

Lesson No. 3

Guitar Method (First part)

Studies for all fingerings

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It features a sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) and rests. The first four measures each contain a pair of eighth notes beamed together, with a triplet of eighth notes indicated by a '3' below the first note.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It continues the sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings. Measures 5-8 show a mix of eighth notes and pairs of eighth notes beamed together, with fingerings ranging from 0 to 4.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It continues the sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings. Measures 9-12 show a mix of eighth notes and pairs of eighth notes beamed together, with fingerings ranging from 0 to 4.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It continues the sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings. Measures 13-16 show a mix of eighth notes and pairs of eighth notes beamed together, with fingerings ranging from 0 to 4.

Fifth system of musical notation (measures 17-20). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It continues the sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings. Measures 17-20 show a mix of eighth notes and pairs of eighth notes beamed together, with fingerings ranging from 0 to 4. A bracket above the first measure indicates a $\frac{6}{8}$ C# major chord.

Sixth system of musical notation (measures 21-24). The notation is on a single treble clef staff. It continues the sequence of eighth notes with various fingerings. Measures 21-24 show a mix of eighth notes and pairs of eighth notes beamed together, with fingerings ranging from 0 to 4. A bracket above the first measure indicates a $\frac{6}{8}$ C# major chord.

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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