

Musical notation for measures 1-5. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation consists of a single treble clef staff. Measure 1 starts with a quarter rest followed by a quarter note G4. Measures 2-4 contain chords: G2-B2 (1 2), G2-B2 (1 2), and G2-B2 (1 2), each with a quarter note G4. Measure 5 contains a quarter note G4 with a 4-finger fingering. A slur covers measures 2-5.

29

Musical notation for measures 29-33. The notation consists of a single treble clef staff. Measure 29 contains a quarter note G4 with a 4-finger fingering. Measures 30-32 contain chords: G2-B2 (1 2), G2-B2 (1 2), and G2-B2 (1 2), each with a quarter note G4. Measure 33 contains a quarter note G4 with a 4-finger fingering. A slur covers measures 29-33. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

D.C. al Fine

Contredanse

Op. 121, No. 10

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The melody is written in treble clef. The guitar tablature is shown below the staff. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present under the second measure.

T	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	0	1	0	3	3	3	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	2		3			2		2		3		0		3		2	2	2

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 begins with a $\frac{2}{6}$ Chord. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 8.

T	1	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	.	
A	2		0	1	0	1		3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	.
B	2		0	1	0	1		3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation includes a repeat sign at the beginning of measure 9 and a repeat sign at the end of measure 12.

T	.	3	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
A	.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
B	.	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The piece concludes with a **Fine** marking. The notation includes a repeat sign at the end of measure 16.

T	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	.
A	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.
B	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and notes. The guitar tablature staff below it provides fret numbers for each string: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	0	3	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	0	
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	2		1			2		3		0		3		2	0		3

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and notes. The guitar tablature staff below it provides fret numbers for each string: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	3	3	2	2	3	3	0	0	1	1	3	3	0				
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
B	2		1		2		3		0		2						3

Musical notation for measures 25-28. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and notes. The guitar tablature staff below it provides fret numbers for each string: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	3	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	2	3	0	0	
A		2	2	2		0	0	0		0		0		0	3	0	0
B		0		0		0	0	0		0		0					

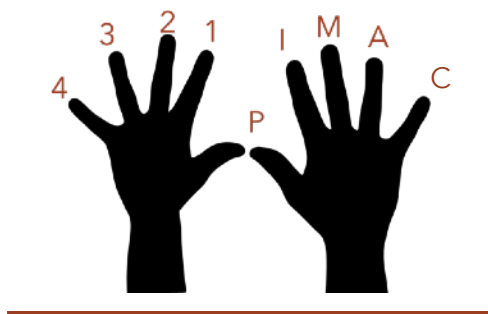
D.C. al Fine

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and notes. The guitar tablature staff below it provides fret numbers for each string: T (Treble), A (Acoustic), and B (Bass).

T	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	0	2	3	0		
A	2	2	2		0	0	0			0		0		0			
B	0		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!)
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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