

# Choix d' Airs No. 10

Op. 5

Matteo Carcassi  
(1792-1853)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 6/8 time. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass line features chords and single notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 7 indicates a barre.

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a circled 5. A capo or fretting change is indicated by  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 5 indicates a barre.

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 is marked with a circled 9. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 4 indicates a barre.

Measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a circled 13. A capo or fretting change is indicated by  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 5 indicates a barre. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked at the end of the system.

Measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a circled 17. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 5 indicates a barre. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked at the end of the system.

Measures 21-24. Measure 21 is marked with a circled 21. A capo or fretting change is indicated by  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII above the staff. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. Fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4) are shown above the notes. A circled 5 indicates a barre. Dynamics of forte (*f*) and piano (*p*) are marked. A capo or fretting change is indicated by  $\frac{3}{8}$  CVII above the staff, and another by  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII at the end.

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Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line is primarily single notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with two lines, T (treble) and B (bass), containing fret numbers.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. Measure 5 begins with a  $\frac{3}{6}$  CII (Crescendo II) marking. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line features some chords and single notes. The tablature includes fret numbers up to 12.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line includes some chords and single notes. The tablature includes fret numbers up to 5.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. Measure 13 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. A  $\frac{3}{6}$  CII marking is present above the staff. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass line includes some chords and single notes. The tablature includes fret numbers up to 5.

17

T  
A  
B

21

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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