

# Lesson No. 12

## Guitar Method (Second section)

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Measures 1-4 of the guitar piece. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are indicated for both hands.

Measures 5-8 of the guitar piece. The music continues with the same rhythmic pattern. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign. Fingering numbers are provided throughout.

Measures 9-11 of the guitar piece. Measure 9 is marked with a 6/6 CII (Crescendo II) bracket. The music includes some chromatic alterations in the right hand, indicated by flat signs (-1, -2, -3) and sharp signs (#). Fingering numbers are shown for both hands.

Measures 12-13 of the guitar piece. Measure 12 is marked with a 6/6 CII bracket. The music continues with chromatic alterations and specific fingering. Measure 13 ends with a repeat sign.

Measures 14-17 of the guitar piece. Measure 14 is marked with a CII bracket. The music concludes with a final cadence in measure 17, indicated by a repeat sign and a fermata.

# Lesson No. 12

## Guitar Method (Second section)

Dionisio Aguado  
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. It features a complex rhythmic pattern with triplets and sixteenth notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) staves.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The score continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) staves.

Musical notation for measures 9-11. Measure 9 includes a 6/6 CII (Crescendo) marking. The notation shows more complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) staves.

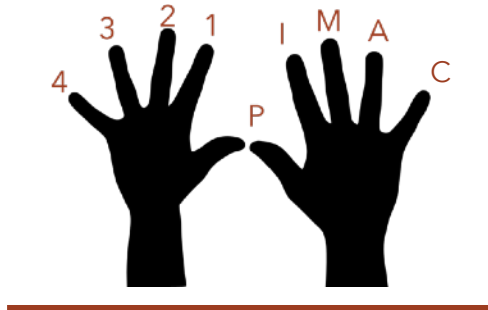
Musical notation for measures 12-13. Measure 12 includes a 6/6 CII (Crescendo) marking. The notation shows complex rhythmic patterns with triplets and sixteenth notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings for the Treble (T), Middle (A), and Bass (B) staves.

14

T  
A  
B

0	0	0	0	2	2	3	0	2	4	5	2	3	3	2	4	5
1	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	5	7	3	4	4	2	3	2
2	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
		0	0												0	0

# Fingering Notations



## Practice Tips

### 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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

### 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)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

### Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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