

Jingle Bells

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes, with a descending line in the final measure.

5

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, featuring a descending line in the final measure.

9

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, featuring a descending line in the final measure.

13

Musical notation for measures 13-17. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Measures 15 and 16 are marked as first and second endings, respectively, leading to a double bar line.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, featuring a descending line in the final measure.

22

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a time signature of 2/4. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. Measures 24 and 25 are marked as first and second endings, respectively, leading to a double bar line.

D.C. al Fine

Jingle Bells

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar accompaniment is written on a six-line staff below. The guitar staff is labeled 'TAB' and contains fret numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and bar lines.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment for measures 5 through 8. The guitar staff includes fret numbers and bar lines.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment for measures 9 through 12. The guitar staff includes fret numbers and bar lines.

Musical notation for measures 13-14. The notation continues from the previous system, showing the melody and guitar accompaniment for measures 13 and 14. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat signs. The word "Fine" is written above the notation. The guitar staff includes fret numbers and bar lines.

18

Musical notation for measures 18-21. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line features triplets and fingerings (0, 2, 0). The strings are labeled T, A, and B.

D.C. al Fine

22

Musical notation for measures 22-25. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line features fingerings (1, 0, 2, 3, 3, 3, 0, 3, 1, 2, 0) and a repeat sign. The strings are labeled 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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