

Etude No. 18

Op. 35

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andantino (♩ = 80)

19

22

25

28

31

34

37

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Andantino (♩ = 80)

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. The treble clef staff shows a sequence of chords and intervals: G2-A2-B2, A2-B2-C3, B2-C3-D3, A2-B2-C3, G2-A2-B2, and A2-B2-C3. The bass clef staff shows the corresponding bass notes: G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, and B0. Fingering numbers are provided for each note.

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

Musical notation for measures 4-6. Measure 4 starts with a 4-measure rest. The treble clef staff shows chords: G2-A2-B2, A2-B2-C3, B2-C3-D3, A2-B2-C3, and G2-A2-B2. The bass clef staff shows bass notes: G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, and B0. Fingering numbers are provided.

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

Musical notation for measures 7-9. Measure 7 starts with a 7-measure rest. The treble clef staff shows chords: G2-A2-B2, A2-B2-C3, B2-C3-D3, and G2-A2-B2. The bass clef staff shows bass notes: G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, and B0. A 5-measure rest is indicated above measure 8. Fingering numbers are provided.

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

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The treble clef staff shows chords: G2-A2-B2, A2-B2-C3, B2-C3-D3, A2-B2-C3, and G2-A2-B2. The bass clef staff shows bass notes: G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, and B0. Fingering numbers are provided.

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

25

T
A
B

28

T
A
B

31

T
A
B

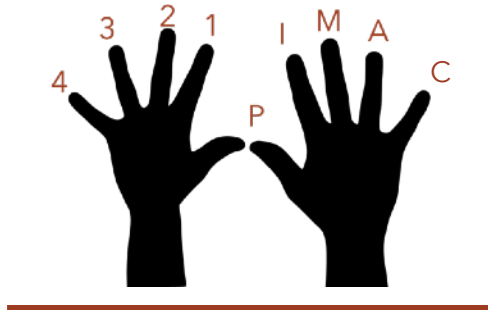
34

T
A
B

37

T
A
B

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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