

Bebita

Julio Salvador Sagreras
(1879-1942)

♩ = 138

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 1-4. Fingerings: 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, #1, 2, 0, -2, 5.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 5-8. Fingerings: 5, 0, 0, 0, 2, -2, #1, 2, 4, 3, 0, -1, 3, #1, 1, 4.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 9-12. Fingerings: 3, 1, 0, -3, 0, 0, -3, -3, #1, 1, #1, 1, 3, 0, 4.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 13-16. Fingerings: 2, 3, 0, #1, 0, #, 4, 2, -2, -2.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 17-20. Fingerings: 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, #1, 2, 0, -2, 4.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), 3/4 time signature. Measures 21-24. Fingerings: 4, 0, 0, 0, -2, 0, 0, 1, -1, 0, 2, 3, 5.

25

To Coda
Fine

29

33

37

41

45

D.C. al Coda

49 Φ

53 $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV

57 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

61 $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX **D.C. al Fine**

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♩ = 138

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, often beamed together. The bass line is primarily composed of whole notes and half notes. Fingering numbers (1-5) are indicated for the right hand. A circled '5' indicates a barre on the fifth fret. Below the staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines, showing fret numbers for each string.

T	0	0	0	0	0
A	0	0	0	0	0
B	2	3	1	2	7
	0			0	9

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A circled '5' indicates a barre on the fifth fret. Fingering numbers are provided for the right hand. The tablature shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	0	0	2	4	4
A	0	0	0	0	2	2
B	10	9	7	1	2	4
	0			2	2	2

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A circled '4' indicates a barre on the fourth fret. Fingering numbers are provided for the right hand. The tablature shows fret numbers for each string.

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

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. A circled '6' indicates a barre on the sixth fret. Fingering numbers are provided for the right hand. The tablature shows fret numbers for each string.

T	0	0	0	0	0	0
A	2	2	2	0	0	0
B	2	1	0	0	0	0
			(0)	3	2	5
						3

17

Musical notation for measures 17-20. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 17: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2,0) and (0,0). Measure 18: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (3) and (1). Measure 19: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2,0) and (0,0). Measure 20: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (7) and (9).

21

Musical notation for measures 21-24. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 21: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (7) and (5). Measure 22: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (5) and (4). Measure 23: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2) and (0). Measure 24: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2) and (2).

25

Musical notation for measures 25-28. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 25: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (0) and (2). Measure 26: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (3) and (1). Measure 27: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2) and (0). Measure 28: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (2) and (2).

To Coda
Fine

29

Musical notation for measures 29-32. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Measure 29: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (0) and (2). Measure 30: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (0) and (2). Measure 31: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (0) and (2). Measure 32: Treble has chords (0,2,0) and (0,2,0). Bass has chords (0) and (2).

33

3/8 CVII VII loco

T 10 (10) 9 8 10 8 10 7 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0
A 7 7 7 (7) 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0

37

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

41

3/8 CVII VII

T 10 (10) 9 8 10 8 10 7 0 0 0 0 3 2 3
A 7 7 7 (7) 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 2

45

D.C. al Coda

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

49 \emptyset

TAB

0	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
0			0		2		2	

53 $\frac{4}{6}$ CIV

TAB

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

57 $\frac{3}{6}$ CII

TAB

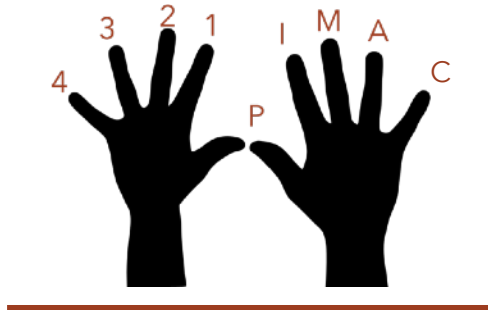
0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0
0	1	0	0	0	2	2	2	4	0
1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	0
0			0		4		3		

61 $\frac{3}{6}$ CIX **D.C. al Fine**

TAB

0	0	4	2	0	0	12	12
0	1		0	0	2	2	9
2			2		1		9
				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)
- 6.

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.

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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