

# Andante

## 6 Petites Pieces

### Op. 32, No. 5

Fernando Sor  
(1778-1839)

#### Andante

Measures 1-3 of the piece. The music is in G major and 3/4 time. It features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass line with chords and single notes. Fingering numbers (1-4) are indicated above the notes.

Measures 4-7 of the piece. The melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present at the start of measure 5. Fingering numbers are shown above the notes.

Measures 8-11 of the piece. The melodic line features eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present at the start of measure 9. Fingering numbers are shown above the notes.

Measures 12-15 of the piece. The melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present at the start of measure 13. A trill is marked with a '2' and 'CIII' above it in measure 15. Fingering numbers are shown above the notes.

Measures 16-19 of the piece. The melodic line features eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present at the start of measure 17. Trills are marked with circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 above them. Fingering numbers are shown above the notes.

Measures 20-23 of the piece. The melodic line continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A double bar line with repeat dots is present at the start of measure 21. Trills are marked with circled numbers 1, 2, and 3 above them. Fingering numbers are shown above the notes.

24 *loco*

28  $\frac{5}{6}$  CII  $\frac{3}{6}$  CII

33

37

41

45  $\frac{2}{6}$  CIII

# Andante

6 Petites Pieces

Op. 32, No. 5

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Andante

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The score is in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 3/4 time. It features a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes and a bass line with chords and single notes. Below the staff is a guitar tablature with three lines labeled T, A, and B.

3	2	3	5	3	2-0	7	3	0	0	5	3
0	1	0	3	3	3-1	3	0	2	3	4	4
0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
			4		0			2		3	4

Musical notation for measures 4-6. The score continues with similar melodic and harmonic patterns. The guitar tablature is provided below the staff.

3	2	3	2	3	5	3	2-0	7	3	0	5	3	3	2	0	2
2	0	1	0	0	5	3	3-1	3	0	2	3	4	0	5	1	0
0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0
					4		0			2		3		3		0

Musical notation for measures 7-11. The score includes a repeat sign in measure 8. The guitar tablature is provided below the staff.

3	7-7	7	7	5	3	3	3	3	2	5	5	5	5	3	2	0	5
0	7	7	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	3	4	4	4	5	2	2	5
0	5	5	5	7	4	4	4	4	0	5	4	4	4	5	0	0	0
				4													0

Musical notation for measures 12-15. The score includes a trill (trill) marking in measure 14. The guitar tablature is provided below the staff.

3	2	3	4	5	3	4	5	6	7	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	1
4	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	6	7	0	3	4	4	5	4	3	2
5				4	4	4	4	4	6	2	4	5	5	0	4	3	2

16

T  
A  
B

20

T  
A  
B

24

*loco*

T  
A  
B

28

$\frac{5}{6}$  Cl

$\frac{3}{6}$  Cl

T  
A  
B

33

T  
A  
B

37

T  
A  
B

41

T  
A  
B

45

T  
A  
B

# Practice Tips

## The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece

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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, pausing when needed (no mistakes, counting aloud)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud

## Musical Expression Starting Points

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1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter towards the top (opposite at climaxes)
4. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
5. When a melody or musical line goes down in pitch, get louder to create forward momentum
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)
7. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato), master it at a steady pace

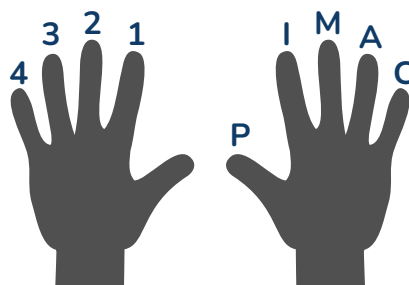
## Tips for Good Practice

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1. For tricky spots, describe the problem in detail: Where, what, how? Ask, "What's going on here?"
2. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
3. Have a clear purpose and goal for each repetition (rote repetition is lazy practice)
4. Record yourself often. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next

## Fingering Notations

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## Hello!

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Hi, I'm Allen Mathews.

As a teacher who's helped thousands of classical guitarists, I'm delighted to share this sheet music with you.

Many players struggle with playing fluently and error-free. The methods here have helped many move from stale, plodding practice to more vibrant and engaged music-making.

As a beloved mentor liked to say, "*How you practice is how you play!*"

Strong fundamentals define your playing at every level. For guitarists seeking a different approach to the craft of classical guitar, my program offers a uniquely structured way to fill any gaps, polish your playing, and ensure steady progress.

[Click here to transform your playing.](#)

Wishing you all the best in your music,  
Allen Mathews

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Allen Mathews".