

# Choix d' Airs No. 2

Op. 5

Matteo Carcassi  
(1792-1853)

**Allegretto**

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The notation is in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. It features a melody of eighth notes and a bass line with triplets and pairs of eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 and 0 for natural harmonics.

Measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass line includes triplets and pairs of eighth notes. Measure 8 ends with a fermata over a quarter note.

Measures 9-12. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#). The melody features quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass line has pairs of eighth notes and triplets. Measure 12 ends with a fermata over a quarter note.

Measures 13-16. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass line features pairs of eighth notes and triplets. Measure 16 ends with a fermata over a quarter note.

Measures 17-20. The key signature returns to natural (C major). The melody is composed of eighth notes. The bass line includes triplets and pairs of eighth notes. Measure 20 ends with a fermata over a quarter note.

Measures 21-24. The melody continues with eighth notes. The bass line features triplets and pairs of eighth notes. Measure 24 ends with a fermata over a quarter note. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure.

0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0

$\frac{3}{8}$  CV  $\frac{3}{8}$  CVII

1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3

0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0

1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3

0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0

$\frac{3}{8}$  CV  $\frac{3}{8}$  CVII

1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3 1 0 2 3

0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 2 3 0

**D.C. al Fine**

# Choix d' Airs No. 2

Op. 5

Matteo Carcassi  
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**Allegretto**

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system includes a treble clef staff with a 6/8 time signature and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The system includes a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature change to one sharp (F#) and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature change to two sharps (F#, C#) and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers and fingerings.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The system includes a treble clef staff and a guitar tablature staff with fret numbers and fingerings.

Fine

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. Annotations include  $\frac{3}{8} CV$  and  $\frac{3}{8} CVII$ .

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

33

Musical notation for measures 33-36. Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B. Annotations include  $\frac{3}{8} CV$  and  $\frac{3}{8} CVII$ .

D.C. al Fine

37

Musical notation for measures 37-40. Treble clef, 3/8 time signature. Includes guitar tablature for strings T, A, and B.

# Musical Tip Sheet

## The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

## The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

## Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than the ones before and after)

## Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For tricky spots, state out loud exactly what the problem is, in every detail.
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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