthest from middle line determines overall stem direction)




The fourth example shows a sequence of eight notes on a bass clef staff. The left side shows all notes with stems pointing down, labeled 'Correct overall stem direction'. The right side shows the same sequence but with stems pointing up for notes further from the middle line, labeled 'Incorrect (note furthest from middle line determines overall stem direction)'.

Correct overall stem direction Incorrect (note furthest from middle line determines overall stem direction)



The fifth example shows a sequence of eight notes on a bass clef staff, including a flat. The left side shows all notes with stems pointing down, labeled 'Correct overall stem direction'. The right side shows the same sequence but with stems pointing up for notes further from the middle line, labeled 'Incorrect (note furthest from middle line determines overall stem direction)'.

Correct overall stem direction Incorrect (stem down when two beamed notes are same distance from middle line)



The sixth example shows a sequence of eight notes on a treble clef staff. The first four notes are beamed together. The left side shows all notes with stems pointing down, labeled 'Correct overall stem direction'. The right side shows the same sequence but with the first two beamed notes having stems pointing up, labeled 'Incorrect (stem down when two beamed notes are same distance from middle line)'.

Accidentals

Correct Incorrect

The first staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Correct', contains four notes: D4 with a sharp sign, E4 with a double flat sign, F4 with a double sharp sign, and G4 with a sharp sign. The second measure, labeled 'Incorrect', contains four notes: D4 with a sharp sign, E4 with a double flat sign, F4 with a double sharp sign, and G4 with a sharp sign. In this second measure, the sharp signs are placed below the notes, which is an incorrect notation style.

Correct Incorrect

The second staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Correct', contains four notes: D4 with a flat sign, E4 with a double flat sign, F4 with a double sharp sign, and G4 with a flat sign. The second measure, labeled 'Incorrect', contains four notes: D4 with a flat sign, E4 with a double flat sign, F4 with a double sharp sign, and G4 with a flat sign. In this second measure, the flat signs are placed below the notes, which is an incorrect notation style.

Correct Incorrect

The third staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Correct', contains four notes: D4 with a flat sign, E4 with a flat sign, F4 with a flat sign, and G4 with a flat sign. The second measure, labeled 'Incorrect', contains four notes: D4 with a flat sign, E4 with a flat sign, F4 with a flat sign, and G4 with a flat sign. In this second measure, the flat signs are placed below the notes, which is an incorrect notation style.

Correct Incorrect

The fourth staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Correct', contains four notes: D4 with a sharp sign, E4 with a sharp sign, F4 with a sharp sign, and G4 with a sharp sign. The second measure, labeled 'Incorrect', contains four notes: D4 with a sharp sign, E4 with a sharp sign, F4 with a sharp sign, and G4 with a sharp sign. In this second measure, the sharp signs are placed below the notes, which is an incorrect notation style.

Preferred (D× to D#) Okay (D× to D#)

The fifth staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Preferred (D× to D#)', contains two notes: D4 with a double sharp sign and E4 with a double sharp sign. The second measure, labeled 'Okay (D× to D#)', contains two notes: D4 with a double sharp sign and E4 with a sharp sign.

Correct (D× to D) Incorrect (D× to D)

The sixth staff shows two measures. The first measure, labeled 'Correct (D× to D)', contains two notes: D4 with a double sharp sign and E4 with a double sharp sign. The second measure, labeled 'Incorrect (D× to D)', contains two notes: D4 with a double sharp sign and E4 with a sharp sign.

Accidentals (cont.)

Preferred (B $\flat\flat$ to B \flat)

Okay (B $\flat\flat$ to B \flat)

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains a B $\flat\flat$ note, and the second measure contains a B \flat note. A double bar line separates the two measures.

Correct (B $\flat\flat$ to B)

Incorrect (B $\flat\flat$ to B)

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains a B $\flat\flat$ note, and the second measure contains a B note. A double bar line separates the two measures.

Correct (simultaneous A and B \sharp)

Incorrect

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains simultaneous A and B \sharp notes. The second measure contains simultaneous A \sharp and B notes, with the word "or" written above the staff between the two notes.

Correct (simultaneous A \sharp and B)

Incorrect

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains simultaneous A \sharp and B notes. The second measure contains simultaneous A and B \sharp notes, with the word "or" written above the staff between the two notes.

Correct (simultaneous D and E \flat)

Incorrect

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains simultaneous D and E \flat notes. The second measure contains simultaneous D \flat and E notes, with the word "or" written above the staff between the two notes.

Correct (simultaneous D \flat and E)

Incorrect

Musical notation on a single staff showing two measures. The first measure contains simultaneous D \flat and E notes. The second measure contains simultaneous D and E \flat notes.

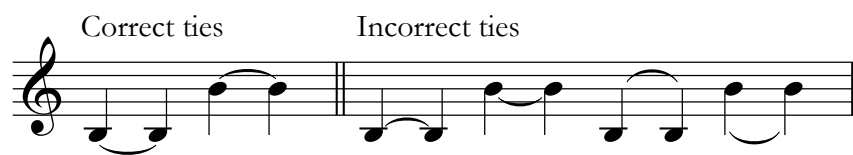
Preferred

Ambiguous

Musical notation on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) showing two measures. The first measure contains a B \flat note in the treble clef and a B \sharp note in the bass clef. The second measure contains a B \flat note in the treble clef and a B \flat note in the bass clef.

Ties, dots, and partial beams

Correct ties Incorrect ties



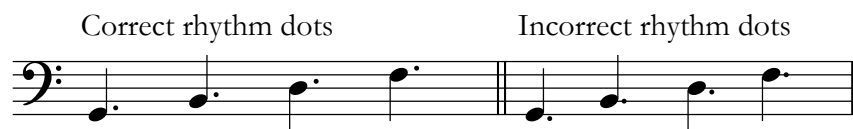
The first staff shows two measures of music. The left measure, labeled 'Correct ties', contains four quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, and F4. A tie connects the second and third notes. The right measure, labeled 'Incorrect ties', contains the same four notes, but the tie is placed between the first and second notes, which is incorrect.

Correct rhythm dots Incorrect rhythm dots



The second staff shows two measures of music. The left measure, labeled 'Correct rhythm dots', contains four quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, and F4. A dot is placed to the right of each note. The right measure, labeled 'Incorrect rhythm dots', contains the same four notes, but the dots are placed to the left of each note, which is incorrect.

Correct rhythm dots Incorrect rhythm dots



The third staff shows two measures of music. The left measure, labeled 'Correct rhythm dots', contains four quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, and F4. A dot is placed to the right of each note. The right measure, labeled 'Incorrect rhythm dots', contains the same four notes, but the dots are placed to the left of each note, which is incorrect.

Correct partial beams Incorrect partial beams



The fourth staff shows two measures of music. The left measure, labeled 'Correct partial beams', contains four quarter notes: C4, D4, E4, and F4. A partial beam connects the first two notes. The right measure, labeled 'Incorrect partial beams', contains the same four notes, but the partial beam connects the second and third notes, which is incorrect.

Alignment and horizontal spacing

Correct Incorrect

This block shows two examples of eighth-note passages. The 'Correct' example shows a sequence of eighth notes where the stems are aligned vertically across measures, creating a clean, rhythmic appearance. The 'Incorrect' example shows the same sequence but with inconsistent horizontal spacing between notes, making the rhythm look awkward and unprofessional.

Correct Incorrect

This block compares the placement of a slur over a group of notes. In the 'Correct' example, the slur is positioned above the notes and is centered horizontally over the group. In the 'Incorrect' example, the slur is placed lower and is not centered, which is visually unappealing.

Correct Incorrect

This block shows a fermata placed over a note. In the 'Correct' example, the fermata is centered over the note and its stem. In the 'Incorrect' example, the fermata is placed to the right of the note, which is not the standard placement.

Correct Incorrect

This block compares the placement of a slur over a group of notes. In the 'Correct' example, the slur is positioned above the notes and is centered horizontally over the group. In the 'Incorrect' example, the slur is placed lower and is not centered, which is visually unappealing.

Four-part keyboard style

Correct (SAT stem direction) Incorrect

The image shows two measures of music on a grand staff. The first measure is labeled 'Correct (SAT stem direction)'. The treble clef contains a chord with stems pointing up for the Soprano (S) and Alto (A) parts and stems pointing down for the Tenor (T) and Bass (B) parts. The bass clef contains a single bass note with a stem pointing down. The second measure is labeled 'Incorrect'. The treble clef contains a chord with all four stems pointing up. The bass clef contains a single bass note with a stem pointing down.

Correct (B stem direction) Incorrect

The image shows two measures of music on a grand staff. The first measure is labeled 'Correct (B stem direction)'. The treble clef contains a chord with stems pointing down for all parts. The bass clef contains a melodic line with stems pointing down. The second measure is labeled 'Incorrect'. The treble clef contains a chord with stems pointing down for all parts. The bass clef contains a melodic line with stems pointing up.

Correct (S & A doubling G4) Incorrect for four-part writing

The image shows two measures of music on a grand staff. The first measure is labeled 'Correct (S & A doubling G4)'. The treble clef contains a chord with the Soprano and Alto parts both on the G4 line, and the Tenor and Bass parts on lower notes. The bass clef contains a single bass note. The second measure is labeled 'Incorrect for four-part writing'. The treble clef contains a chord with the Soprano and Alto parts both on the G4 line, but the Tenor and Bass parts are also on the G4 line, which is not a four-part texture.

Correct (A & T doubling D4) Incorrect for four-part writing

The image shows two measures of music on a grand staff. The first measure is labeled 'Correct (A & T doubling D4)'. The treble clef contains a chord with the Alto and Tenor parts both on the D4 line, and the Soprano and Bass parts on lower notes. The bass clef contains a single bass note. The second measure is labeled 'Incorrect for four-part writing'. The treble clef contains a chord with the Alto and Tenor parts both on the D4 line, but the Soprano and Bass parts are also on the D4 line, which is not a four-part texture.

Four-part keyboard style (cont.)

Correct (SAT in treble clef) Incorrect

This block shows two musical examples. The first, labeled 'Correct (SAT in treble clef)', shows a treble clef with a soprano line (SAT) containing three chords: F#4-G4-A4, F#4-G4-A4, and F#4-G4-A4. The bass line contains three notes: F2, G2, and A2. The second, labeled 'Incorrect', shows the same chords in the treble clef, but the SAT line is written in a lower register, with notes F#3, G3, and A3. The bass line is the same as in the first example.

Correct (accidentals separate) Incorrect

This block shows two musical examples. The first, labeled 'Correct (accidentals separate)', shows a treble clef with a chord of F#4-G#4-A#4. The bass line has a note of F#2. The second, labeled 'Incorrect', shows the same chord in the treble clef, but the accidentals are written together as a block: F#4-G#4-A#4. The bass line has a note of F#2.

Correct (2nds between adjacent voices) Incorrect

This block shows two musical examples. The first, labeled 'Correct (2nds between adjacent voices)', shows a treble clef with two voices: a soprano line (SAT) and an alto line. The SAT line has notes F#4, G4, and A4. The alto line has notes G4, F#4, and E4. The bass line has notes F2, G2, and A2. The second, labeled 'Incorrect', shows the same SAT line, but the alto line has notes G4, G4, and E4, creating a 1st interval between the SAT and alto voices.

Change of octave requires another accidental Tying a note with an accidental across a barline continues the accidental

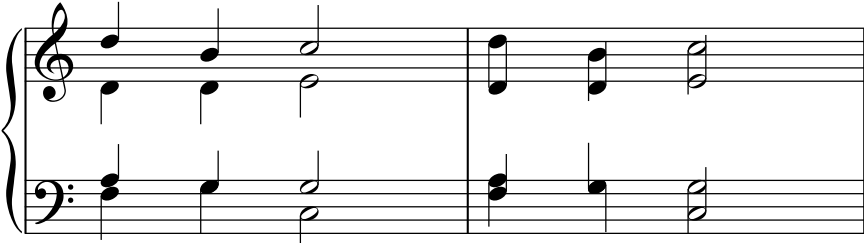
This block shows two musical examples. The first, labeled 'Change of octave requires another accidental', shows a treble clef with a note of F#4 in the first measure and a note of F#5 in the second measure, connected by a slur. The second, labeled 'Tying a note with an accidental across a barline continues the accidental', shows a treble clef with a note of F#4 in the first measure and a tied note of F#4 in the second measure, connected by a slur.

Soprano ending on F# Soprano ending on F

This block shows two musical examples. The first, labeled 'Soprano ending on F#', shows a treble clef with three chords: F#4-G#4-A#4, F#4-G#4-A#4, and F#4-G#4-A#4. The bass line has notes F2, G2, and A2. The second, labeled 'Soprano ending on F', shows the same chords in the treble clef, but the SAT line ends on F#4 in the final measure. The bass line is the same as in the first example.

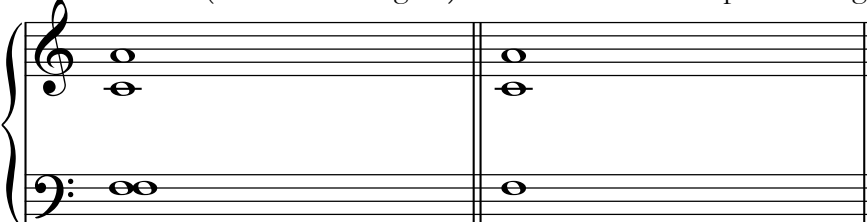
Four-part vocal style

Correct stem direction Incorrect



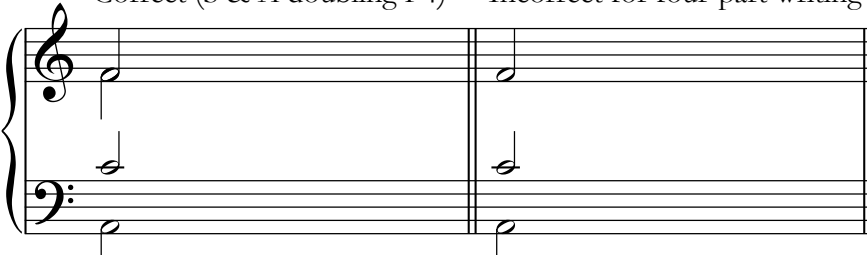
The image shows two musical staves, Treble and Bass clef, illustrating stem direction. The left staff, labeled 'Correct stem direction', shows a four-part vocal style with stems pointing up for notes above the middle line and down for notes below. The right staff, labeled 'Incorrect', shows a four-part vocal style with stems pointing down for notes above the middle line and up for notes below.

Correct (T & B doubling F3) Incorrect for four-part writing




The image shows two musical staves, Treble and Bass clef, illustrating doubling of F3. The left staff, labeled 'Correct (T & B doubling F3)', shows a four-part vocal style with the Tenor and Bass parts doubling the F3 note. The right staff, labeled 'Incorrect for four-part writing', shows a four-part vocal style with the Tenor and Bass parts doubling the F3 note, but the Soprano and Alto parts are not present.

Correct (S & A doubling F4) Incorrect for four-part writing



The image shows two musical staves, Treble and Bass clef, illustrating doubling of F4. The left staff, labeled 'Correct (S & A doubling F4)', shows a four-part vocal style with the Soprano and Alto parts doubling the F4 note. The right staff, labeled 'Incorrect for four-part writing', shows a four-part vocal style with the Soprano and Alto parts doubling the F4 note, but the Tenor and Bass parts are not present.

Correct (A & T doubling C4) Incorrect



The image shows two musical staves, Treble and Bass clef, illustrating doubling of C4. The left staff, labeled 'Correct (A & T doubling C4)', shows a four-part vocal style with the Alto and Tenor parts doubling the C4 note. The right staff, labeled 'Incorrect', shows a four-part vocal style with the Alto and Tenor parts doubling the C4 note, but the Soprano and Bass parts are not present.

Four-part vocal style (cont.)

Correct (two voices per staff) Incorrect (alto migrates between staves)

The first example shows two staves. The left side, labeled 'Correct (two voices per staff)', shows a treble staff with two voices (soprano and alto) and a bass staff with two voices (tenor and bass). The right side, labeled 'Incorrect (alto migrates between staves)', shows the same chords, but the alto voice line is written on the treble staff in the first measure and then migrates to the bass staff in the second measure.

Correct (tenor ledger lines) Incorrect for vocal style

The second example shows two staves. The left side, labeled 'Correct (tenor ledger lines)', shows a treble staff with two voices (soprano and alto) and a bass staff with two voices (tenor and bass). The tenor voice line is written on the bass staff with ledger lines. The right side, labeled 'Incorrect for vocal style', shows the same chords, but the tenor voice line is written on the treble staff, which is not appropriate for a tenor voice.

Correct (alto ledger lines) Incorrect

The third example shows two staves. The left side, labeled 'Correct (alto ledger lines)', shows a treble staff with two voices (soprano and alto) and a bass staff with two voices (tenor and bass). The alto voice line is written on the treble staff with ledger lines. The right side, labeled 'Incorrect', shows the same chords, but the alto voice line is written on the bass staff, which is not appropriate for an alto voice.

Correct (separate accidentals) Incorrect

The fourth example shows two staves. The left side, labeled 'Correct (separate accidentals)', shows a treble staff with two voices (soprano and alto) and a bass staff with two voices (tenor and bass). The accidentals (sharps) are placed separately on each note. The right side, labeled 'Incorrect', shows the same chords, but the accidentals are placed together on the notes, which is not appropriate for a four-part vocal style.

Four-part vocal style (cont.)

Correct (2nd between S & A) Incorrect

The first example shows two musical staves. The left staff is labeled 'Correct (2nd between S & A)' and shows a Soprano line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5 and an Alto line with notes E4, F4, G4, A4, with a second interval of two lines between them. The right staff is labeled 'Incorrect' and shows the same notes but with a first interval of only one line between the Soprano and Alto parts.

or

Correct (A moving faster than S) Incorrect

The second example shows two musical staves. The left staff is labeled 'Correct (A moving faster than S)' and shows a Soprano line with notes G4, A4, B4 and an Alto line with notes E4, F4, G4, A4, where the Alto moves faster than the Soprano. The right staff is labeled 'Incorrect' and shows the same notes but with the Soprano and Alto moving in parallel motion.

Correct (2nd between T & B) Incorrect

The third example shows two musical staves. The left staff is labeled 'Correct (2nd between T & B)' and shows a Tenor line with notes G3, A3, B3, C4 and a Bass line with notes E3, F3, G3, A3, with a second interval of two lines between them. The right staff is labeled 'Incorrect' and shows the same notes but with a first interval of only one line between the Tenor and Bass parts.

Change of octave requires another accidental

Tying a note with an accidental across a barline continues the accidental

The illustration shows two musical staves. The top staff has a note with a sharp accidental (#) tied across a barline. The bottom staff has a note with a sharp accidental (#) tied across a barline. This demonstrates that an accidental continues across a barline when a note is tied.

Soprano ending on F#

Soprano ending on F

The final example shows two musical staves. The left staff is labeled 'Soprano ending on F#' and shows a Soprano line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5. The right staff is labeled 'Soprano ending on F' and shows a Soprano line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, where the final note is F4 with a natural sign.