

Agatha Polka

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Musical notation for the first system (measures 1-4). The piece is in G major and 2/4 time. It begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody features eighth-note patterns and chords. A piano (*p*) dynamic is indicated at the end of the system.

Musical notation for the second system (measures 5-8). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked at the beginning, and a piano (*p*) dynamic is marked at the end.

Musical notation for the third system (measures 9-12). This system includes a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII chord. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is marked at the beginning.

Musical notation for the fourth system (measures 13-16). This system includes a $\frac{3}{6}$ CII chord, a $\frac{2}{6}$ HB VII chord, an HB V chord, and a $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII chord. The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. A fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic is marked at the beginning, and a *loco* marking is present.

Musical notation for the fifth system (measures 17-20). The melody continues with eighth-note patterns. A piano (*p*) dynamic is marked at the end of the system.

Musical notation for the sixth system (measures 21-24). The melody concludes with eighth-note patterns. A forte (*f*) dynamic is marked at the beginning, and a piano (*p*) dynamic is marked at the end. The piece ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by the word "Fine".

dolce

29

ff

37

dolce

41

D.C. al Fine

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First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The treble clef staff shows a melody in 2/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass clef staff shows a bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4. The TAB system below shows fret numbers for the guitar.

T	3	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	3	2	3	5	5	3	3	5	7
A	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B								3														

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef staff continues the melody. Dynamics include *f* and *p*. The TAB system shows fret numbers.

T	3	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	3	7	5	3	3	3	3	0
A	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B								3														3

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes marked $\frac{3}{6}$ CII. Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte). The TAB system shows fret numbers.

T	2	3	3-5-3	2	5	2	2-3-2	5	3	2	0	3	7	7	5	2						
A	3	5	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	8	7	3						
B			0	0										0	0							

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes marked $\frac{3}{6}$ CII, a half-bow stroke marked $\frac{2}{6}$ HB VII, a half-bow stroke marked HB V, and a triplet of eighth notes marked $\frac{3}{6}$ CVII. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo) and *loco*. The TAB system shows fret numbers.

T	3	3-5-3	2	0	7	10	9	5	9	10	7	3	3	3								
A	5	2			7	7	7	7	8	7	7	0	0	0	0							
B					0	6		0	0													

17

3 0 0 3 1 0 | 1 0 3 2 0 | 0 3 2 3 5 | 5 3 3 5 7

0 0 4 1 0 | 1 0 5 2 0 | 0 5 0 0 0

3 3

21

Fine

3 0 0 3 1 0 | 1 0 3 2 0 | 0 3 3 7 5 | 3 3 0 0

0 0 4 1 0 | 1 0 5 2 0 | 0 5 5 0 0

3 3

dolce

3 3 8 7 7 5 3 | 3 2 1 1 0 | 3 3 1 0 3 | 1 0 0 3

0 0 0 0 0 | 3 3 1 0 3 | 1 1 1 3

3 3

29

3 8 7 7 5 3 | 3 2 1 1 0 | 3 1 0 3 | 1 0 0 3

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

3 3

ff

T
A
B

37

dolce

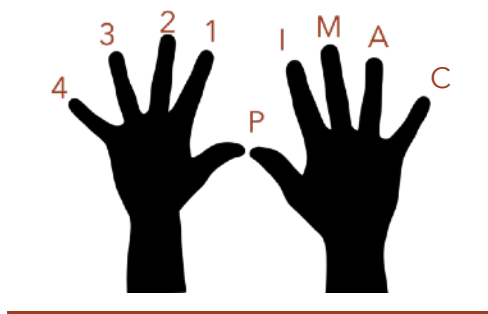
T
A
B

41

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!)
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.

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