

# Moderato

Op. 31, No. 16

Fernando Sor  
(1778-1839)

## Moderato

The musical score is written for guitar in 2/4 time. It consists of six staves of music, each starting with a measure number (1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various guitar techniques and markings:

- Staff 1 (Measures 1-4):** Starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. It features a series of chords and eighth notes. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated below the notes.
- Staff 2 (Measures 4-7):** Continues the piece with a triplet of eighth notes in measure 5. A slur covers measures 6 and 7. Fingering numbers are present.
- Staff 3 (Measures 7-10):** Features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in measure 9. A slur covers measures 8 and 9. Fingering numbers are present.
- Staff 4 (Measures 10-13):** Includes a slur from measure 10 to 12. A slur covers measures 11 and 12. Fingering numbers are present.
- Staff 5 (Measures 13-16):** Features a slur from measure 13 to 15. A slur covers measures 14 and 15. Fingering numbers are present.
- Staff 6 (Measures 16-19):** Continues the piece with eighth notes and chords. Fingering numbers are present.

19

Musical notation for measures 19-21. Measure 19 starts with a circled 4 and a circled 2. Measure 20 has a circled 3. Measure 21 has a circled 1. Chord diagrams are shown above the notes:  $\frac{3}{6}C$ ,  $\frac{4}{6}CIII$ , and  $\frac{4}{6}CII$ .

22

Musical notation for measures 22-24. Measure 22 has a circled 3. Measure 23 has a circled 1. Measure 24 has a circled 4. Chord diagrams are shown above the notes:  $\frac{4}{6}CIII$  and  $\frac{4}{6}CII$ .

24

Musical notation for measures 25-26. Measure 25 has a circled 3. Measure 26 has a circled 4. Chord diagrams are shown above the notes:  $\frac{3}{6}C$ .

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notation includes a treble clef and a guitar-specific staff with fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-3). The guitar staff is divided into three systems, each with three lines labeled T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 includes a  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII annotation. Measure 6 includes a circled 4 annotation. The notation includes a treble clef and a guitar-specific staff with fret numbers and fingerings. The guitar staff is divided into three systems, each with three lines labeled T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 includes a circled 4 annotation. Measure 8 includes a circled 3 annotation. Measure 9 includes a circled 3 annotation and a  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII annotation. The notation includes a treble clef and a guitar-specific staff with fret numbers and fingerings. The guitar staff is divided into three systems, each with three lines labeled T, A, and B.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. Measure 10 includes a circled 3 annotation. Measure 11 includes a circled 3 annotation and a  $\frac{5}{6}$  CIII annotation. Measure 12 includes a circled 4 annotation, a circled 3 annotation, and a  $\frac{5}{6}$  CV annotation. The notation includes a treble clef and a guitar-specific staff with fret numbers and fingerings. The guitar staff is divided into three systems, each with three lines labeled T, A, and B.

13  $\frac{3}{8}$  CV  $\frac{3}{8}$  CIII  $\frac{3}{8}$  CII

T  
A  
B

16

T  
A  
B

19  $\frac{3}{8}$  C

T  
A  
B

22  $\frac{4}{6}$  CIII  $\frac{4}{6}$  CII

T  
A  
B

24  $\frac{3}{8}$  C

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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