

Andante No. 4

Pleasant, non-difficult pieces, Op. 13

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 1 starts with a treble clef and a key signature change to one sharp. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-4. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. The word *loco* is written above the staff in measure 4.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 is marked with a '5' above the staff. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. A chord symbol $\frac{5}{6}$ CII is written above the staff in measure 8.

Musical notation for measures 9-10. Measure 9 is marked with a '9' above the staff. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. The word *loco* is written below the staff in measure 9.

Musical notation for measures 11-12. Measure 11 is marked with a '11' above the staff. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. The word *loco* is written below the staff in measure 11.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 is marked with a '13' above the staff. A circled 3 indicates a triplet. A chord symbol $\frac{3}{6}$ CV is written above the staff in measure 14. The word **Fine** is written above the staff in measure 16.

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Measure 17 is marked with a '17' above the staff. Chord symbols $\frac{3}{6}$ CII are written above the staff in measures 17 and 19.

21

25

29

D.C. al Fine

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loco

1 2 3 4

T
A
B

0 3 2 2 5 4 1 2 10 7 9 0 0 0 3 3 1-0-1-3-1

5 6 7 8

5 0 CII

T
A
B

0 3 2 2 5 4 0 2 3 2 0 4 0 4 2

loco

9 10

T
A
B

4 5 6 7 4 0 3 3 1 2 1 2 3 2 0 2 3 0 1 2

loco

11 12 13 14

T
A
B

4 5 6 7 4 0 3 3 1 2 3 1 0 1 0 1 2 3 2

13 $\frac{3}{8}$ CV **Fine**

T
A
B

17 $\frac{3}{8}$ CII $\frac{3}{8}$ CII

T
A
B

21 $\frac{3}{8}$ CII

T
A
B

25 *loco* $\frac{4}{6}$ CII *loco* $\frac{4}{6}$ CII

T
A
B

29 $\frac{3}{8}$ CII **D.C. al Fine**

T
A
B

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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