

Etude No. 21

Op. 35

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante (♩ = 76)

Musical staff 1: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), 2/4 time signature. Measures 1-4. Includes guitar-specific notation like '7' and '0' for fretting, and fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. A slur covers measures 3 and 4.

Musical staff 2: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 5-8. Includes guitar-specific notation like '4', '3', '0', and '1'. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Includes '3/6 CII' and '5/6 CII' markings above the staff.

Musical staff 3: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 9-12. Includes guitar-specific notation like '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '7'. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. A slur covers measures 10 and 11.

Musical staff 4: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 13-16. Includes guitar-specific notation like '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '7'. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Includes 'CII' marking above the staff.

Musical staff 5: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 17-20. Includes guitar-specific notation like '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '7'. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Includes circled numbers 2 and 3.

Musical staff 6: Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. Measures 21-24. Includes guitar-specific notation like '0', '1', '2', '3', '4', and '7'. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, 4. Includes circled number 3.

25

3/6 CII

5/6 CII

29

2/6 CII

33

2/6 CII

3/6 CII

37

2

3

41

2/6 HB II

HB III

HB II

CII

Etude No. 21

Op. 35

Fernando Sor
(1778-1839)

Andante (♩ = 76)

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in G major (two sharps) and 2/4 time. The first system shows the treble clef staff with notes and fingerings, and the guitar tablature (TAB) below it. The TAB includes fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 5, 7) and a circled 0 in measure 4. A slur covers measures 2 and 3.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The second system continues the piece. It includes a treble clef staff with notes and fingerings, and a guitar tablature (TAB) below it. The TAB includes fret numbers (2, 4, 5) and a circled 0 in measure 8. A slur covers measures 6 and 7. Above the staff, there are markings for natural harmonics: $\frac{3}{6}$ CII and $\frac{5}{6}$ CII.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The third system continues the piece. It includes a treble clef staff with notes and fingerings, and a guitar tablature (TAB) below it. The TAB includes fret numbers (2, 3, 5, 7) and a circled 0 in measure 12. A slur covers measures 10 and 11.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The fourth system continues the piece. It includes a treble clef staff with notes and fingerings, and a guitar tablature (TAB) below it. The TAB includes fret numbers (2, 4, 5) and a circled 0 in measure 16. A slur covers measures 14 and 15. Above the staff, there is a marking for a natural harmonic: CII.

17

0 0 0 4 7 0 5 4 2 0 4 2 5 0 4 7
1 1 1 5 9 0 7 5 4 2 4 4 7 0 5 0
2 2 2 5 9 0 7 5 4 2 4 4 7 0 5 0

21

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

25

0 0 0 0 0 9 5 2 0 0 0 4 4 0 0
2 3 4 5 6 2 2 0 0 1 4 2 1 2
4 5 6 6 7 0 2 2 4 2 1 2 0

29

2 2 3 2 0 0 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 0
3 4 1 2 4 1 2 4 2 2 0 0
(0) 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

33

2/6 CII

3/6 CII

T
A
B

37

T
A
B

41

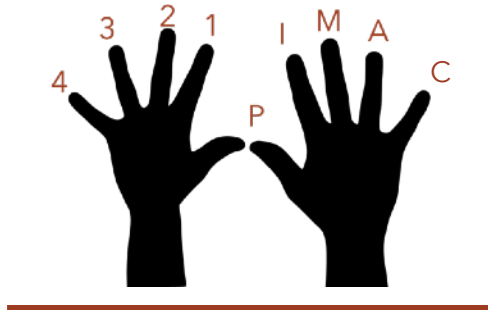
2/6 HB II

HB III → HB II

CII

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.

Get 15% off your Next Course at [ClassicalGuitarShed.com](https://classicalguitarshed.com)!

Use this coupon code at checkout for 15% off:

15% Coupon Code: BX63CM

Good for all [skills and repertoire courses](#), or [first month's membership](#).