



2

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. Measure 1: Treble clef, G4 (0), A4 (2), B4 (4), G4 (2), F#4 (0). Measure 2: Treble clef, G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (4), A4 (1), G4 (4). Measure 3: Treble clef, G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (0), G4 (0). Measure 4: Treble clef, G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (0), A4 (1), G4 (0). Bass clef: Measure 1: G3 (0). Measure 2: G3 (0). Measure 3: G3 (3). Measure 4: G3 (3).

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Musical notation for measures 29-32. Measure 29: Treble clef, G4 (2), A4 (0), B4 (1), C5 (3). Measure 30: Treble clef, G4 (0), A4 (1), B4 (1), G4 (2). Measure 31: Treble clef, G4 (3), A4 (4), B4 (3), G4 (0). Bass clef: Measure 29: G3 (0). Measure 30: G3 (0). Measure 31: G3 (3), A3 (4), B3 (3), G3 (0). Measure 32: G3 (0). Measure 31 includes a circled '3' under the bass line. Measure 32 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

# Anglaise

Op. 121, No. 6

Ferdinando Carulli  
(1770-1841)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. The guitar tablature below shows fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a '5' above the staff. The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 1, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 3.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The melody features eighth notes and quarter notes. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 2, 0, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 3, 0, 2, 2.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a '13' above the staff. The melody concludes with a 'Fine' marking. The guitar tablature shows fingerings: 1, 0, 3, 1, 3, 3, 0, 1, 2, 0, 3, 0, 3.

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff shows guitar tablature with strings T, A, and B. Measure 1: Treble has quarter notes G2 (2), A2 (0), B2 (1), C3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 2: Treble has quarter notes D3 (0), E3 (1), F#3 (1), G3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 3: Treble has quarter notes A3 (3), B3 (4), C4 (3), D4 (0); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 4: Treble has quarter notes E4 (1), F#4 (2), G4 (2), A4 (1); Bass has whole note G1 (0).

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Musical notation for measures 21-24. Measure 21: Treble has quarter notes G2 (2), A2 (0), B2 (1), C3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 22: Treble has quarter notes D3 (0), E3 (1), F#3 (1), G3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 23: Treble has quarter notes A3 (3), B3 (4), C4 (3), D4 (0); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 24: Treble has quarter notes E4 (1), F#4 (2), G4 (2), A4 (1); Bass has whole note G1 (0).

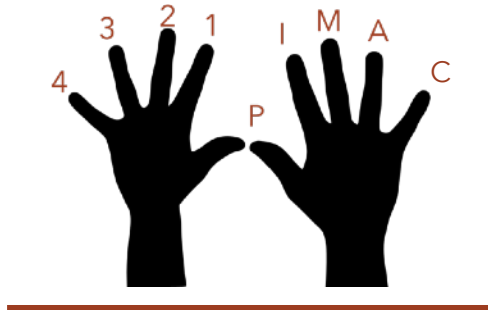
Musical notation for measures 25-28. Measure 25: Treble has quarter notes G2 (0), A2 (2), B2 (4), C3 (2); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 26: Treble has quarter notes D3 (1), E3 (4), F#3 (1), G3 (4); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 27: Treble has quarter notes A3 (0), B3 (1), C4 (0), D4 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (3). Measure 28: Treble has quarter notes E4 (1), F#4 (0), G4 (1), A4 (1); Bass has whole note G1 (3).

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Musical notation for measures 29-32. Measure 29: Treble has quarter notes G2 (2), A2 (0), B2 (1), C3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 30: Treble has quarter notes D3 (0), E3 (1), F#3 (1), G3 (3); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 31: Treble has quarter notes A3 (3), B3 (4), C4 (3), D4 (0); Bass has whole note G1 (0). Measure 32: Treble has quarter notes E4 (1), F#4 (2), G4 (2), A4 (1); Bass has whole note G1 (0).

**D.C. al Fine**

# 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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