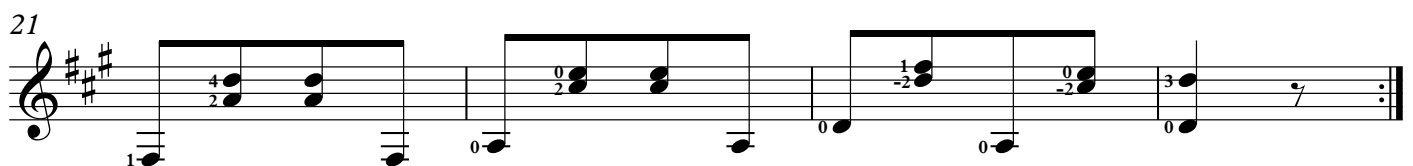
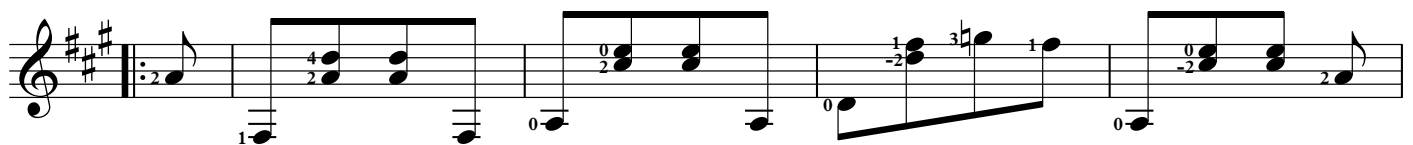
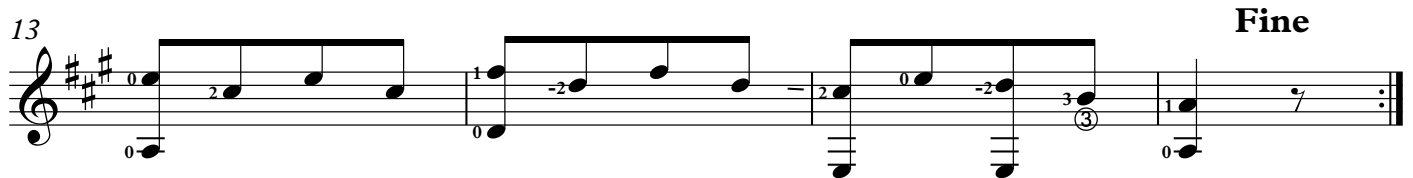
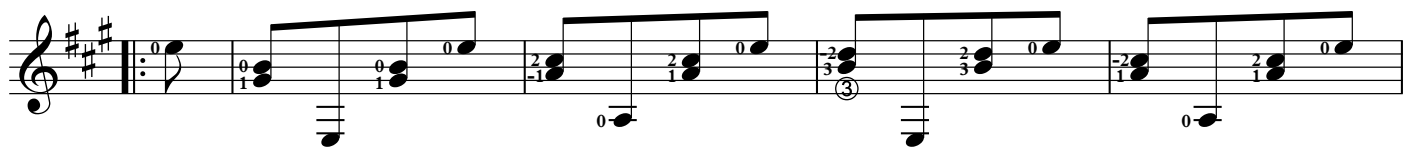
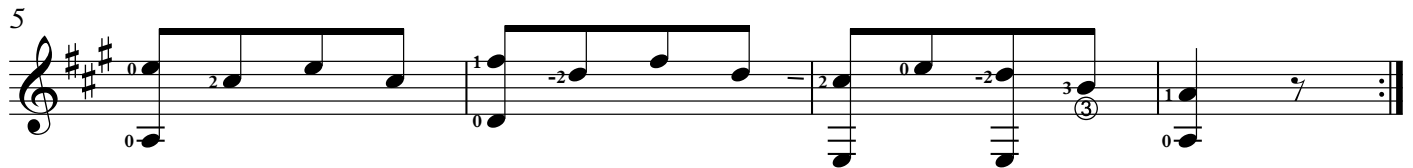
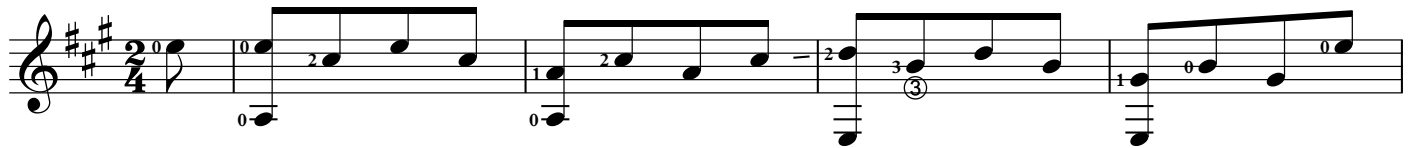
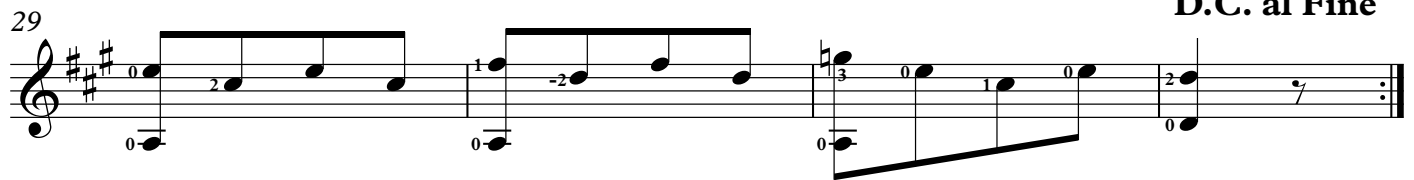
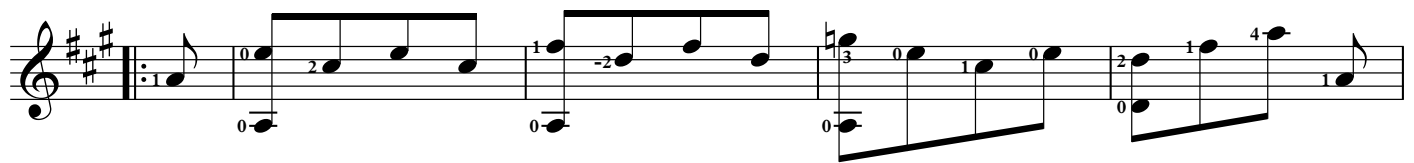


Anglaise

Op. 121, No. 4

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)





Anglaise

Op. 121, No. 4

Ferdinando Carulli
(1770-1841)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The guitar part features a mix of single notes and chords. The tablature below shows the fretting for each measure.

Measure	Tablature
1	0 0 2 0 2
2	2 2 2 2 3
3	4 3 4 1 0
4	1 0 1 0

Measures 5-8 of the piece. Measure 5 starts with a measure rest. The music continues with single notes and chords. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

Measure	Tablature
5	0 2 0 2
6	2 3 2 3
7	2 0 3 4
8	2 0

Measures 9-12 of the piece. The music features a mix of single notes and chords. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

Measure	Tablature
9	0 0 0 0
10	2 2 0 3 3
11	4 4 2 2
12	2 2 0

Measures 13-16 of the piece. Measure 13 starts with a measure rest. The music concludes with a double bar line. The word "Fine" is written above the final measure. The tablature shows the fretting for each measure.

Measure	Tablature
13	0 2 0 2
14	2 3 2 3
15	2 0 3 4
16	2 0

Fine

21

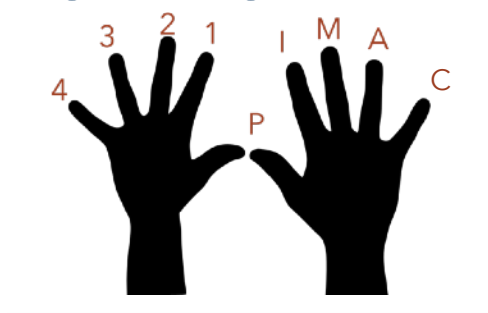
TAB

Musical score for guitar and TAB. The guitar part is in E major (three sharps) and 12/8 time. It features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, and a bass line with octaves and chords. The TAB part shows fret numbers for the strings.

29 D.C. al Fine

0 2 0 2 | 2 3 2 3 | 3 0 2 0 | 3 . . .

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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