

# Andantino

Op. 241, No. 5

Ferdinando Carulli  
(1770-1841)

## Andantino

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The first measure starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, G2, B1, D2, E2. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present below the first measure. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes in the melody.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The melody continues with eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. The bass line continues with quarter notes: F#2, A1, C2, E2, G2, B1, D2, E2. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody consists of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: G2, B1, D2, E2, G2, B1, D2, E2. A repeat sign is present at the beginning of measure 9. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The melody consists of eighth notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4. The bass line consists of quarter notes: F#2, A1, C2, E2, G2, B1, D2, E2. A repeat sign is present at the end of measure 16. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

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mf

TAB

TAB

TAB

TAB

# 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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