

# Petite Piece No. 1

Op. 11

Matteo Carcassi  
(1792-1853)

**Andante mosso**

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The first measure contains a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. The second measure contains a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The third measure contains a quarter note B4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note G4. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F#4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note D4. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line consists of a series of chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 6 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 7 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 8 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line continues with chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 10 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 11 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 12 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line continues with chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 14 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 15 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 16 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line continues with chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 18 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 19 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 20 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line continues with chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21 contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note E4, and a quarter note F#4. Measure 22 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 23 contains a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4. Measure 24 contains a quarter note G4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The dynamic marking *f* is placed below the first measure. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. The bass line continues with chords: G3 (3), D3 (3), G2 (3), and D2 (2).

25

3

3

$\frac{3}{6} C17$

29

*f*

$\frac{3}{6} C17$

32

*ff*

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Op. 11

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**Andante mosso**

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The treble clef staff shows a melody starting with a quarter rest, followed by eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with octaves and chords. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above notes. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	1-3	1-0	3-1-0	3-0-3-1-0	3-1-1-3-3-0
A	4		4-3-2-0	3-2-3	0-2-0-0-0	
B					3-3-2	

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with octaves and chords. The dynamic marking *mf* is present. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above notes. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	1-3	1-0	3-1-0	3-0-3-1-0	3-1-1-0-0-0
A	0-2-0-4-0	4-3-2-0	3-2-3	0-2-0-0-0		
B	3				3-3-2	

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with octaves and chords. The dynamic marking *f* is present. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above notes. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	0-4-1	0-0-0-1-0	0-0-0-4-1	0-0-0-0-1-0
A	0-2	2	2-0-3-0	4-0	1-0-2-1-0
B	3				2-0-3-0

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The bass clef staff shows a bass line with octaves and chords. The dynamic marking *f* is present. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above notes. The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	4-7-5-4	0-4-0	3-2-5-2-3-1	0-3-3-3-2
A	4	6	0-4-0-2-0	4-2-3-0-3-1	0-2-0-0
B	4-0	0	0	5-0	3-0

17

*f* *p*

T  
A  
B

21

*f* *p*

T  
A  
B

25

*f* *p*

T  
A  
B

29

*f* *p*

T  
A  
B

32

*f* *ff*

T  
A  
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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