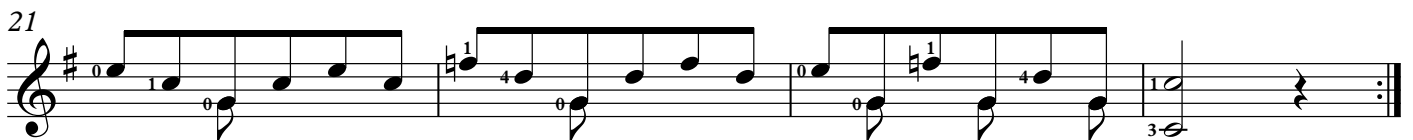
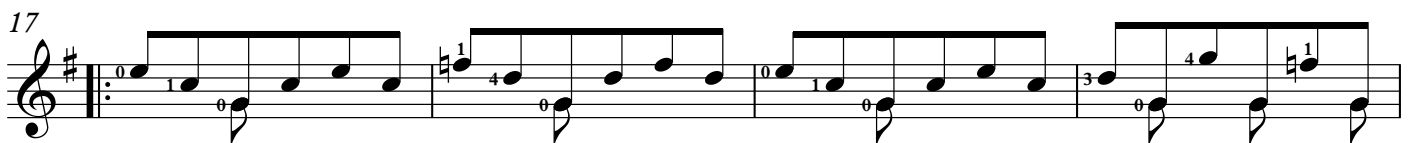
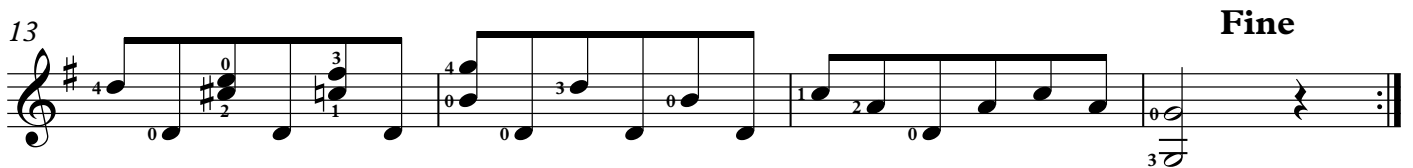
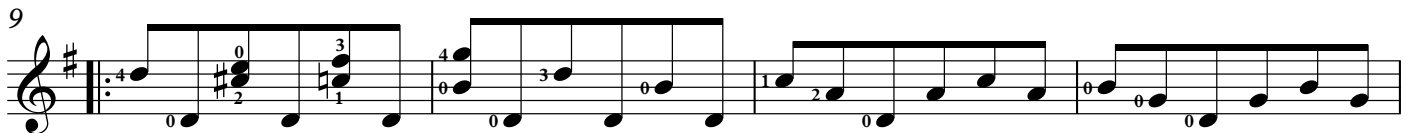
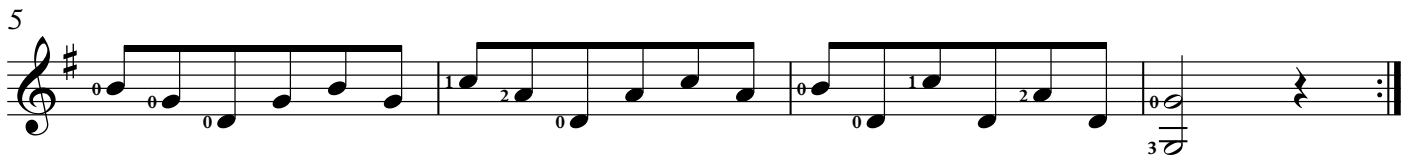


Valse

Op. 121, No. 2

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)



2

25

29

D.C. al Fine

Valse

Op. 121, No. 2

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)

First system of musical notation (measures 1-4). The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar tablature is written on a six-line staff below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions.

Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar tablature is written on a six-line staff below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar tablature is written on a six-line staff below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the guitar tablature is written on a six-line staff below it. The tablature uses numbers 0-4 to indicate fret positions. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure.

17

TAB

21

TAB

25

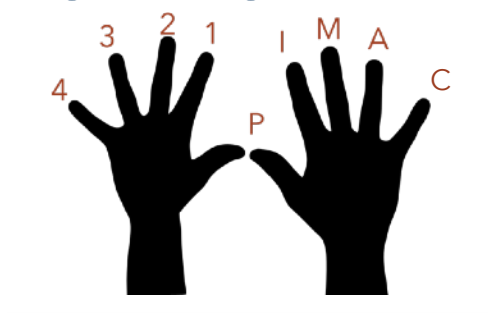
TAB

29

D.C. al Fine

TAB

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](#).