

Schotisch

Three Easy Pieces N^o 2

José Brocá
(1805-1882)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) and accents. The bass line is primarily whole notes and half notes. Measure 4 ends with a circled 1, indicating a first ending.

Measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a circled 5. The melody continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Measure 7 features a 5/8 C VII chord. Measure 8 ends with a circled 2, indicating a second ending.

Measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a circled 9. The melody is more active with sixteenth notes. Measure 12 ends with a circled 3, indicating a third ending.

Measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled 13. The piece includes a section with a 3/8 C VII chord and a 7 XII chord. The notation includes 'arm XII' and 'arm VII' markings. Measure 16 ends with a circled 2, indicating a second ending.

Measures 17-20. Measure 17 starts with a circled 17. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 20 ends with a circled 1, indicating a first ending.

Measures 21-24. Measure 21 starts with a circled 21. The piece includes a 3/8 C II chord and a 'loco' section. Measure 24 ends with a circled 3, indicating a third ending.

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Musical notation for measures 1-4. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff shows guitar-specific notation with fret numbers and string numbers (T, A, B). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. A circled 1 is above the first measure, and a circled 2 is above the fourth measure. A circled 4 is below the second measure.

T 5-7-5 4-5-5-10 10-5 2 2-0 0-2-0 5-3-2-3-3
A 7-7 6-7-7-12 12-7 7-5-3 0 4 0 0 4 4
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled 5. Measure 6 has a circled 3 and 4. Measure 7 has a circled 2 and 4. Measure 8 has a circled 2 and 4. A 5/6 CVII chord is indicated above measure 7. The bass staff shows fret numbers and string numbers.

T 5-7-5 4-5-5-10 10 0 7-10-13-12 10-10-10
A 7-7 6-7-7-12 12 0 7 11-11-11
B 0 0 11 7 7 0

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 has a circled 2. Measure 10 has a circled 2. Measure 11 has a circled 3. Measure 12 has a circled 3. The bass staff shows fret numbers and string numbers.

T 3-5-3 2-3-3-7 5-7-5 4-5-5-10 0 2 3 7-5-7
A 5 5 4-5-5-8 6-6 5-6-6-11 0 2 4 2 3 5 8-7-7
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 has a circled 13. Measure 14 has circled 3 and 2. Measure 15 has circled 4, 3, 2, and 4. Measure 16 has circled 4 and 5. Arm positions are indicated: arm XII for measures 14-15 and arm VII for measure 16. A 3/6 CVII chord is indicated above measure 15. The bass staff shows fret numbers and string numbers.

T 5-7-5 4-5-6 7 10 12-12 12 10-10-10
A 7-7 6-7-7 8 12 12 7 7 7 12 12 12
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

17

TAB: 3-1-0-1-3-7 | 0-2-3-0 | 5-5-3-0-2-5 | 5-0-3-0-0-0 |

21

TAB: 3-1-0-1-2-5 | 0-2-3-3-12-0 | 2-1-0-2-1-2-5-3 | 5-0-0-0-0-0 |

25

TAB: 7-5-7-4-5 | 3-2-0 | 5-3-5-3 | 2-0-3-0-4-0 |

29

TAB: 3-1-1-1-1-10 | 1-0-0-0-6-7 | 5-5-12-1-0-2-3 | 0-0-0-0-0-0 |

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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