

Study in A minor

Guitar
Level 6

Ferdinando Carulli
arr. Lee

p i m

3

5

7

9

11

13

15

i m i m i m i

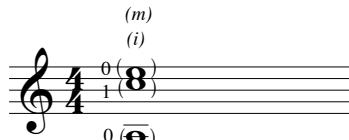
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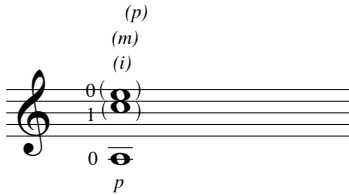
Carulli Andante Worksheet

Technique: playing *pim* arpeggios

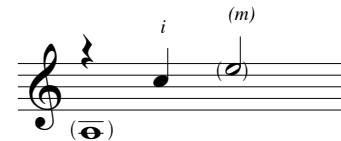
Step 1: Fix *pim* on three strings (5, 2, 1 for example)



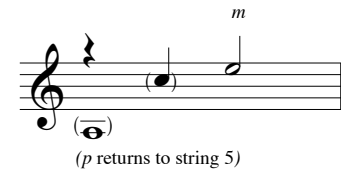
Step 2: Play *p*



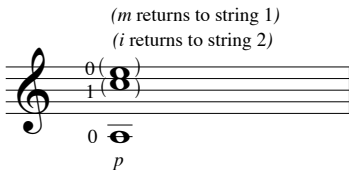
Step 3: While leaving *p* "in the air" (resting against the *i* tip joint), play *i*



Step 4: With both *p* and *i* "in the air" play *m* but at the same time return *p* to string 5, at this point, *p* should be on 5 while *i* and *m* are both inside the hand



Step 5: Play *p* and return both *i* and *m* to the strings



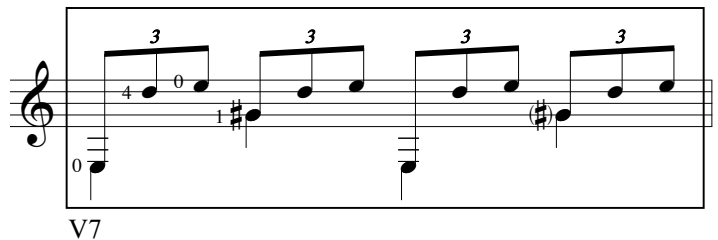
Step 6: Go to step 3 and repeat

Remember the mantra "Small Parts, More Times, Better" (SPMTB)

Harmonic Function: Identifying V and V7 Chords

The V chord (spoken "five chord"), and the V7 chord are also called *dominant* and *dominant 7th* chords. In the key of a minor, the V chord is spelled E, G#, B. The V7 chord is spelled E, G#, B, D. You may find the notes in any order (EG#B, G#BED, BEG#, etc.), stacked on top of each other, or in succession. Circle all V and V7 chords in the piece and label them with the Roman Numeral V (or V7 when applicable). Here are two examples to get you started.

Ex 1, mm.3 The V7 chord takes up the whole measure.



Ex. 2, mm. 7 The V chord occurs only in the second half of the measure.

