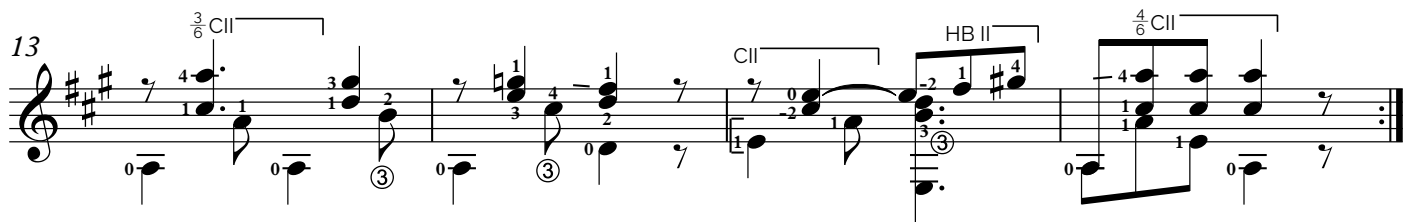


Lesson No. 3

Guitar Method (Second section)

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)



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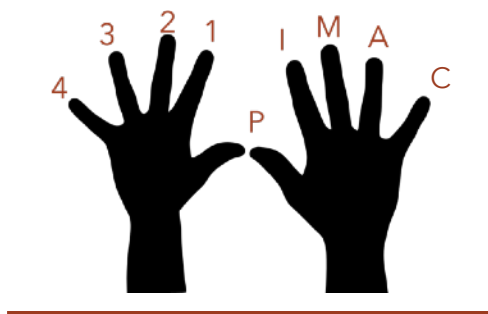
Measures 1-4 of Lesson No. 3. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 6/8 time. The first system shows measures 1 through 4. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, with fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. Measure 4 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measures 5-8 of Lesson No. 3. The music continues in G major and 6/8 time. The second system shows measures 5 through 8. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, with fret numbers (0-4) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. Measure 8 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measures 9-12 of Lesson No. 3. The music continues in G major and 6/8 time. The third system shows measures 9 through 12. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, with fret numbers (0-5) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. Measure 12 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Measures 13-16 of Lesson No. 3. The music continues in G major and 6/8 time. The fourth system shows measures 13 through 16. The guitar tablature (TAB) is written below the staff, with fret numbers (0-6) and fingerings (1-4) indicated. Measure 16 ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

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! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

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. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
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. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

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.

[Click here to learn more and see if it's a fit for you.](https://classicalguitarshed.com)