

Lesson No. 19

Guitar Method (Second section)

Studies for all fingerings

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

First musical staff (measures 1-4). It features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are placed below the notes. A bar line is present after the fourth measure.

Second musical staff (measures 5-8). It continues the eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are used. A bar line is present after the eighth measure.

Third musical staff (measures 9-12). It continues the eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3) are used. A bar line is present after the twelfth measure.

Fourth musical staff (measures 13-16). It continues the eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are used. A bar line is present after the sixteenth measure.

Fifth musical staff (measures 17-20). It continues the eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are used. A circled number 4 is placed below the final note of the twelfth measure.

Sixth musical staff (measures 21-24). It continues the eighth-note patterns. Fingering numbers (0, 1, 2, 3, 4) are used. A bar line is present after the twenty-fourth measure.

13

Musical notation for measures 13 and 14. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a series of eighth notes. Measure 13 contains two groups of eighth notes: the first group has a '0' above the first note, and the second group has a '3' above the first note. Measure 14 contains two groups of eighth notes: the first group has a '2' above the first note, and the second group has a '3' above the first note. Below the staff, there are bass notes with fingerings: 2, 3, 2, #1, 2, 3, 2, #1.

15

Musical notation for measures 15 and 16. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a series of eighth notes. Measure 15 contains two groups of eighth notes: the first group has a '0' above the first note, and the second group has a '3' above the first note. Measure 16 contains two groups of eighth notes: the first group has a '0' above the first note, and the second group has a '4' above the first note. Below the staff, there are bass notes with fingerings: 2, 3, 2, #1, 2, 3, 2, 3.

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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