

Sentence No. 7

Op. 14

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1 starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated: 1, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' and an accent. Measure 2 continues with 0, 3, 0, 3, 0. Measure 3 has a double bar line and then 0, 0, 0, 0. Measure 4 has 0, 1, 3.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to G major. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 0, 3, 0. Triplet of eighth notes with '3' and accent. Measure 6: 0, 3, 0, 3, 0. Measure 7: 0, 0, 0, 0. Measure 8: 0, 4, 2, 0. Ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Measure 9: 4, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0. Measure 10: 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0. Measure 11: 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. Measure 12: 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0. Includes slurs and ties.

Fine

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13: 4, 2, 0, 4, 2, 0. Measure 14: 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0. Measure 15: 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0. Measure 16: 2, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0. Includes slurs and ties.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17: 0, 1, 4, 3, 0. Measure 18: 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0. Measure 19: 0, 0, 2, 3, 0. Measure 20: 2, 0, 1, 0. Includes slurs and ties.

D.C. al Fine

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21: 0, 1, 4, 3, 0. Measure 22: 3, 1, 0, 2, 1, 0. Measure 23: 0, 0, 2, 3, 0. Measure 24: 1, 0, 1, 0. Includes slurs and ties.

Sentence No. 7

Op. 14

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line is primarily composed of open strings (0) and simple fretted notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the second measure.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. This system continues the melody and bass line from the previous system. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass line remains simple, using open strings and basic fretting. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A triplet of eighth notes is marked in the sixth measure.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The piece becomes more rhythmic and dynamic, starting with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features dotted rhythms and eighth notes. The bass line is more active, including chords and eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a **Fine** marking. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features dotted rhythms and eighth notes. The bass line is more active, including chords and eighth notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

17

T
A
B

D.C. al Fine

21

T
A
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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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