

LESSON 24

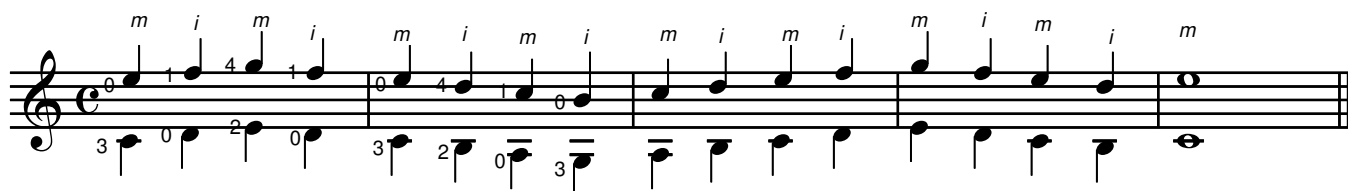
Fingering Two Notes Simultaneously (Tenths)

Now we are going to concentrate on the interval of a **tenth**. For example, if we play a **C** on the fifth string along with the open **E** of the first string, we have created the interval of a tenth. Counting from **C** to **E** we see that there are ten notes. Thus it is that we call it a tenth.

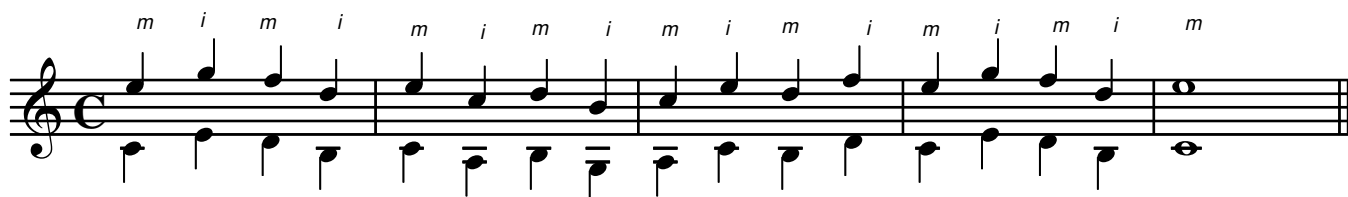
Practice the following three exercises until you can play them smoothly with good control of the left-hand fingerings. If you find them challenging, be sure to practice the left-hand fingerings and changes by themselves without actually playing the notes. This procedure will allow you to focus on the left hand alone until you are comfortable with the intervals.

Once again, you may play these exercises and the pieces that follow with Free Stroke if so desired.

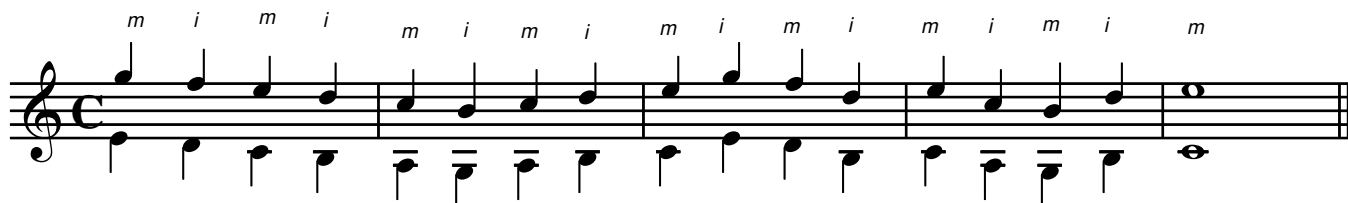
Exercise 30



Exercise 31



Exercise 32



Prelude #9

Note the use of the "a" finger (ring finger) of the right hand for the first time. This is the most advantageous fingering when a string must be skipped as in playing the first string followed by the third string.

The musical score for Prelude #9 consists of six systems of guitar notation. Each system contains two staves: a treble clef staff for the right hand and a bass clef staff for the left hand. The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes various fingerings (a, i, m, j) and dynamics (*p*) to guide the performer. The first system shows the initial chords and fingerings, with the right hand using the 'a' finger for the first string. The second system continues the piece, showing the use of the 'm' and 'j' fingers. The third system shows the use of the 'a' finger again. The fourth system shows the use of the 'a' finger and 'i' finger. The fifth system shows the use of the 'm' and 'j' fingers. The sixth system shows the use of the 'm' and 'j' fingers, with a final chord marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic.

Prelude #10

The musical score for Prelude #10 is presented in four staves of guitar notation. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *m* (mezzo-forte), and *a* (accent). Fingering numbers (0-4) are indicated above notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth staff.

Prelude #11

The musical score for Prelude #11 is presented in six systems of guitar notation. Each system consists of a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The music is written in 4/4 time. Fingerings are indicated by letters 'a', 'i', 'm', and 'j' above the notes. Dynamics are marked with 'p' (piano) below the notes. The score includes various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the word 'Fine'.

Fine

D.C. al Fine