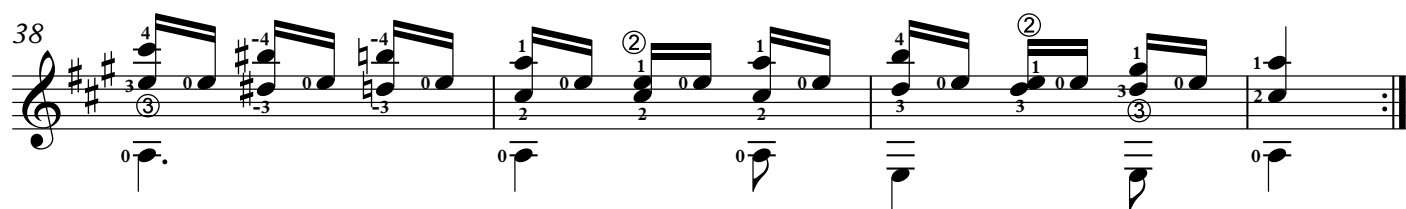
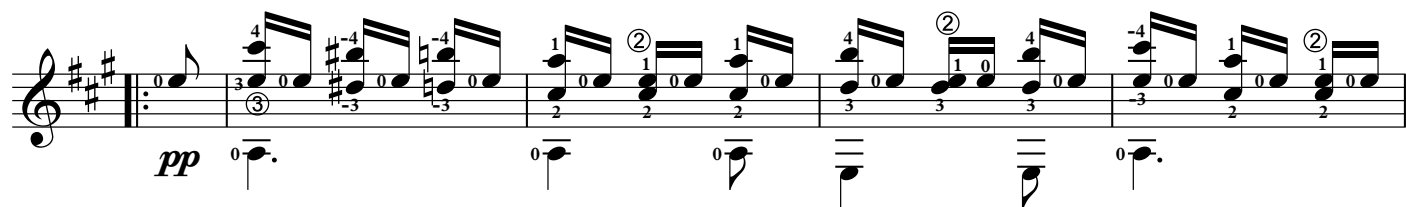
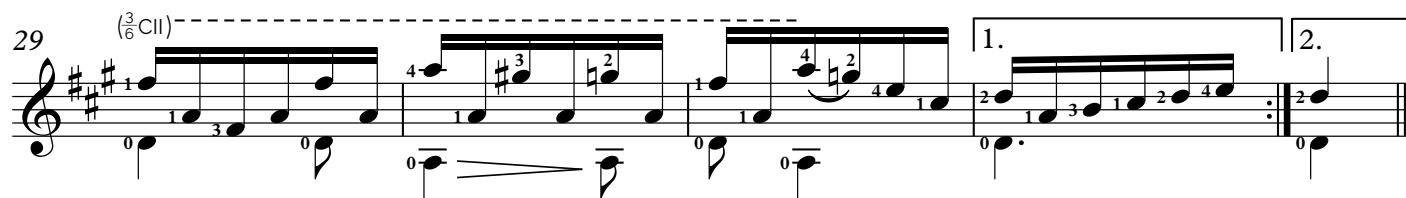
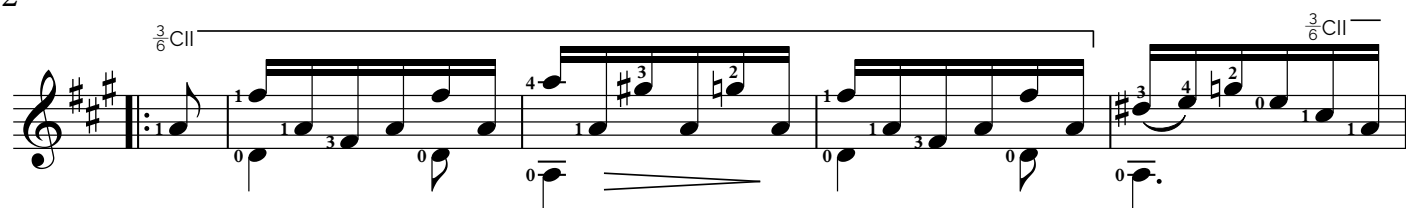


Op. 4

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#), and the time signature is common time (C). The piece begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like *pp* (pianissimo). The piece concludes with a final cadence.

[illegible]



Valse No. 5

Op. 4

Matteo Carcassi
(1792-1853)

Measures 1-4 of the piece. The treble clef staff shows a melody in A major with various fingerings and slurs. The bass clef staff shows a simple accompaniment. The guitar tablature (TAB) is provided below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 9, 8, 7, 5, 6, 7, 9, 6, 5, 0, 0.

Measures 5-8 of the piece. The treble clef staff continues the melody. The guitar tablature (TAB) shows fret numbers 9, 8, 7, 5, 6, 7, 4, 5, 6, 0, 0.

Measures 9-12 of the piece. Measure 9 features a triplet of eighth notes (3/8 CIX) and a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 10 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 11 is marked 'loco'. Measure 12 features a half note chord (2/6 CV). The guitar tablature (TAB) includes fret numbers 10, 9, 12, 10, 11, 9, 10, 12, 10, 9, 11, 9, 4, 3, 4, 3, 6, 5, 7, 5, 6, 5.

Measures 13-16 of the piece. Measure 13 features a triplet of eighth notes (3/8 CIX) and a forte (f) dynamic. Measure 14 has a piano (p) dynamic. Measure 15 is marked 'loco'. Measure 16 features a half note chord (2/6 CV). The guitar tablature (TAB) includes fret numbers 10, 9, 12, 10, 11, 9, 10, 12, 10, 9, 11, 9, 4, 3, 4, 3, 5, 5, 6, 7.

pp

TAB

21

TAB

$\frac{3}{8}$ CII

TAB

29

$\frac{3}{8}$ CII

1. 2.

TAB

34 35 36 37

pp

T
A
B

38 39 40 41

T
A
B

Musical Tip Sheet

The Big 5:

1. Reduce work with posture and a positive attitude
2. Troubleshoot - Everything should be easy
3. Breathe
4. Trust yourself to play accurately and musically inspired (instead of judging)
5. Always play as a gift to yourself and others

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, pausing when needed (no mistakes!)
7. Play hands together slowly in rhythm, counting aloud

Musical Starting Points:

1. Decide 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 the ones 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 (so you don't ingrain bad habits).
5. Video yourself for performance practice, and to hear what is working.

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