

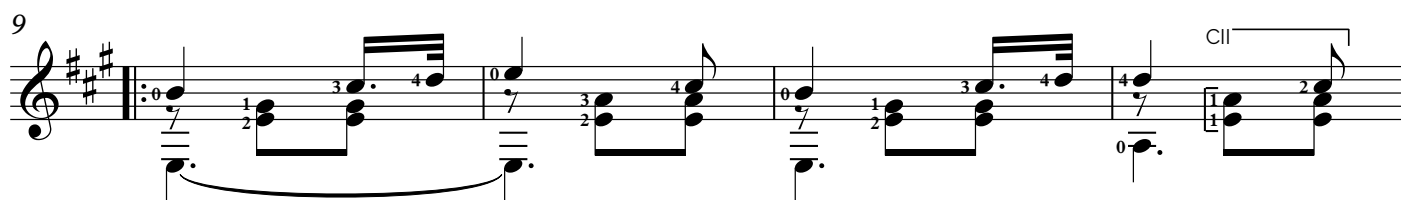
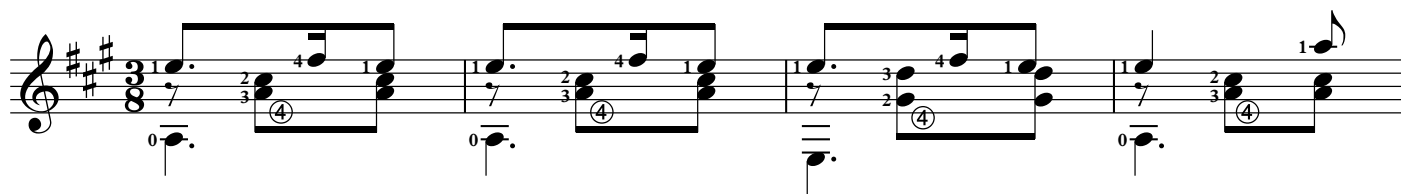
Lesson No. 22

Guitar Method (First section)

Lesson in three voices

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Wals



Lesson No. 22

Guitar Method (First section)

Lesson in three voices

Dionisio Aguado
(1784-1849)

Wals

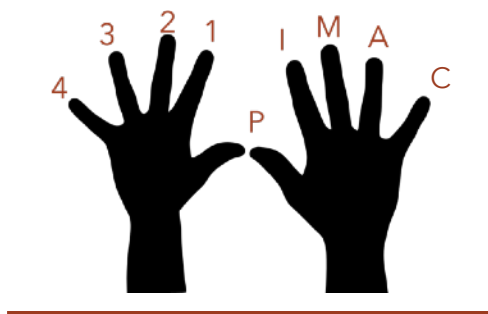
Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in 3/8 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps, and a 3/8 time signature. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is written in the bass clef. The piece is in 3/8 time.

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)