

Prelude

(Suite in A minor)

Robert de Visée
(1655-1732/1733)

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The music is in A minor (one sharp, F#) and 3/4 time. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets. Fingering numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated. The bass line consists of quarter notes.

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The music continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are used. The bass line includes a triplet of eighth notes.

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-6. Measure 5 contains a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note in the bass clef. Measure 6 continues with a whole note in the bass clef. Fingering numbers 2, 0, 1, 2, 3, 2, 1 are shown.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 7-8. Measure 7 starts with a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note in the bass clef. Measure 8 continues with a whole note in the bass clef. Fingering numbers 0, 4, 4, #3, 4, 3, #2, 3, 1 are shown.

Fifth system of musical notation, measures 9-10. Measure 9 starts with a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note in the bass clef. Measure 10 continues with a whole note in the bass clef. Fingering numbers 1, 0, #2, 4, 3, 0, 2, 3, 4, 2, 1, 0, 4 are shown. Circled numbers 3, 2, 1 are also present.

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 11-12. Measure 11 starts with a whole rest in the treble clef and a whole note in the bass clef. Measure 12 continues with a whole note in the bass clef. Fingering numbers 4, 3, 4, 4, #3, 4, 1, #4 are shown. Circled numbers 2, 3 are also present. The piece ends with a 3/4 time signature.

13

② ①

$\frac{4}{6}$ CII

16

19

22

25

$\frac{3}{8}$ CV

Prelude

(Suite in A minor)

Robert de Visée
(1655–1732/1733)

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. The top staff is a treble clef with a C-clef. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B labeled. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with various fingerings (0, 1, 2, 3) and a key signature change to one sharp (F#) in the second measure.

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. The top staff continues the eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4). The bottom staff shows corresponding guitar fingerings (0, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 1, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3).

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-6. The top staff features a 7-measure rest followed by eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows guitar fingerings (2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 3, 2, 1) and includes a barre on the 4th fret in the second measure.

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 7-8. The top staff continues with eighth-note patterns and fingerings (0, 4, 4, 3, 4, 3, 3, 4). The bottom staff shows guitar fingerings (0, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 2, 3, 3, 0, 3, 2, 2) and includes a barre on the 1st fret in the first measure.

2

9

T
A
B

11

T
A
B

13

T
A
B

16

T
A
B

19

T 2 3 0 1 0 | 0 1 3 0 | 2 0 1 3 1

A 0 | 3 | 2

B 0 | 3 | 2

22

T 1 2 0 1 3 | 0 0 2 3 | 2 2 3 5

A 0 | (0) 2 3 | 0 3 2

B 0 | (0) 2 3 | 0 3 2

25

T 5 4 2 4 2 | (4) 3 2 4 3 0 | 5 5 7 0

A 2 | (2) 2 4 3 0 | 5 5 7 0

B 2 | (2) 2 4 3 0 | 5 5 7 0

CV

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.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all [skills and repertoire courses](#), or [first month's membership](#).