

Prelude No. 24

Francisco Tárrega
(1852 - 1909)

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a bass line containing notes 3, 0, 5 and a circled 6. Measure 2 features a circled 3 and a circled 2. Measure 3 features a circled 3. Above the staff, three chords are indicated: XII, 2/6 CX, and 3/6 CIX. Fingerings 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 3, 2 are shown for the first measure, and 1, 4, 1, 1, 2 for the second. A circled 3 is shown for the third measure.

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a circled 3. Measure 5 features a circled 4. Measure 6 features a circled 4. Above the staff, two chords are indicated: 3/6 CVII and 3/6 CV. Fingerings 1, 3, 4, 1, 3, 1 are shown for measure 4, and 1, 4, 1, 1, 2 for measure 5. A circled 4 is shown for measure 6.

Musical notation for measures 7-10. Measure 7 starts with a circled 3. Measure 8 features a circled 3. Measure 9 features a circled 3. Measure 10 features a circled 3. Above the staff, two chords are indicated: 4/6 CII and 4/6 CII. Fingerings 1, 4, 2, 1, 3, 1 are shown for measure 7, and 1, 2, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 3 for measure 8. A circled 3 is shown for measure 10.

Musical notation for measures 11-13. Measure 11 starts with a circled 3. Measure 12 features a circled 3. Measure 13 features a circled 3. Above the staff, two chords are indicated: CII and 4/6 CII. Fingerings 0, 4, 1, 2, 0, 4, 4, 1, 4, 1 are shown for measure 11, and 1, 1, 2, 0, 4, 4, 1, 4, 1 for measure 12. A circled 3 is shown for measure 13.

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Musical notation for measures 1-3. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 3/4. Measure 1 starts with a bass line (TAB) of 0 5 and a treble line (T) of 3 0 5. Measure 2 has a treble line of 2 3 4 1 3 2 and a bass line of 14 14 12 14. Measure 3 has a treble line of 2 1 4 1 1 2 and a bass line of 11 10 12 10 10 11. Above the staff, there are three chord diagrams: XII (2 3 4 1 3 2), $\frac{2}{6}$ CX (2 1 4 1 1 2), and $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX (1 2 3 1 2 1).

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 has a treble line of 1 3 4 1 3 1 and a bass line of 7 9 9 7 9 7. Measure 5 has a treble line of 2 1 4 1 1 2 and a bass line of 6 5 7 5 5 6. Measure 6 has a treble line of 3 2 4 1 2 3 and a bass line of 7 6 7 5 6 7. Above the staff, there are two chord diagrams: $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII (1 3 4 1 3 1) and $\frac{3}{6}$ CV (2 1 4 1 1 2).

Musical notation for measures 7-10. Measure 7 has a treble line of 3 1 4 2 1 3 1 and a bass line of 4 2 5 3 2 4. Measure 8 has a treble line of 1 2 1 1 1 0 and a bass line of 2 2 3 2 2 2. Measure 9 has a treble line of 1 2 0 1 0 and a bass line of 0 1 2 0 1 0. Measure 10 has a treble line of 3 1 4 1 3 1 and a bass line of 4 2 4 2 2 4. Above the staff, there are two chord diagrams: $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (3 1 4 2 1 3) and $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (3 1 4 1 3 1).

Musical notation for measures 11-13. Measure 11 has a treble line of 0 4 1 1 2 0 and a bass line of 0 4 2 2 2 0. Measure 12 has a treble line of 4 0 4 1 4 1 and a bass line of 5 0 9 5 12 9. Measure 13 has a treble line of 4 1 1 1 1 1 and a bass line of 17 14 2 2 4 5. Above the staff, there are two chord diagrams: CII (4 0 4 1 4 1) and $\frac{4}{6}$ CII (4 1 1 1 1 1).

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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