

Etude No. 15

Op. 60

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Allegro

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The notation shows a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 6/8 time signature. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with fingerings indicated by numbers 0-4. The bass line is indicated by a double bar line with a vertical line below it.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, including triplets and slurs. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation features eighth notes and quarter notes with slurs and fingerings. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, including slurs and fingerings. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The notation consists of quarter notes and eighth notes with fingerings. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The notation continues with eighth notes and quarter notes, including slurs and fingerings. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a series of chords with a 7-measure rest indicated by a '7' over a vertical line. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 0-1, 0-2, 2-1, 0-2, 2-1, 2, 0-1.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a series of eighth notes and chords. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 0-2, 2-1, 0-0, 0-2, 2-0, 2-2, 2-0, 2-0, 2-0, 2-0, 1-2, 0-0, 1-3, 0-1.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a series of eighth notes and chords, with some notes beamed together. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 4-2, 0-4, 2-2, 0-2, 2-3, 2-4, 0-4, 0-4, 2-0, 0-2, 3-4, (4), (4), (4).

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a series of eighth notes and chords. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 0-2, 2-0, 0-4, 4-0, 3-2, 0-2, 3-0, 1-2, 2-3, 0-2.

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notes are: measure 17 (F#, C#, G#), measure 18 (F#, C#, G#), measure 19 (F#, C#, G#), and measure 20 (F#, C#, G#). The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for strings T, A, and B. Measure 17: T=0, A=1, B=0. Measure 18: T=2, A=2, B=0. Measure 19: T=0, A=2, B=1. Measure 20: T=0, A=1, B=2.

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notes are: measure 21 (F#, C#, G#), measure 22 (F#, C#, G#), measure 23 (F#, C#, G#), and measure 24 (F#, C#, G#). The guitar tablature below shows fret numbers for strings T, A, and B. Measure 21: T=0, A=2, B=0. Measure 22: T=0, A=2, B=0. Measure 23: T=0, A=2, B=0. Measure 24: T=0, A=1, B=2.

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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