

# Valse No. 5

El ramillete-Ten small pieces Op. 5

José Ferrer  
(1835-1916)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with a bass line of dotted quarter notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. A circled '3' indicates a triplet in the first measure.

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 continues the previous pattern. Measure 6 has a circled '3' for a triplet. Measure 7 introduces a new melodic line with a circled '4' for a fourth finger. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a circled '1' above the staff and a circled '3' below. Measures 10-12 feature a sequence of eighth notes with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3). Measure 12 ends with a circled '3' and a dotted quarter note.

Measures 13-16. Measures 13-15 continue the eighth-note sequence with slurs and fingerings (1, 2, 3). Measure 16 ends with a circled '3' and a dotted quarter note.

Measures 17-20. Measure 17 has a circled '1' above and a circled '3' below. Measure 18 has a circled '4' above. Measure 19 has a circled '2' above. Measure 20 has a circled '2' below and ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 21-24. Measure 21 has a circled '2' below. Measure 22 has a circled '5' below. Measure 23 has a circled '3' below. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

# Valse No. 5

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with slurs and ties. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: measure 1 (0-1-0, 0-2-0), measure 2 (0-1-0, 0-2-0), measure 3 (2-0-1, 3-0-2), and measure 4 (1-0-0, 2-0-0). Trills are indicated by a '3' and a dot.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 5 has a trill. Measure 6 has a trill. Measure 7 has a trill and a slur over a quarter note. Measure 8 has a trill and a slur over a quarter note. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: measure 5 (0-1-0, 0-2-0), measure 6 (0-1-0, 0-2-0), measure 7 (0-3-2, 1-0-1), and measure 8 (3-0-0, 0-0-0).

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation features a double bar line at the start of measure 9. Measures 9-11 contain slurs over eighth notes with trills. Measure 12 has a trill. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: measure 9 (4-5, 4-5), measure 10 (7-5, 7-5), measure 11 (4-5-7, 4-5-7), and measure 12 (7-5, 7-5). A circled '1' is above the first measure and a circled '3' is below the first measure.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues with slurs and trills. Measure 13 has a trill. Measure 14 has a trill. Measure 15 has a trill. Measure 16 has a trill. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: measure 13 (2-3, 0-2-4), measure 14 (5-3, 0-5-4), measure 15 (2-3-5, 2-0-5), and measure 16 (5-3-3, 0-0-0).

17

T  
A  
B

21

T  
A  
B

# 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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