

25

loco

29

6 5 5

Etude No. 10

Op. 31

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Cantabile

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 3/4 time signature. The melody consists of quarter and eighth notes with some slurs. The bass line is primarily whole notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above the notes. A circled '2' is at the end of measure 4.

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

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measure 5 starts with a circled '1' and a dashed line. Measure 6 has a circled '2' and a circled '3'. Measure 7 has a circled '1'. Measure 8 has a circled '2'. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line has some sixteenth-note patterns. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

T	5	10	7	4	5	5	6	7	0	2	2	0			
A	7	7	8	6	7	7	7	8	8	3	3				
B	0		0	0			0			1	2				0

Musical notation for measures 9-12. Measure 9 starts with a circled '2' and a dashed line. Measure 10 has a circled '1'. Measure 11 has a circled '2'. Measure 12 has a circled '1'. The word *loco* is written above measure 10. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line has some sixteenth-note patterns. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

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

Musical notation for measures 13-16. Measure 13 starts with a circled '1' and a dashed line. Measure 14 has a circled '2' and a circled '3'. Measure 15 has a circled '1'. Measure 16 has a circled '2' and a circled '5'. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line has some sixteenth-note patterns. Fingering numbers are indicated above the notes.

T	5	10	9	6	7	0	2	5	2	3							
A	7	7	10	7	8	8	3	7	2	3							
B	0			0		0	2		0	0			4	4		0	

17

3/6 CII

arm XII

arm XII

arm XII

TAB

21

①

4/6 CII

3/6 CII

TAB

25

①

loco

TAB

29

①

⑥

⑤

②

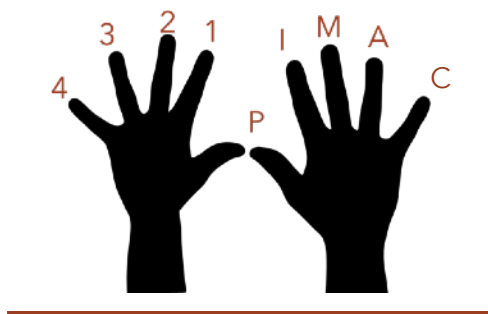
①

②

⑤

TAB

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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