

Eine kleine Nachtmusik

Allegro

Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart
(1756-1791)

3/6 Cl

f

This system contains the first four measures of the piece. The treble clef is in G major (one sharp) and 3/6 time. The bass clef accompaniment starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0-4. A trill is marked above the first measure.

5

mf

This system contains measures 5 through 8. The treble clef continues with eighth-note patterns. The bass clef accompaniment is marked mezzo-forte (*mf*). Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0-2.

9

f *p*

This system contains measures 9 through 11. Measure 11 features a repeat sign and a dynamic change to piano (*p*). A crescendo hairpin is shown below the bass clef line, starting from measure 9 and ending at measure 11. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0-4.

12

mp

This system contains measures 12 through 15. Measure 12 starts with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The treble clef has a sixteenth-note run. Measures 14 and 15 show first and second endings. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 0-4.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. Chords: D, D, A7, A7. Dynamics: *f*. Includes guitar-specific notation (3/6 CII) and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Chords: D, A7, D, A7. Dynamics: *mf*. Includes guitar-specific notation and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 9-11. Chords: D, D, D, G. Dynamics: *f*, *p*. Includes guitar-specific notation and tablature.

Musical notation for measures 12-15. Chords: A7, D6, Em, A7, D, D. Dynamics: *mp*. Includes first and second endings and guitar-specific notation.

Practice Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and high dynamic energy
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 Main Practice Areas:

1. Technique - Abilities, Movements, Chords, Scales, Patterns, Exercises, etc.
2. New Notes - One new piece of music at a time
3. Tricky Spots - Detailing small sections of pieces
4. Repertoire Maintenance - Pieces you already know
5. Sight-Reading practice - note recognition/playing; clapping/counting rhythms

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, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with slow metronome

Musical Starting Points:

1. Know 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 those 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 (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Video yourself for performance practice and to hear what is and is not working.

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