

The *Andantino* solo part has been created from the chords in the song—called broken chords or *arpeggios*. When playing the solo part, leave your fretted fingers down and let these notes and the open strings ring throughout the measure. Use down-strokes in pickstyle. In fingerstyle,

pluck the open 3rd string with the thumb, the 2nd string with the index finger (*i*) and the 1st string with the middle (*m*) finger. *Andantino* indicates a tempo slightly faster than *andante*. Practice the solo and accompaniment to the next two songs.

## Andantino

M. Carcassi



**Solo**

*i* *p*

**Acc.**

*mp* *p*

**C** **G** **G<sup>7</sup>** **C**

5

*m* *p*

**G<sup>7</sup>** **C**

## Study

Andante

N. Coste

adapted by Jerry Snyder

**Solo**

*mf*

**Acc.**

5

## Dynamics

**Dynamics** are signs that indicate how loudly or softly to play the music. They add interest to the music by adding contrast.

*piano* (*p*) Soft

*mezzo piano* (*mp*) Moderately Soft

*mezzo forte* (*mf*) Moderately Loud

*forte* (*f*) Loud

*fortissimo* (*ff*) Very Loud