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第一单元

一、认识钢琴

钢琴是有着固定音高的多声部乐器,它具有最宽广的音域,最大幅度的音量,以及丰富的音乐表现力,因而被誉为“乐器之王”。除了这些明显的优点外,钢琴还是人们学习乐理知识最方便的工具。

1. 钢琴发展简史

在乐器王国中,钢琴是较年轻的成员,只有不到三百年的历史。

1709年,意大利人B.克里斯托福里(B. Cristofori, 1655—1731)在羽管键琴的基础上,加上一套以槌子击弦的机械装置,制成了世界上第一架钢琴,开创了音乐的新纪元。在随后的一个多世纪里,钢琴又经历了多次重大改进。1728年,克里斯托福里又发明了钢琴的弱音装置。

1745年,德国人G.西尔伯曼(G. Silbermann, 1683—1753)在大音乐家J.S.巴赫的要求下,制成第一架按十二平均律来调律的钢琴。

1770年左右,英国人J.楚姆佩(J. Zumpe)和布罗德伍德(Broadwood)等人在加固琴框、改进钢琴的机械部分、扩大音域方面做出重要贡献。

1789年,奥地利人J.施泰因(J. Stein, 1728—1792)发明脚踏板(原先的延音器,弱音器是用手或膝盖控制)。

1821年,法国人S.埃拉尔德(S. Erard, 1752—1831)发明双重擒纵装置,大大增强了琴键的灵敏度。

1825年,美国人A.巴伯科克(A. Babcock)发明用钢板做内部框架,使钢琴的音量大增,同时也加强了钢琴的耐用性。

1862年,法国人C.蒙泰尔(C. Montel)发明选留音踏板。

经过一百多年众多音乐家、制琴师们的不断努力,到19世纪末,钢琴基本定型。

2. 钢琴简介

现代钢琴有两种外形:平面钢琴(三角大钢琴)和立式钢琴。钢琴琴框为木质,内有钢架固定琴弦及机械装置。钢琴重量不等,但最轻者也应在一百公斤以上。钢琴的键盘有88个琴键,其中黑键36个,白键52个,按半音顺序排列,十二平均音律调音(a¹的音频一般定为444Hz)。钢琴的下方正中为三个脚踏板。

二、弹奏钢琴的基本常识

弹奏钢琴的过程融合了人的听觉、视觉、触觉和肢体运动,是一种全身心的活动。听觉是其中最重要的因素,要时时倾听自己的弹奏,用听来学习、调整自己的弹奏,养成好的学习音乐的习惯。

请记住:音乐在本质上是一种听觉艺术!

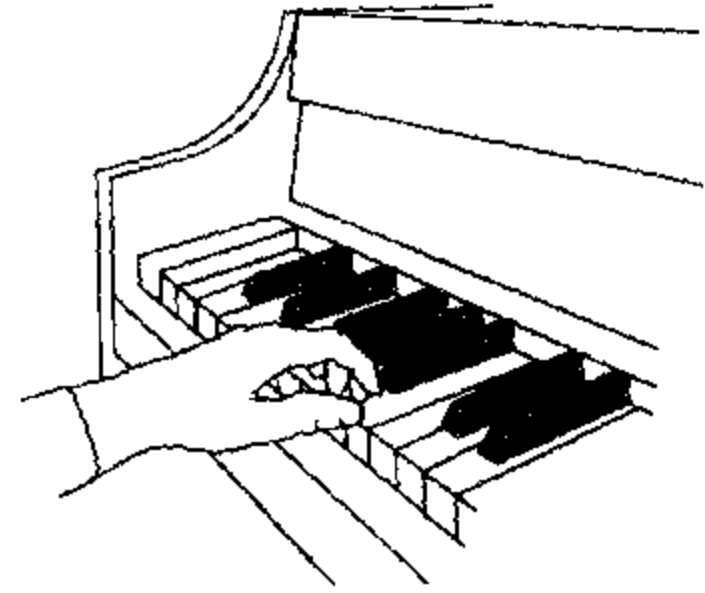
1. 弹奏姿势

琴凳放在钢琴键盘前方正中处,弹奏者坐在琴凳的前半部。人要坐直,重心略朝钢琴方向。琴凳的高低与钢琴的距离要以弹奏者双臂能自由、舒适、灵活地在整个键盘上左右移动为准。人的身体要放松,腿自然下垂,双脚着地放在踏板附近(见下图)。

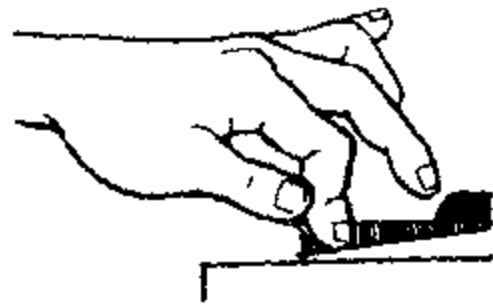


2. 手 型

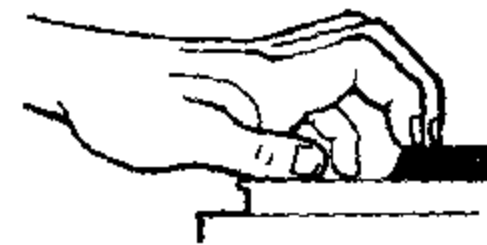
胳膊放松下垂,让自己的手呈自然弯曲状态,将这自然弯曲的手型移到键盘上,即正确的手型。弹琴时保持这种手型(见下图)。



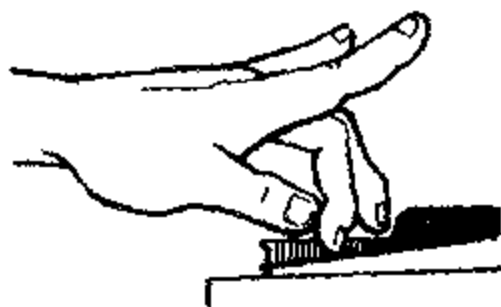
要避免以下几种常见错误手型(见下图)。



手指第一关节凹进



掌关节塌陷



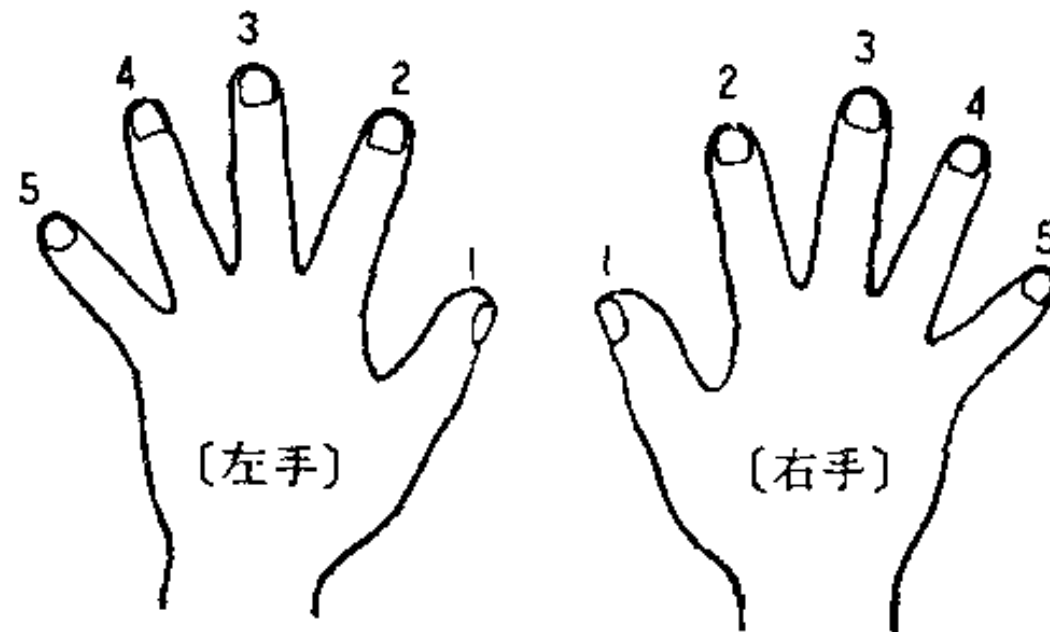
手指翘起



大指悬在键盘外面

3. 指法标记

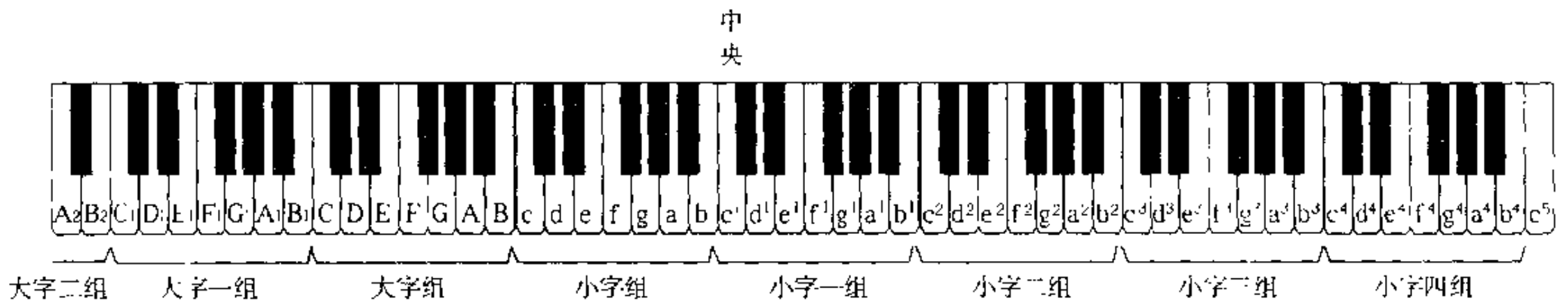
从双手的大指起,各指依次标为 1、2、3、4、5(见下图)。



三、认识键盘

1. 琴键及其名称、音高

钢琴的琴键有 88 个,各键以大小写字母标名。从 C 音起,每 12 个音为一组,分别称为小字组、小字一组、或大字组、大字一组等。这样每个琴键都有它专有的名称(见下图)。



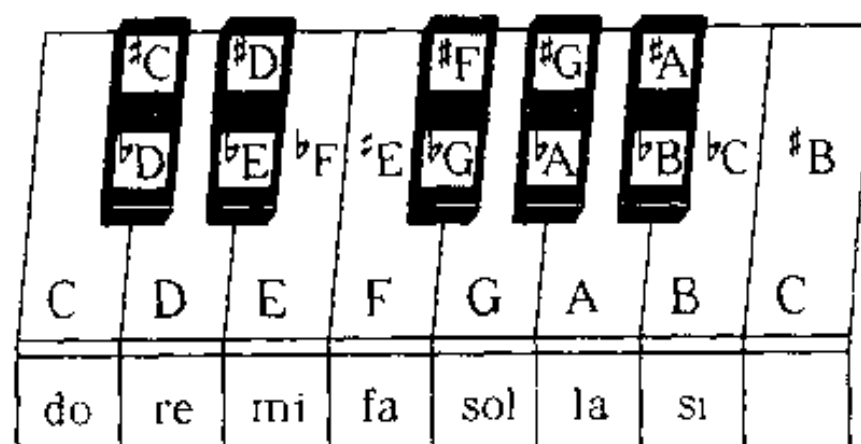
键盘的最低音为 A^2 ,在最左方。

键盘的最高音为 c^5 ,在最右方。

向左方移动,即向低音方向,称往下移。

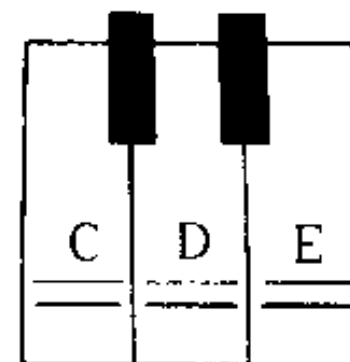
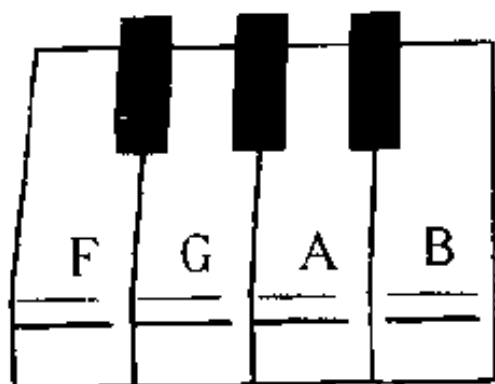
向右方移动,即向高音方向,称往上移。

基本音名为七个字母:C、D、E、F、G、A、B,都在白键上。它们的变化音一般在黑键上,如升 C 或降 D。与这七个音名相应的唱名为:do、re、mi、fa、sol、la、si(见下图)。



2. 熟悉琴键

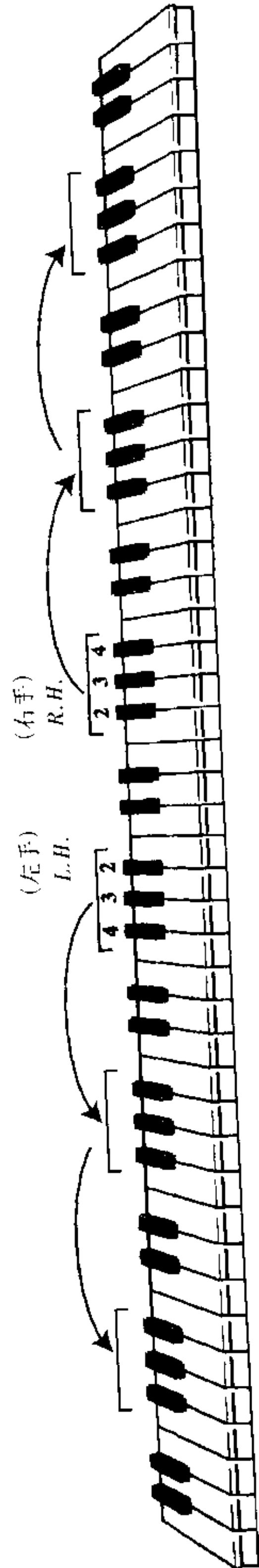
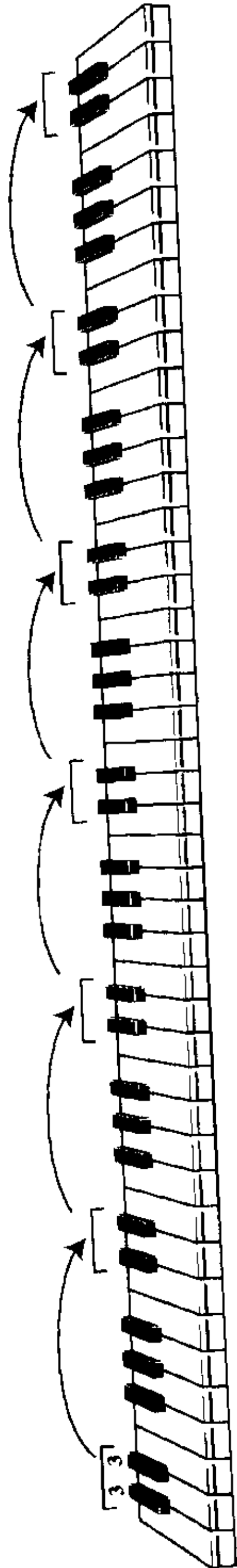
以黑键的组合为基础,辨认琴键(见下图)。



(1) 黑键上的练习

用左右手的3指同时弹两个黑键组,从最左至最右,再至左,反复练。

如下图所示,左右手交替弹三个黑键组,反复练。



(2) 白键上的练习

分别用左右手的 2 指弹出钢琴上所有的 C、D、E、F、G 音。

从 C 开始的五指位置(见下图), 双手同时从大指开始, 每个指头在自己的位置上弹四下, 反复练。



四、认识五线谱

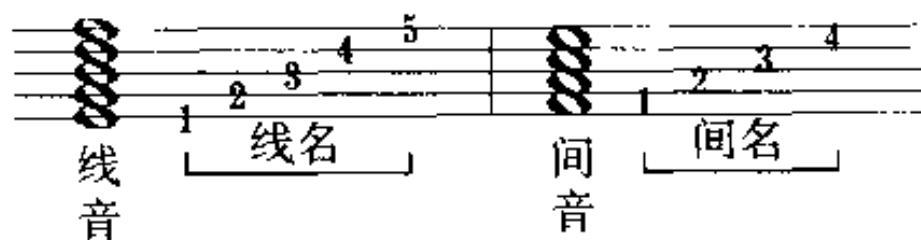
1. 基本符号

高音谱号也叫 G 谱号, 表示五线谱的第二条线(从下往上数)即谱号的起笔线为 g¹ 音。

低音谱号也叫 F 谱号, 表示五线谱的第二条线(从上往下数)即谱号中两个圆点之间的线为 f 音。



五线谱: 五条线, 四个间; 音符写在它的线上或间上(见下图)。



2. 音高标记

音符的进行方向: 上行、下行、横向(见下图)。



琴键与五线谱对照表(见下页)。

(1) 六个八度的钢琴键盘图

The diagram illustrates six octaves of a piano keyboard and their corresponding musical notation. On the left, a keyboard is shown with white keys labeled with letters: F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The central C is labeled '中央 C'. To the right, musical notation is shown on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The treble clef part shows a scale starting from F4 (middle C) and ascending to F8. The bass clef part shows a scale starting from F1 and ascending to F4. The notes are written as quarter notes. A dashed line labeled '8' indicates the octave shift between the two staves. Below the notation, the letters F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G are written again, corresponding to the notes in the notation.

中央 C

低音谱号线名

高音谱号线名

Detailed description: The diagram illustrates the relationship between musical notation and the piano keyboard. On the left, two staves of music are shown. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. A vertical line labeled '中央 C' (Middle C) passes through the middle of both staves. Notes are placed on the lines and spaces of both staves. Dashed lines connect these notes to a piano keyboard diagram on the right. The keyboard is divided into two sections: the lower section is labeled '低音谱号线名' (Bass clef line name) and the upper section is labeled '高音谱号线名' (Treble clef line name). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 through 5. Hand illustrations show the placement of fingers on the keys. An asterisk (*) is placed on the key for the note G4 in the treble clef staff.

五、基础练习曲四首

以下是基础性的练习曲四首,旨在使学习者熟悉琴键与音高进行的方向。练习时,将双手放在C音开始的五音位置,按下列乐谱所指示的指法、音名弹奏,而后再对照相应的五线谱。

1. 基本练习

右手: $\frac{4}{4}$ C₁ D₂ E₃ F₄ | G₅ G₅ | G₅ F₄ E₃ D₂ | C₁ ||

左手: 5_C 4_D 3_E 2_F | 1_G 1_G | 1_G 2_F 3_E 4_D | 5_C ||

右手 1

左手 5

2. 美国民歌

右手: $\frac{4}{4}$ E₃ D₂ C₁ D₂ | E₃ E₃ E₃ | D₂ D₂ D₂ | E₃ G₅ G₅ |

左手: 3_E 4_D 5_C 4_D | 3_E 3_E 3_E | 4_D 4_D 3_E 4_D | 5_C ||

右手 3

左手 3

3. 黑人民谣

右手: $\frac{4}{4}$ D₂ | G₅ G₅ | D₂ | F₄ E₃ | D₂ | D₂ G₅ G₅ | D₂ | F₄ |

左手: 4 | G₁ G₁ | D₄ | 2 3 4 | F₂ E₃ | D₄ | 4 4 | F₂ F₂ | G₁ ||

右手

左手

4. 第九交响曲第四乐章“欢乐颂”主题 (贝多芬)

右手: $\frac{4}{4}$ E₃ E₃ | F₄ G₅ | G₅ F₄ | E₃ D₂ | C₁ C₁ | D₂ E₃ | E₃ D₂ | D₂ |

左手: 3 3 2 1 | 1 2 3 4 | 5 5 4 3 | 5 5 5 ||

右手

左手

第二单元

一、乐理知识

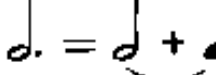
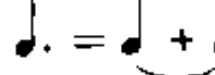
1. 节奏的概念

按规律反复出现的现象被称为节奏。自然界的节奏如昼夜、潮汐、呼吸、心跳……,早、中、晚,生长、开花、结果……,以及四季等正对应了音乐中基本的节奏:两拍、三拍、四拍。声音按一定规律的强弱组合即是音乐的最基本因素。

节奏是音乐的灵魂。

2. 音符的时值标记

名称	音符时值	休止符
全音符	 = 	
二分音符	 = 	
四分音符	 = 	
八分音符	 = 	
十六分音符	 = 	
三十二分音符	 = 	
六十四分音符		

附点音符表示增加其音值的一半时值： =  以此类推。

3. 拍号

拍号通常写在乐谱开始处,标在谱号及调号的后面。拍号表明乐曲的节拍特征。属于两拍范畴的常见拍号有 $\frac{2}{4}$ 、 $\frac{4}{4}$ 、 $\frac{6}{8}$ 等;属于三拍范畴的常见拍号有 $\frac{3}{4}$ 、 $\frac{3}{8}$ 等。

拍号的上方数字表示一小节内有几拍;

拍号的下方数字表示以什么时值为一拍。

$\frac{2}{4}$ 表示每小节有两拍,以四分音符为一拍,重音在第一拍;

$\frac{4}{4}$ 表示每小节有四拍,以四分音符为一拍,重音在第一拍,次重音在第三拍;

$\frac{6}{8}$ 表示每小节有六拍,以八分音符为一拍,重音在第一拍,次重音在第四拍;

$\frac{3}{4}$ 表示每小节有三拍,以四分音符为一拍,重音在第一拍;



$\frac{3}{8}$ 表示每小节有三拍,以八分音符为一拍,重音在第一拍;

二、两种基本奏法

1. 断 奏

肩与胳膊放松,力量通过在键盘上站稳的手指触键,将琴键弹到底,然后通过柔韧的手腕将手指从键上提起。这种一下一上弹一个音的奏法称为断奏。

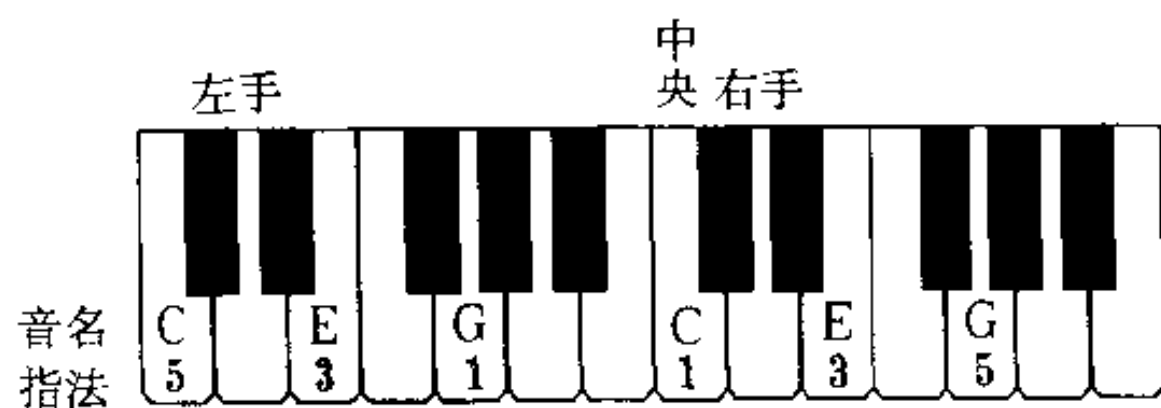
2. 连 奏

连贯地弹出两个或两个以上音的奏法称连奏。其弹奏方法是,用断奏的方法触键,然后将力量移到另一手指,音与音之间不得有空隙。

三、识谱及手指练习

1. C 音位置的五指与和弦练习

按图识谱,将手放在 C 音位置,用断奏方法弹奏和弦及下列乐句。注意体会放松,力量下沉,琴键弹到底。



法 国 民 歌

右手: $\frac{4}{4}$ C₁ D₂ E₃ C₁ | C₁ D₂ E₃ C₁ | E₃ F₄ G₅ | E₃ F₄ G₅ |

左手: $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 | $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 | $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 | $\frac{1}{3}$ 5 |

G₅ G₅ E₃ C₁ | G₅ G₅ E₃ C₁ | G₅ F₄ E₃ D₂ | C₁ |

2. 双手从 C 音位置开始的识谱练习

按下图将双手位置放好,照谱弹奏,眼睛不要看手。

中
央



右手练习

Three staves of right-hand piano exercises in 4/4 time. Each staff starts with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-3 below the notes.

Staff 1: 1 2 1 2 3 2 1 3 1 2 1 3 2 3 1

Staff 2: 1 2 1 3 2 3 1 3 2 3 1 2 1 3 1

Staff 3: 1 2 3 4 3 4 2 3 4 3 2 4 3 2 1

左手练习

Three staves of left-hand piano exercises in 4/4 time. Each staff starts with a bass clef and a 4/4 time signature. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 3-5 below the notes.

Staff 1: 5 4 5 4 3 4 5 3 5 4 5 3 4 3 5

Staff 2: 5 4 5 3 4 3 5 3 4 3 5 4 5 3 5

Staff 3: 5 4 3 2 3 2 4 3 2 3 4 2 3 4 5

3. 五首 C 音位置的五指练习曲

旨在熟悉五线谱,练习双手配合及五指位置。

(1) 练习曲

Two staves of a piano exercise in 4/4 time. The first staff has a treble clef and the second a bass clef. The exercise is in C major. The first staff has a '1' above the first note and the second staff has a '5' below the first note. The word '拜厄' is written in the top right corner.

(2) 练习曲

拜厄

Musical score for Exercise (2) by Beyer, Op. 101, No. 2. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of three systems. The first system features a treble clef with a triplet of eighth notes and a bass clef with a bass line. The second system continues the melody in the treble and accompaniment in the bass. The third system concludes the piece with a double bar line.

(3) 练习曲

拜厄

Musical score for Exercise (3) by Beyer, Op. 101, No. 3. The score is in 3/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system features a treble clef with a first finger and a bass clef with a bass line. The second system continues the melody in the treble and accompaniment in the bass.

(4) 练习曲

拜厄

3

5

(5) 练习曲

拜厄

1

3

四、乐曲五首

1. 音乐花园

汤普森

Musical score for 'Music Garden' by Thompson. The score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures, and the second system has four measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with eighth notes, and the left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with quarter notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes.

2. 小溪

汤普森

Musical score for 'Little Stream' by Thompson. The score is written for piano in 3/4 time. It consists of three systems of music. The first system has four measures, the second system has four measures, and the third system has four measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody with quarter notes, and the left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line with quarter notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below the notes.

3. 老 妇 人

美国民歌

Musical score for 'The Old Woman' (美国民歌). The score is in 4/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system has a treble clef with a '5' above the first note and a bass clef with a '1' above the first note. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is a simple, descending line of quarter notes.

4. 美 国 民 歌

Musical score for 'American Folk Song' (美国民歌). The score is in 4/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system has a treble clef with a '3' above the first note and a bass clef with a '1' above the first note. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is a simple, descending line of quarter notes.

5. 法 国 民 歌

Musical score for 'French Folk Song' (法国民歌). The score is in 4/4 time and consists of two systems. The first system has a treble clef with a '1' above the first note and a bass clef with a '1' above the first note. The second system has a treble clef and a bass clef. The melody is a simple, descending line of quarter notes.

第三单元

一、乐理知识

1. 弧线

乐谱上的弧线有以下两种,各自作用不同。

(1) 延音线

连接相同音高的音,其后的音不用弹奏,时值保留。

(2) 句法连线

在一条弧线内的音要弹成连贯的句子,表示语句、呼吸。



2. 符头、符尾、符干

符头、符尾表示音高、时值;

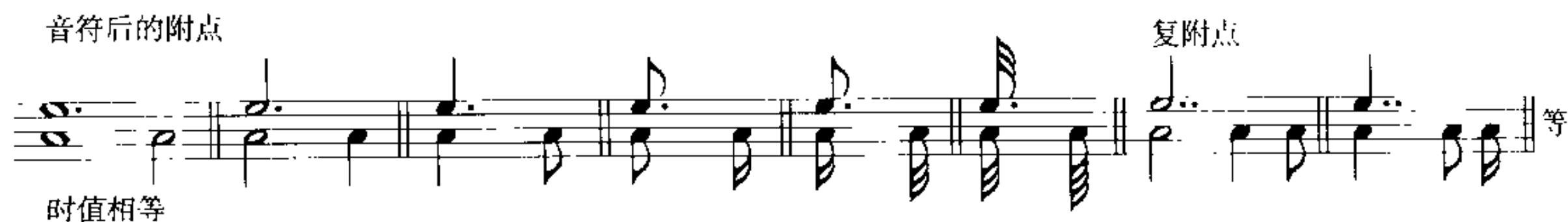
符干连接符头、符尾;

符干的方向:以五线谱的中线为界,如符头在五线谱中线以上的位置,符干应朝下写在符头的左边,否则反之。符头出现在中线,符干可根据情况朝上或朝下。



3. 附点音符

出现在符头右边的黑点叫附点,时值为其左面音符时值的一半。带附点的音符时值为增加本身时值的一半。



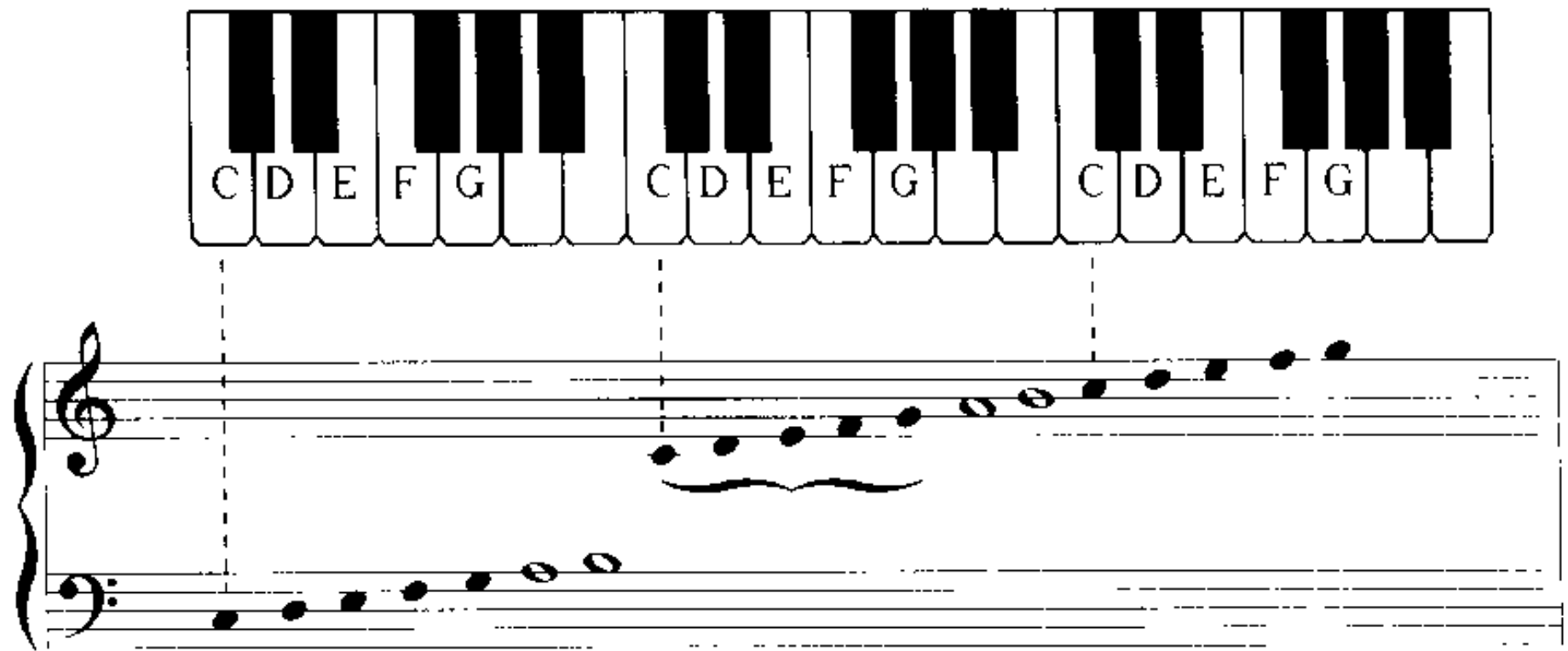
休止符后的附点

复附点



时值相等

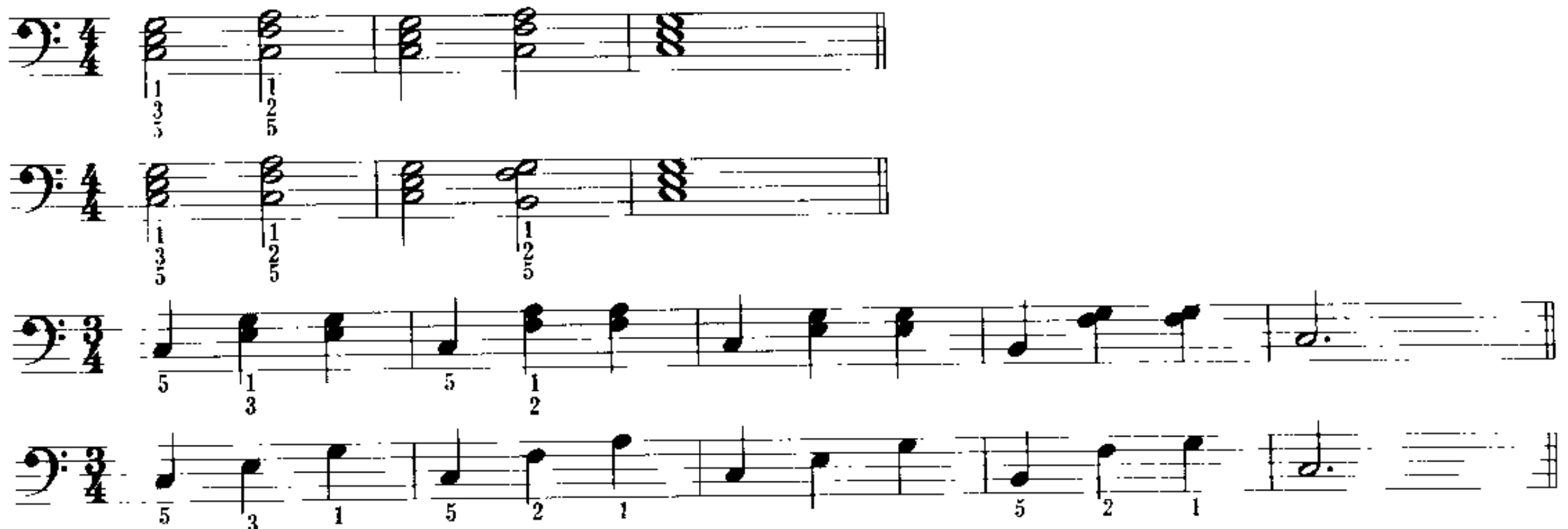
二、从 C 音开始的识谱及五指、和弦练习



右手练习



左手练习



双手练习

The first system of musical notation for '双手练习' consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A finger number '1' is written above the first note in the right hand, and '5' is written below the first note in the left hand.

The second system of musical notation for '双手练习' consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Finger numbers 1, 3, 2, 4 are written above the first four notes in the right hand. Finger numbers 1, 2, 3, 5 are written below the first four notes in the left hand.

The third system of musical notation for '双手练习' consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A finger number '1' is written above the first note in the right hand, and '5' is written below the first note in the left hand.

三、乐曲三首

1. 练习曲

石川良子

The first system of musical notation for '练习曲' consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. A finger number '1' is written above the first note in the right hand, and '5' is written below the first note in the left hand.

The second system of musical notation for '练习曲' consists of two staves in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a sequence of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

2. 回 声

Musical score for '2. 回声' (Echo) in 4/4 time. The piece consists of four measures. The right hand (treble clef) features a melodic line with eighth notes and a long slur over the final two measures. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes. Fingering is indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 in parentheses below the first two measures.

3. 练 习 曲

石川良子

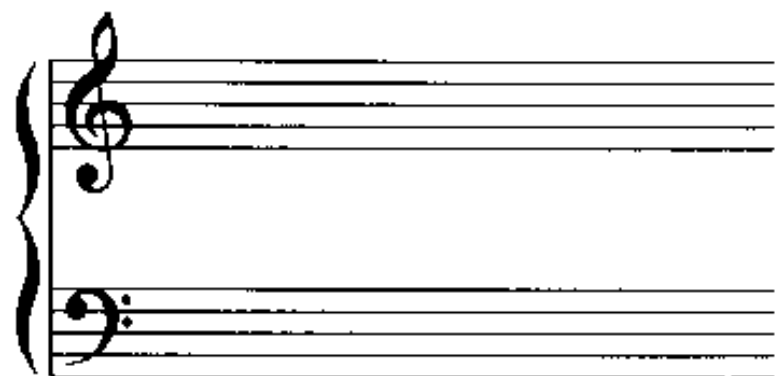
Musical score for '3. 练习曲' (Exercise) in 4/4 time, composed by Ritsuko Ishikawa. The piece consists of two systems, each with four measures. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs, with fingering numbers 1 and 3 above the first two notes of the first measure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a simple accompaniment of quarter notes.

第四单元(复习一)

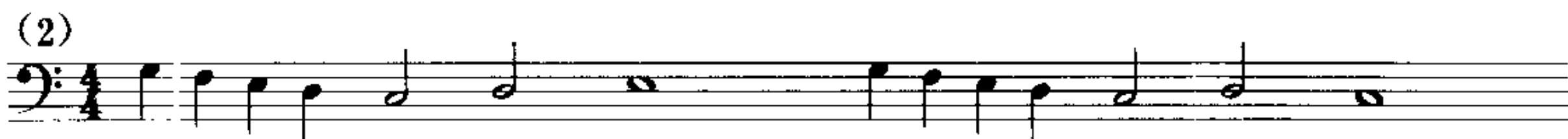
一、乐理测验

1. 请说明并摆出正确的弹琴姿势与手型。

2. 请在下面大谱表中写出高音谱号、低音谱号,并按顺序写出小字组中的 d f e g c 音及小字一组中的 g¹ e¹ f¹ d¹ c¹ 音(用全音符时值)。



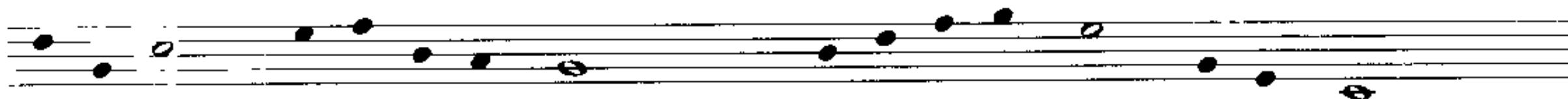
3. 请完成下面乐谱的小节线、终止线:



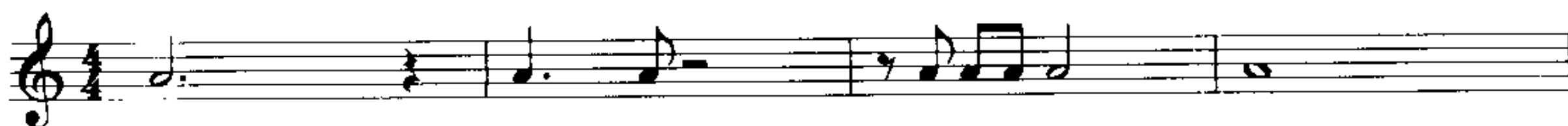
4. 请完成下面乐谱的拍号:



5. 请完成下列音符的符干:



6. 请说出下列音符、休止符的名称、时值:



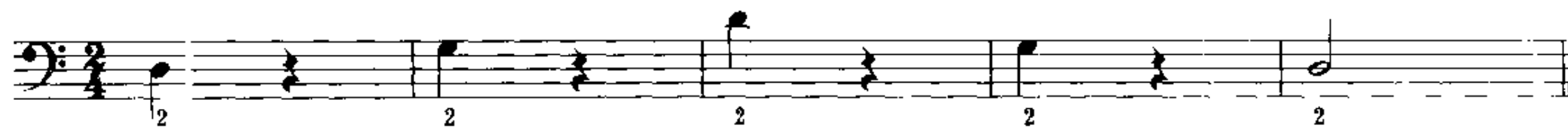
二、手指练习

(1) 断奏

右手

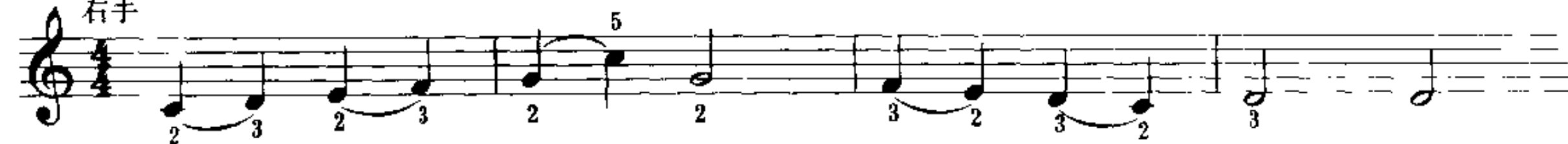


左手

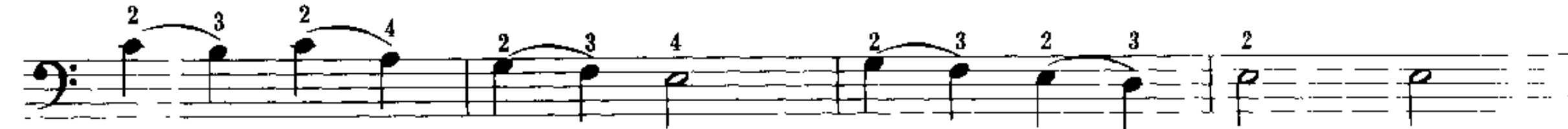


(2) 连奏

右手

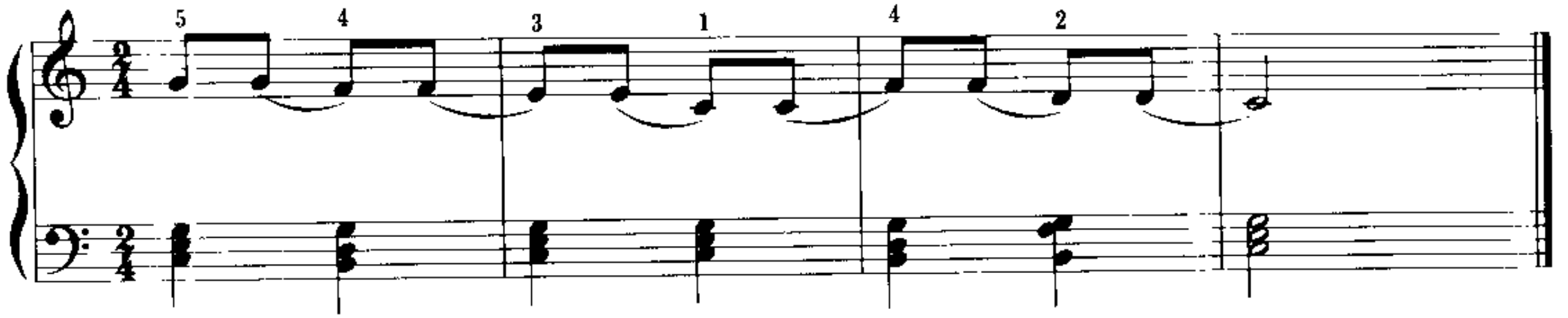


左手



左手





三、乐曲五首

1. 两首练习曲

(1)

拜厄



(2)

2. 薄荷香

英国民歌

3. 小 圆 舞 曲

Musical score for "3. 小圆舞曲" (3. Minuet). The piece is in 3/4 time and marked *mf*. The score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system features a treble clef with a melodic line starting on a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and chords. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, ending with a double bar line.

4. 划 船 歌

德国民歌

Musical score for "4. 划船歌" (4. Boat Song), a German folk song. The piece is in 4/4 time. The score consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has a treble clef with a melodic line starting on a quarter rest, followed by eighth notes, and a bass clef with a rhythmic accompaniment of chords and eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, featuring a double bar line. The third system concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase and a double bar line.

5. 小 进 行 曲

英国民歌

The musical score is written in 4/4 time and consists of two systems of music. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The melody in the treble clef starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The bass line starts with a quarter note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, a quarter note E2, and a quarter note D2. The first system is marked with a dynamic of *mf*. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The treble clef staff has fingerings 3 and 1 above the first two notes. The bass clef staff has fingerings 5 and 1, and 3 and 2 below the first two notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

第五单元

一、乐理知识

1. 音乐表演术语(有关力度)

<i>p</i>	弱	<i>f</i>	强	<i>sfz</i>	突强
<i>mp</i>	中弱	<i>mf</i>	中强	<i>crescendo</i>	渐强
<i>pp</i>	很弱	<i>ff</i>	很强	<i>decrescendo</i>	渐弱
<i>ppp</i>	极弱	<i>fff</i>	极强		

2. 反复记号

∥:反复。

D.C. al fine:从头反复至 *Fine* 处结束。

D.S. al fine:从♯处反复至 *Fine* 处结束。

1. 2. :奏第一遍时至 1. 处,从指定处反复;奏第二遍时跳过 1. 处,直接进入 2. 处。

⊕ : Coda:奏至 ∥ 处,从指定处反复奏至 ⊕ 处,然后直接进入 Coda 处。

3. 八度记号

通常书写为 8va,指一个八度,是意大利语 *ottava* 的缩写。8va 写在音符上方表示高八度演奏;写在音符下方,表示低八度演奏。

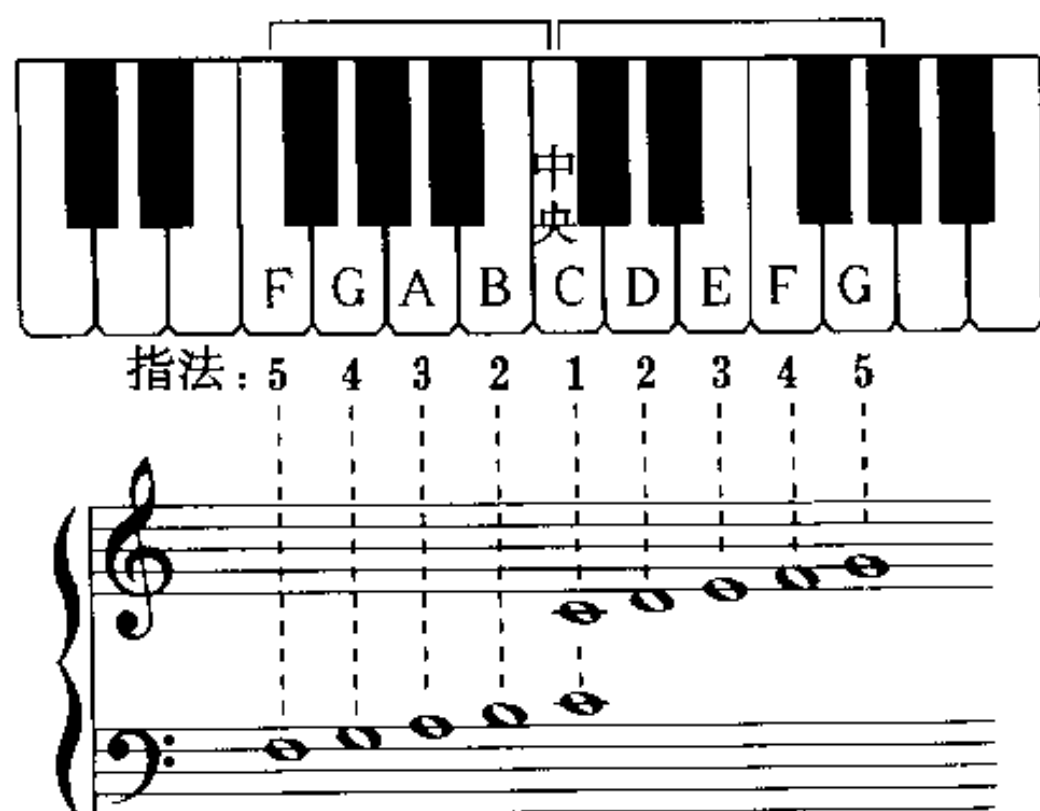
4. ˆ 记号

写于音符上方,通常表示延长此音符时值的一半,如 $\hat{p} = p \text{ — } p$ 。

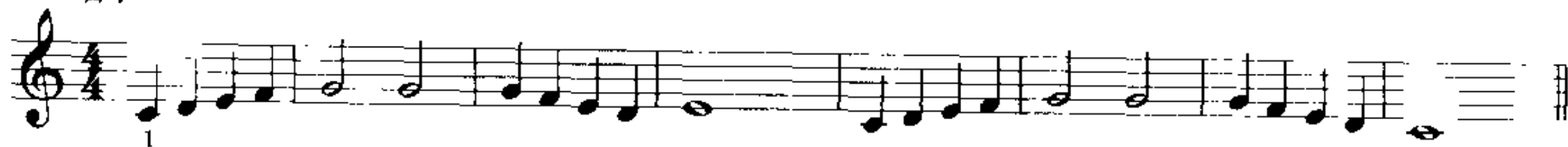
5. 不完全小节

乐曲的第一个音出现在第一个完整小节之前,叫不完全小节,如: $\frac{4}{4} \text{ — } | \text{ — } |$ 或 $\frac{3}{4} \text{ — } | \text{ — } |$ 等。

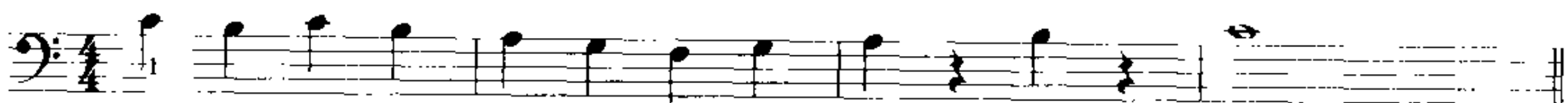
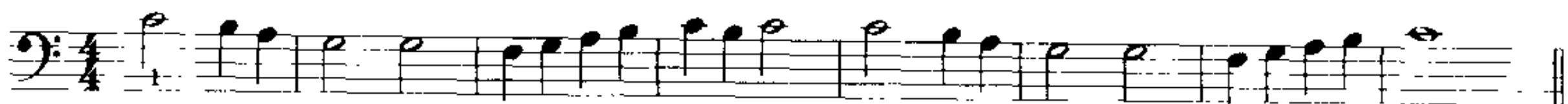
二、双手拇指从 C 音开始的识谱与五指、和弦练习



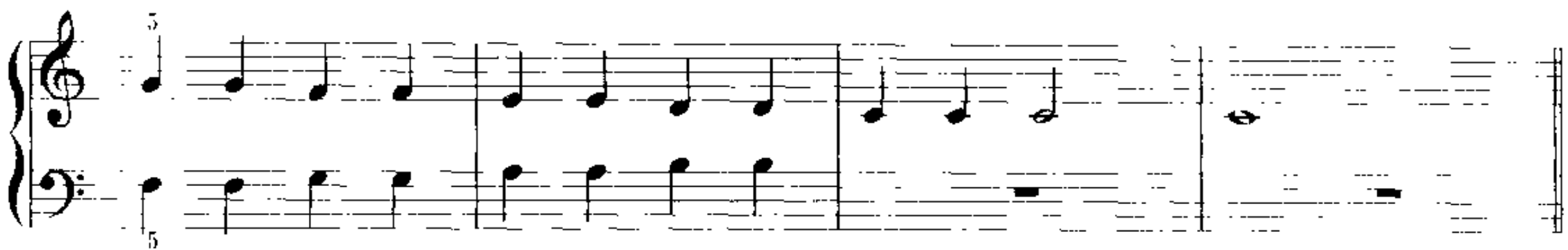
右手



左手



双手

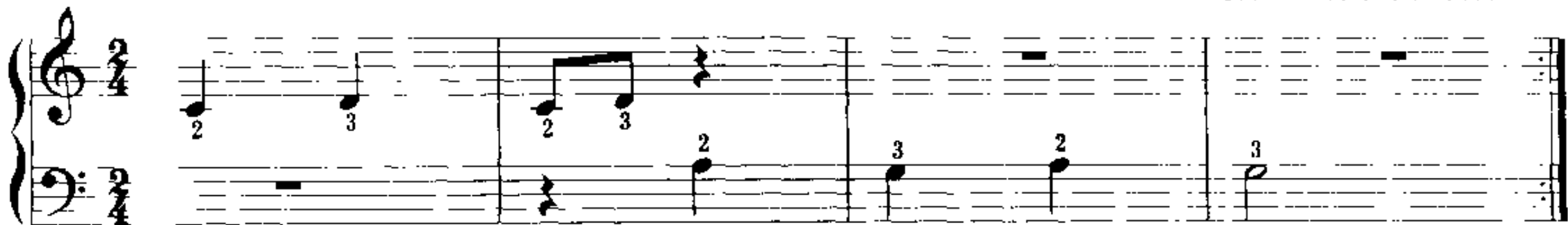


右左手交替旋律练习

黄河船工号子

坚定、有力

选自中央音乐学院教材



三、乐曲六首

请注意下面乐曲中出现的音乐术语、反复记号、不完全小节、 C 记号、左右手交替旋律。

1. 小 乐 队

努 娜

Fine *D.C. al fine*

2. 小 进 行 曲

美国民歌

1 *1*
3
5

2

3. 快乐的好朋友

英国民歌

1

f

1
3
5

5

5 4 3 2

Fine

2 4

D.C. al fine

4. 冬天的熊

努娜

3

mp
p

Fine

mf
decresc.

D.C. al fine

5. 有轨电车

努娜

f *mp*

Fine

mp *p*

D.C. al fine

6. 打夯歌

有力地

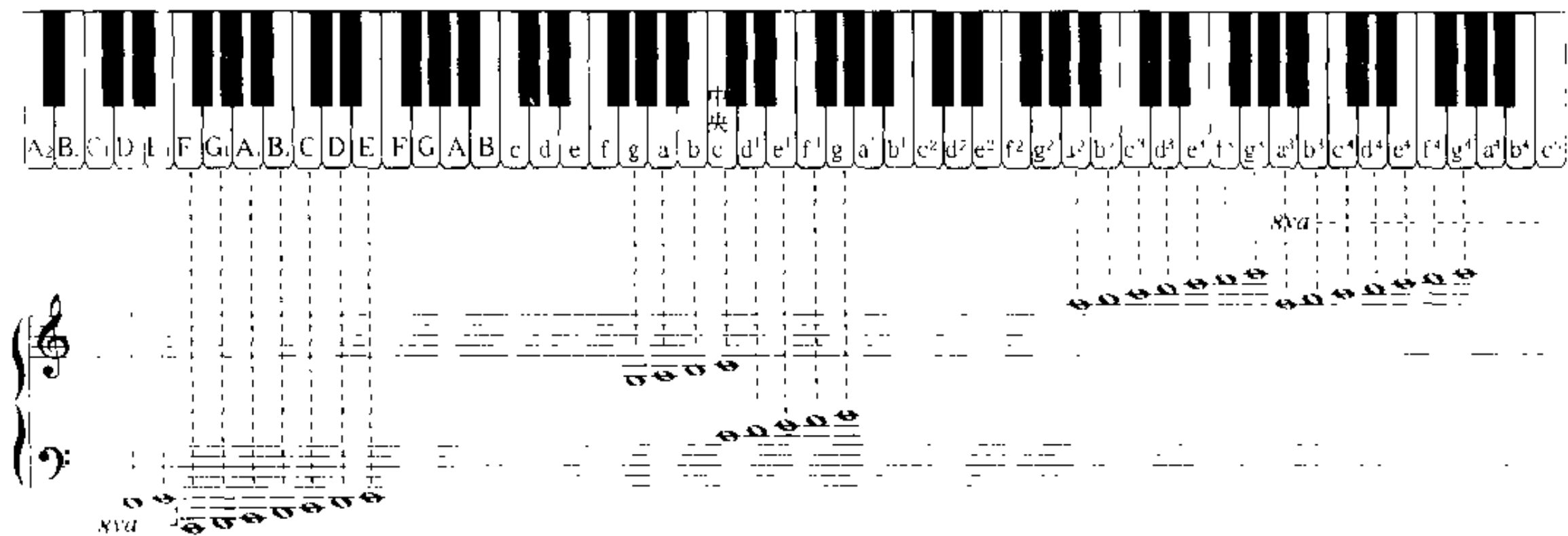
选自中央音乐学院教材

第六单元

一、乐理知识

1. 五线谱的上下加线

为了标记五线范围外的高音或低音，常在五线谱的上面或下面加些必要的短线，称为上下加线（见下图）



2. 变音记号

钢琴的琴键音高是按半音排列的，一个八度内被划分为十二个半音，紧邻的琴键之间是半音关系。为了表示半音之间的变化关系，常用一些变音记号加以标记，这些变音记号有以下几种：

♯（升号）：写在符头的左方，表示此音升高半音，弹此音最邻近的右边键。

♭（降号）：写在符头的左方，表示此音降低半音，弹此音最邻近的左边键。

♮（还原号）：写在符头的左方，表示取消此前的升降号，弹原位音。

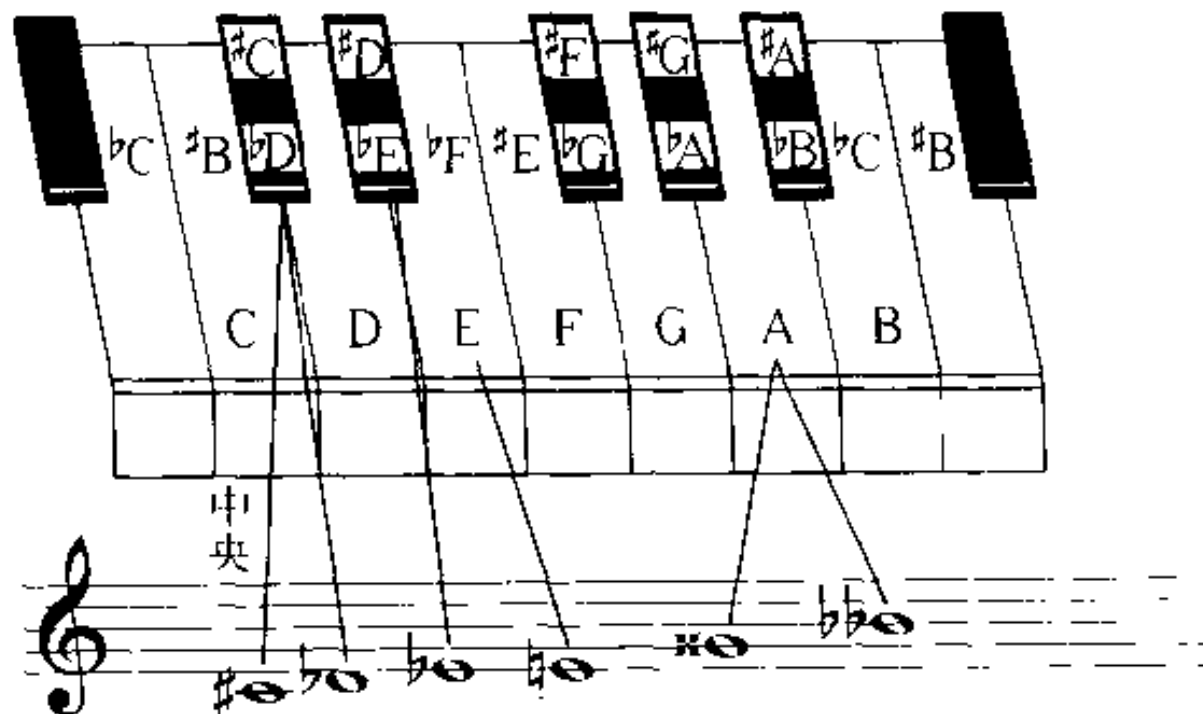
×（重升号）：写在符头的左方，表示此音升高两个半音。

♭♭（重降号）：写在符头的左方，表示此音降低两个半音。

调号中的升降号要出现在谱号后，并出现在每一行乐谱中，在乐曲中始终有效（除非出现新调号）。

临时升降号只作用于此音及此音后本小节出现的同音。

临时记号的标记及所表示的实际音高：



3. 音程

音与音之间的距离叫音程。以下是一个八度内的音程名称：

	二度		三度		四度		五度		六度		七度		八度
音程													
	小	大	小	大	纯	增	纯	减	小	大	小	大	八
	二	二	三	三	四	四	五	五	六	六	七	七	度

二、手指练习

半音阶

右手

左手

三、乐曲八首

注意下面乐曲中出现的变化音、符点音符、音乐术语、乐句连线、五线谱的上下加线音。

1. 年老的玛丽

美国民歌

2. 小蓝调音乐

美国黑人民歌

Musical score for 'Little Blues Music' in 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and features a melodic line in the right hand with notes marked with fingerings 1, 4, and 4. The second system starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The bass line consists of simple chords and single notes.

3. 乒 乓 歌

周广仁编

Musical score for 'Ping Pong Song' in 2/4 time. The score consists of five systems of piano accompaniment. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and features a melodic line in the right hand with notes marked with fingerings 3, 2, and 3. The second system features a dynamic marking of *f*. The third system features a dynamic marking of *f*. The fourth system features a dynamic marking of *f*. The fifth system features a dynamic marking of *f*. The bass line consists of simple chords and single notes.

4. 安妮·玛丽

贝斯汀

Musical score for "Anne Marie" by Bee Stings. The score is in 4/4 time and consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melody is primarily in the right hand, featuring eighth and quarter notes, with some phrases spanning across bar lines. The bass line provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

5. 小摇滚乐

美国黑人歌曲

Moderato

Musical score for "Little Rock" (美国黑人歌曲). The score is in 4/4 time and consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The tempo is marked *Moderato*. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The melody in the right hand features a prominent triplet pattern (5, 2, 3) and other rhythmic motifs. The bass line is characterized by a steady, rhythmic accompaniment. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking and a double bar line.

6. 星期六之夜

美国民歌

Moderato

7. 踩着石头过河

汤普森

8. 斯坦宾不在家

美国黑人歌曲

第七单元

一、乐理知识

1. 音阶

按照高低顺序(向上或向下)依次级进排列的系列音即为音阶。音与音之间按不同的大小二度构成则产生不同类型的音阶。一般而言,音阶的起始音即为该音阶的主音。本书讲的是由七个音组成的大小调体系。

2. 级数名

音阶中的每一个音都有它的级数名,通常用罗马数字标记。下面谱例以C大调为例,表明大调音阶中音程排列规则。

C大调音名: C D E F G A B C
 级数名: I II III IV V VI VII I
 音程: 大二度 大二度 小二度 大二度 大二度 大二度 小二度

3. 调号

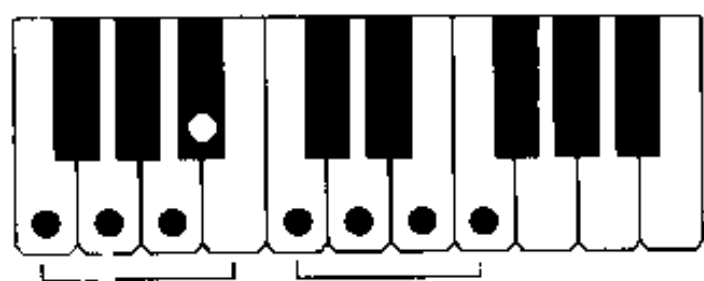
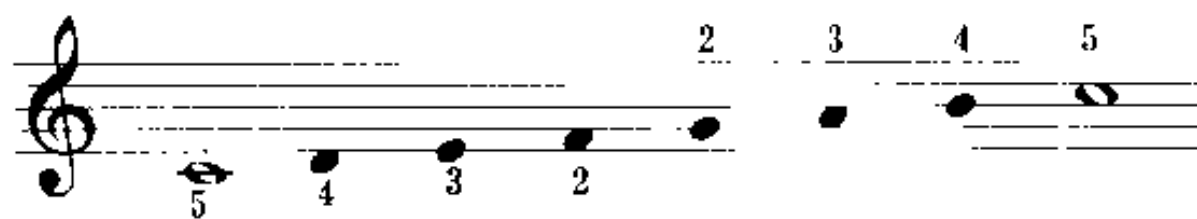
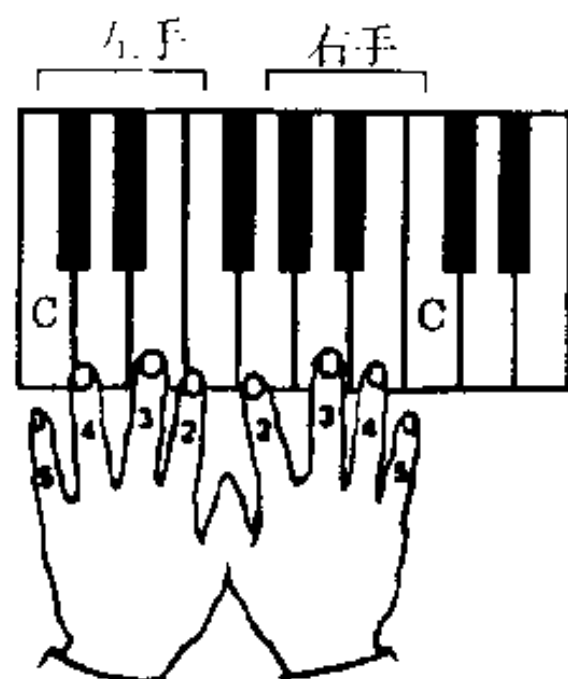
从十二个半音的任何一个音起,按大调音阶的音程关系都可组成一个大调,音阶的起始音(即主音)为其调名。下图是十二个大调的调号。

C大调 G大调 D大调 A大调 E大调 B大调
 C大调 F大调 \flat B大调 \flat E大调 \flat A大调 \flat D大调
 \sharp F大调 \flat G大调 (同音异名大调)

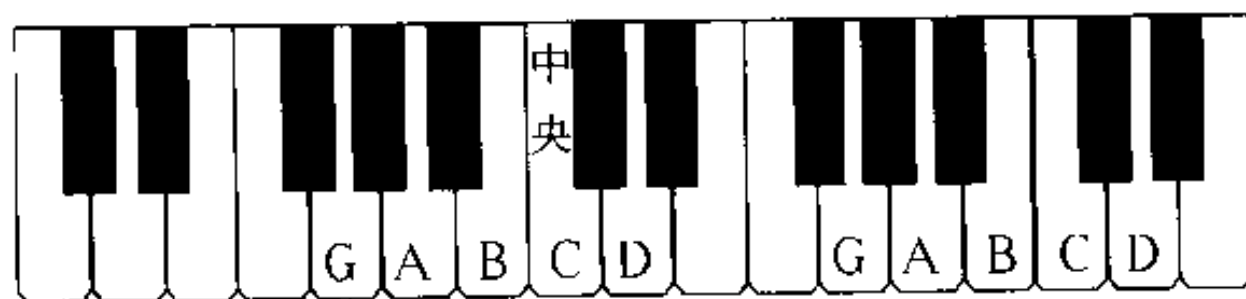
二、手指练习

1. 熟悉 C、F、G 大调的位置与调号

按图的指示,用双手的 2、3、4、5 指弹出 C、F、G 大调音阶。对照相应五线谱,熟悉调号及音符。



2. 从 G 音开始的识谱及五指、和弦练习



将手放在 G 音位置,弹奏以下几条练习,眼睛看谱,熟悉五线谱。

(1)

右手



(2)

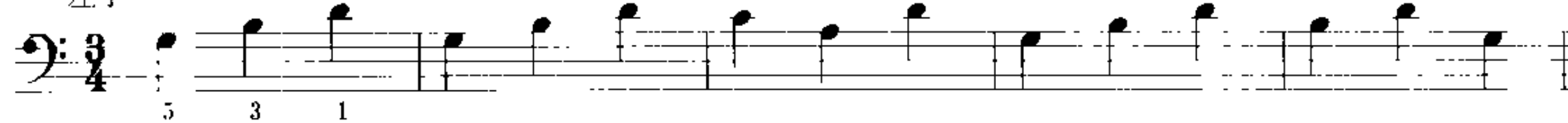


(3)

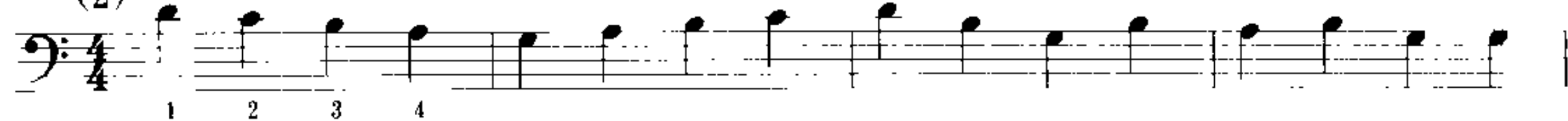


(1)

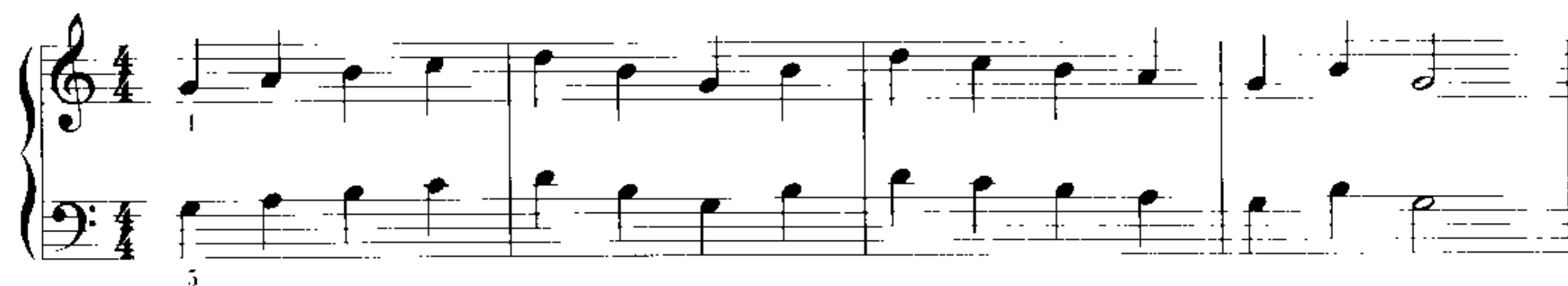
左手



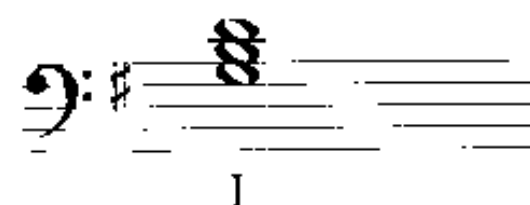
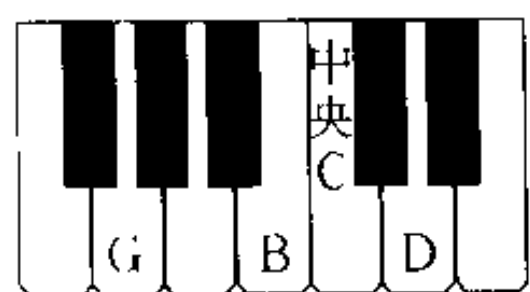
(2)



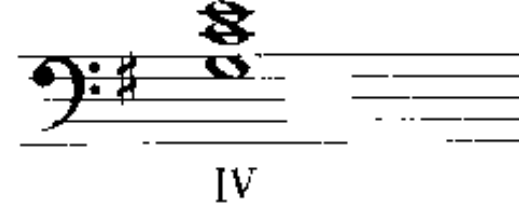
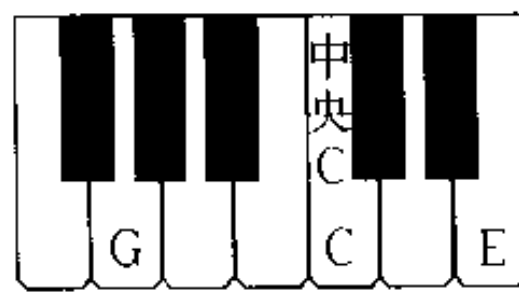
双手



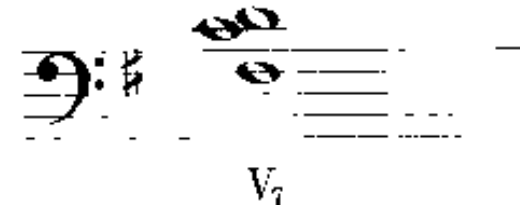
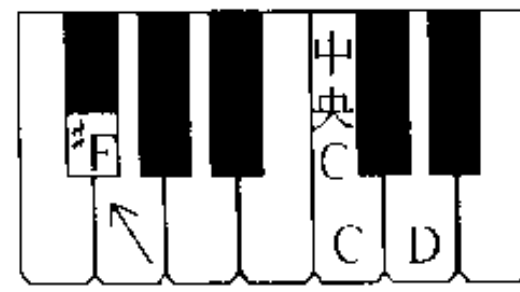
G大调的三个基本和弦(见下图)。和弦下方的罗马数字 I、IV、V₇ 表示和弦在调中的功能。



I



IV

V₇

G 大调和弦练习

I IV I V₇ I

三、乐曲八首

1. 四条 G 大调上的乐句
(请注意调号和力度记号)

(1) 问 答

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

(2) 小 圆 舞 曲

(3) 散 步

(4) 小 号 兵

Musical score for 'Little Soldier' (小号兵) in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is composed of eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff provides a simple accompaniment of quarter notes. A first ending bracket is indicated below the first measure of the bass staff.

2. 四首G大调小曲

(1) 杜 鹃

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

Musical score for 'The Cuckoo' (杜鹃) in G major, 3/4 time. The score is presented in five systems, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs, while the bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The dynamics range from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to fortissimo (*ff*). The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The first system includes a first ending bracket in the bass staff.

(2) 明亮的月亮

Andante

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 2

3 2 3 2 1 3 5 3 5 3 1 5 3 1

5 3 1 5 3 1 2 3 2 1 3 5 2 3 2 1

rit.

(3) 民谣

Moderato

英国民歌

mp

(4) 日落时刻

贝多芬

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time and D major. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff provides accompaniment with chords: D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4. A dynamic marking of *mp* is placed above the first bass staff note.

The second system of the musical score continues the melody and accompaniment from the first system. The treble clef staff contains a melody of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The bass clef staff provides accompaniment with chords: D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4; D4, F#4, A4. The system concludes with a double bar line.

第八单元(复习二)

一、乐理测验

(一)请说出下列符号的名称含义: # b 4 * bb 8va ˆ

(二)请说明四种反复记号的用法。

(三)什么叫不完全小节?

(四)请写出十个有关力度的记号或术语。

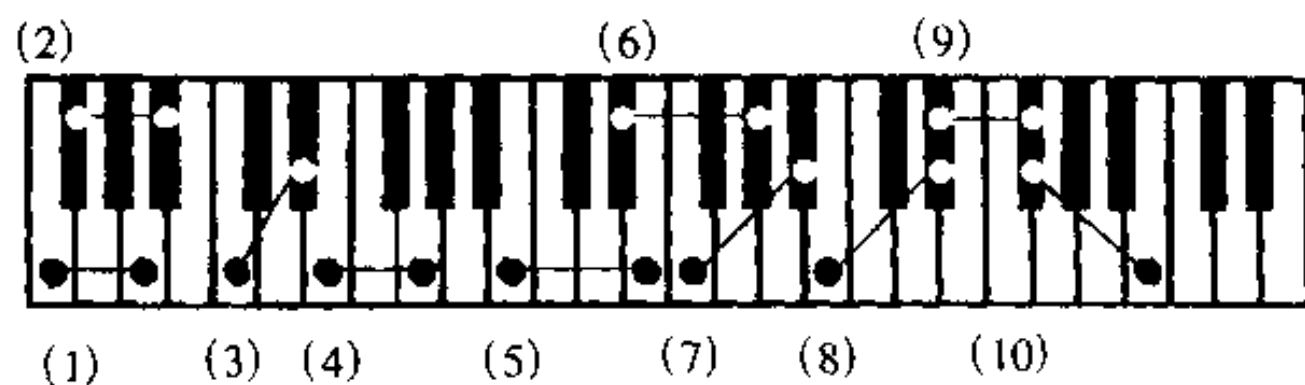
(五)请标出下列音程:

1.



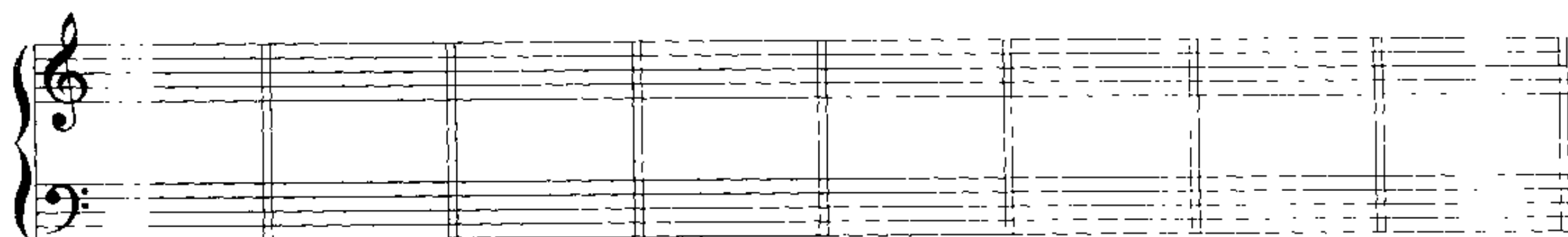
(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
 (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____
 (11) _____ (12) _____ (13) _____

2.



(1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____ (4) _____ (5) _____
 (6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____

(六)请写出以下大调的调号



D大调 \sharp E大调 B大调 \flat A大调 A大调 \flat B大调 G大调 E大调

二、乐曲六首

请注意下面乐曲中的各种记号。

1. 两首 G 大调上的乐曲

(1) 摇篮曲

如歌的 依·菲利普

p

f

mf *p*

mf *p*

(2) 很久很久以前

贝利

Moderato

The musical score is written for piano and consists of five systems. Each system contains a right-hand staff (treble clef) and a left-hand staff (bass clef). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The dynamics include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'rit.' (ritardando). The right hand plays a melodic line with various fingering numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The piece concludes with a 'rit.' marking.

2. 两首带变化音的乐曲

(1) 思 念 你

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

mp

mf

f

D.S. al fine

Fine

(2) 荷 兰 舞 曲

汤普森

mf

5 1 1 5 1 1 5 2 2 5 1 1

3. 两首带不完全小节起拍的乐曲

(1) 亲爱的克里曼蒂妮

Moderato

法国民歌

(2) 红 河 谷

美国西部民歌

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time and G major. The treble clef staff begins with a melody marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The first measure contains a quarter note G4 with a fingering '1' above it. The second measure contains a quarter note A4 with a fingering '2' above it. The third measure contains a quarter note B4 with a fingering '4' above it. The melody continues with quarter notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and A5. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords: G2-B2-D3, A2-C3-E3, B2-D3-F3, G3-B3-D4, and A3-C4-E4.

The second system continues the melody in the treble clef staff, starting with a quarter note B4 with a fingering '1' above it. The melody proceeds with quarter notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and A5. The bass clef staff continues with chords: B2-D3-F3, G3-B3-D4, A3-C4-E4, and B3-D4-F4. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed above the treble staff in the third measure of this system.

The third system concludes the piece. The treble clef staff begins with a quarter note B4 with a fingering '2' above it. The melody continues with quarter notes C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, and A5. The bass clef staff continues with chords: B3-D4-F4, G4-B4-D5, A4-C5-E5, and B4-D5-F5. The piece ends with a double bar line.

第九单元

一、乐理知识

1. 音乐表演术语(有关速度)

基本速度一览表

音乐术语	译名	每分钟拍数(约)
grave	庄板	40
Largo	广板	46
Lento	慢板	52
adagio	柔板	56
Andante	行板	66
Andantino	小行板	69
moderato	中板	88
Allegretto	小快板	108
Allegro	快板	126
presto	急板	
accelerando (accel.)	渐快	
rit.	渐慢	
a tempo	回原速	

2. 三连音

在一拍、两拍、四拍的时值中,平均奏出三个音称三连音,其符号为 $\underbrace{\quad\quad\quad}_3$:

八分音符的三连音,即在一个四分音符的时值中平均弹三个音,时值与一个四分音符相同:



四分音符的三连音,即在两个四分音符或四个四分音符的时值中平均弹三个音:

$$\frac{2}{4} \underbrace{\text{♪♪♪}}_3 = \text{♪♪}; \quad \frac{4}{4} \underbrace{\text{♪♪♪}}_3 = \text{♪♪♪♪}$$

3. 拍号

$\text{C} = \frac{4}{4}$,每小节四拍,以四分音符为一拍。

$\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$,每小节二拍,以二分音符为一拍。

二、手指练习

1. 从 F 音开始的识谱及五指、和弦练习

按图将手放在相应位置。

Diagram of a piano keyboard showing the F major scale (F-G-A-B-C) in both hands. The right hand starts on C4 and the left hand starts on F3. The notes are labeled F, G, A, B, C. The central C is labeled "中央".

2. 五条F大调短句

(1) 活 动

Musical notation for exercise (1) "活动". It consists of two systems of piano music in 4/4 time, F major. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *f-p*. The second system starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. Both systems feature a five-note scale in the right hand and a five-note scale in the left hand, with a fermata over the final notes.

(2) 小 圆 舞 曲

Musical notation for exercise (2) "小圆舞曲". It consists of two systems of piano music in 3/4 time, F major. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second system starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. Both systems feature a five-note scale in the right hand and a five-note scale in the left hand, with a fermata over the final notes.

(3) 铃 铛 曲

Moderato

Musical notation for exercise (3) "铃铛曲". It consists of two systems of piano music in 4/4 time, F major. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second system starts with a dynamic marking of *f*. Both systems feature a five-note scale in the right hand and a five-note scale in the left hand, with a fermata over the final notes.

(4) 钟 声

Moderato

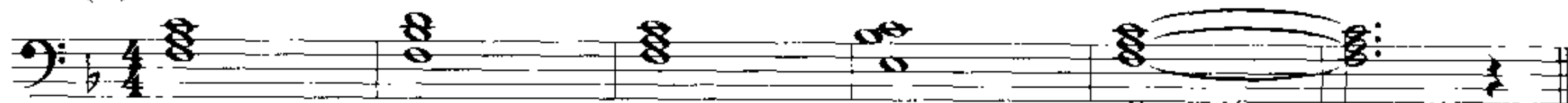


(5) 英 国 民 歌

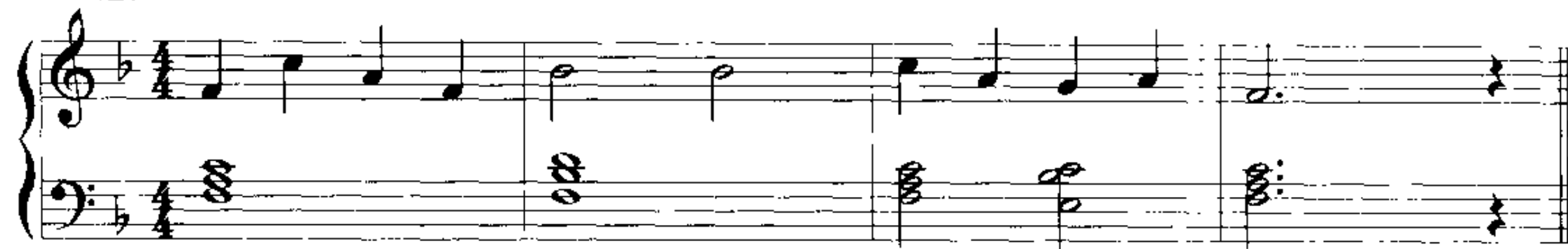


3. 两条和弦练习

(1)



(2)



4. 附点音符及其练习:

音符右边加上的黑点称为附点,它表示将此音符的时值延长一半。前面的单元中已多次出现过的 $\text{♩}.$, 表示一个二分音符加上一个四分音符: $\text{♩} + \text{♩}$ 。本单元练习的是:

(1) $\text{♩}.$, 一个四分音符加上一个八分音符: $\text{♩} + \text{♩}$ 。

(2) $\text{♩}.$, 一个八分音符加上一个十六分音符: $\text{♩} + \text{♩}$ 。

以下是五条附点音符练习:

(1)

Musical score for exercise (1) in 4/4 time. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes, ending with a whole note. The bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, primarily dyads and triads, with a final whole note chord.

(2)

Musical score for exercise (2) in 4/4 time. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a whole note. The bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, primarily dyads and triads, with a final whole note chord.

(3)

Musical score for exercise (3) in 4/4 time. The key signature changes from C major to B-flat major. The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and eighth notes, ending with a whole note. The bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, primarily dyads and triads, with a final whole note chord.

(4)

Musical score for exercise (4) in 2/4 time. The treble clef contains a melodic line with eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef contains a rhythmic accompaniment of eighth notes and quarter notes.

(5)

Musical score for exercise (5) in 4/4 time. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The treble clef contains a melodic line with quarter notes and eighth notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, and 2 indicated above the notes. The bass clef contains a harmonic accompaniment of chords, primarily dyads and triads, with a final whole note chord.

5. 两条三连音练习

(1)

Musical score for exercise (1) in 2/4 time. The right hand plays a series of chords: C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, F4-A4-C5, C4-E4-G4. The left hand plays a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern: C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3.

(2)

Musical score for exercise (2) in 2/4 time. The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note triplet pattern: C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4, C4-E4-G4. The left hand plays a series of chords: C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3, C3-E3-G3.

三、乐曲十首

请注意下面乐曲中出现的音乐表演术语、调号、拍号、附点音符、三连音等。

1. 四首 F 大调乐曲

(1) 安静的夜

贝斯汀

Musical score for '安静的夜' in F major, 4/4 time. The right hand melody consists of quarter notes: F4, A4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords: C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3.

(2) 铃儿响叮当

皮耶蓬特

Musical score for '铃儿响叮当' in F major, 4/4 time. The tempo marking is 'Lively'. The right hand melody starts with a triplet of eighth notes: F4, A4, C5, followed by quarter notes: B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords: C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3, C3-F3-A3.

1. 2.

(3) 孟姜女

安徽肥东民歌
选自《成年人钢琴初步教程》

中板

3 2 1 4

5 1 5

1 4 1 4 1 5

1 2 3 4 4 3 1

2 1 4 5

(4) 日出

Andantino

mp mf p

mp

mf p

2. 两首 $\frac{2}{2}$ 节拍的乐曲

(1) 波尔卡

卡巴列夫斯基

$\text{C} = \frac{2}{2}$

1 3 1 5

1 3 1 5

3

p

(2) 粗心的爱

Moderately slow

田纳西民歌

The musical score for "Careless Love" is presented in four systems. The first system includes a treble clef with a melodic line starting on a dotted quarter note, followed by eighth notes, and a bass clef with a piano accompaniment of chords. Fingerings are indicated above the first five notes of the melody (5, 3, 2, 1, 2, 4). The dynamic marking *mp* is placed above the first bass note. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*). The fourth system concludes with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking.

3. 两首带附点音符的练习曲

(1) G大调练习曲

Allegro moderato

拜厄

The musical score for "Allegro moderato" is in G major and 4/4 time. It features a treble clef with a melodic line starting with a triplet of eighth notes, and a bass clef with a piano accompaniment of eighth notes. The dynamic marking *dolce* is placed above the first bass note, and the instruction *legato* is placed below the first bass note. A second fingering (2) is indicated above the eighth note in the second measure of the bass line.

(2) C大调练习曲

Allegretto

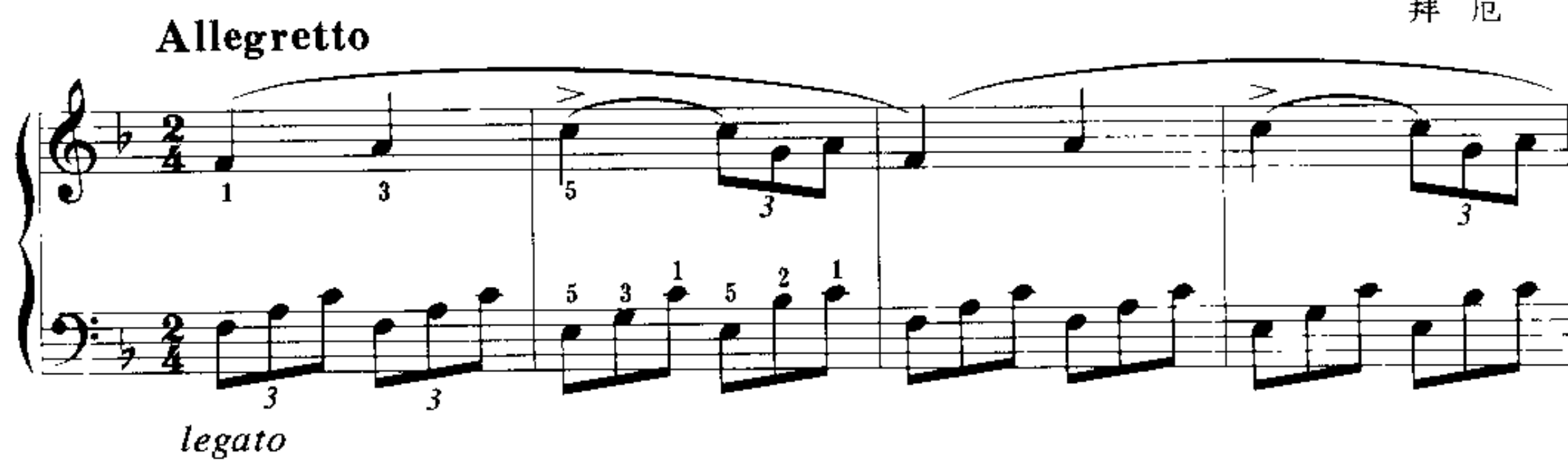
拜厄

legato



4. 两首带三连音的乐曲

(1) 练习曲



legato

cresc.

marcato

f

(2) 练习曲

拜厄

dolce

legato

sim.

第十单元

一、乐理知识

1. 指法规律

指法运用恰当与否直接影响学习掌握乐曲的速度、演奏的准确性和效果。练习各种音阶是掌握指法规律的第一步。弹奏音阶通常运用三种最基本的指法：

顺指法：一个指头弹一个琴键，顺着过去。

穿指法：大指从其他指下穿过。

跨指法：其他指从大指上方跨过。

C大调指法：

The image shows the C major scale in both treble and bass clefs. The treble clef scale starts on middle C (C4) and goes up to C5. The bass clef scale starts on C3 and goes up to C4. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Brackets and labels identify specific techniques used in the scale:

- Treble Clef:**
 - Notes C4-D4-E4: 1, 2, 3 (顺指法)
 - Notes F4-G4-A4: 1, 2, 3 (穿指法)
 - Notes B4-C5: 1, 2 (顺指法)
 - Notes C5-B4-A4-G4: 1, 2, 3, 2 (跨指法)
 - Notes F4-E4-D4: 3, 2, 1 (顺指法)
- Bass Clef:**
 - Notes C3-D3-E3: 5, 4, 3 (顺指法)
 - Notes F3-G3-A3: 2, 1, 2 (跨指法)
 - Notes B3-C4: 3, 2 (顺指法)
 - Notes C4-B3-A3-G3: 1, 2, 3 (穿指法)
 - Notes F3-E3-D3: 2, 3, 4, 5 (顺指法)

当一个乐句能用一个把位的手指弹下来时，除可用顺指法外，还可用扩指法，如下例：

国歌

The image shows a short musical phrase in 2/4 time, likely from the National Anthem. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Fingerings are 1, 2, 4, 4, 5, 4, 3. A bracket under the first three notes (G4, A4, B4) is labeled "扩指法" (Expansion Finger Technique).

一道道青山

The image shows a musical phrase in 2/4 time. The notes are G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Fingerings are 1, 5, 4, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5. Brackets and labels identify techniques: "扩指法" (Expansion Finger Technique) under the first three notes, "穿指法" (Penetration Finger Technique) under the fourth note (C5), and "扩指法" (Expansion Finger Technique) under the last three notes (B4, A4, G4).

当一个乐句不能用一个把位的手指弹下来时，除可用穿指法、跨指法交换把位外，还可用缩指法、换指法，如下例：

浏 阳 河



夏日里最后的玫瑰



2. 和 弦

两上以上的音,按三度关系叠置的组合称为和弦。

三和弦由三个音组或,其最高音与最低音构成五度关系,中间音与高音、低音都保持三度关系。

三和弦各音名称:



三和弦的原位与转位:根据三和弦各音位置的不同,可形成三种不同位置的三和弦。

a. 原位(根音在下方) b. 第一转位(根音在上方) c. 第二转位(根音在中间)



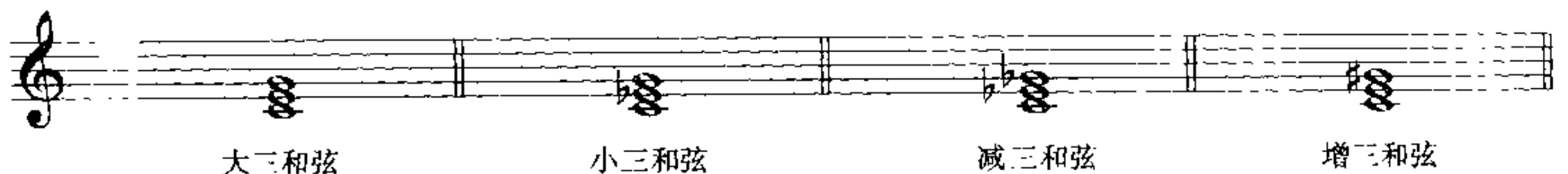
根据三和弦各音之间音程大小不同,可构成四种不同性质的三和弦,即:大三和弦、小三和弦、减三和弦、增三和弦。

大三和弦:从根音到三音为大三度,三音到五音为小三度。

小三和弦:从根音到三音为小三度,三音到五音为大三度。

减三和弦:从根音到三音为小三度,三音到五音为小三度。

增三和弦:从根音到三音为大三度,三音到五音为大三度。



二、手指练习

1. 转指练习

右手

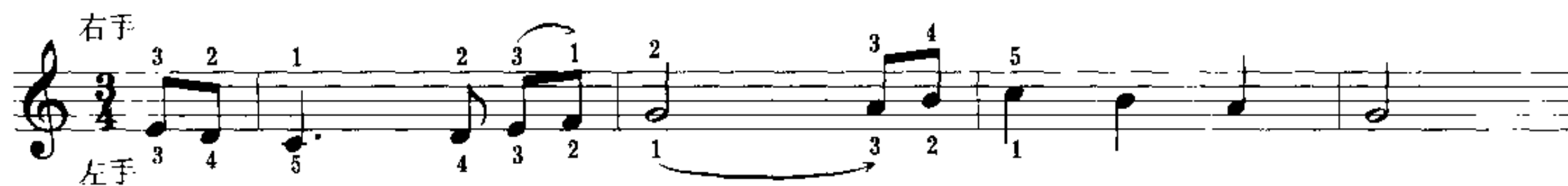


左手

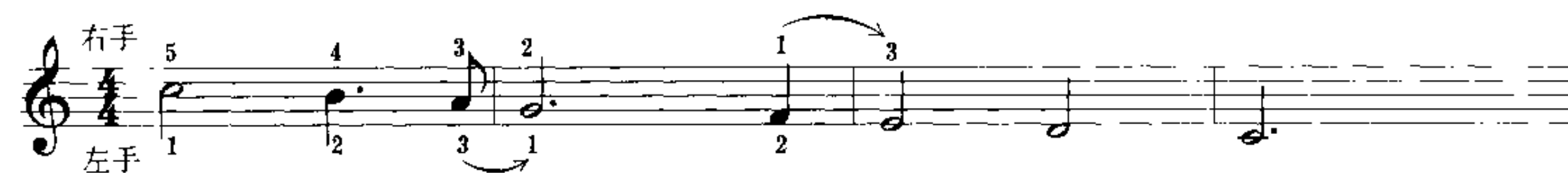


三条圣诞歌旋律短句(练习转指,左右手分别练习)

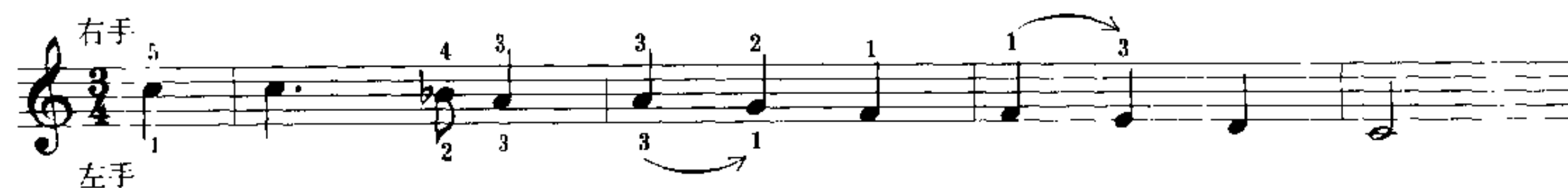
第一个圣诞节



欢乐的世界



圣灵马槽



2. 和弦练习(注意指法正确)

第一转位

第二转位

三、乐曲七首

请注意下面乐曲中的指法、调性、和弦。

1. 三首带转指练习的乐曲

(1) C大调音阶练习曲

Moderato

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, middle C (C4) is on the first line. Bass clef, G2 is on the first line. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first two measures are rests in both hands. The third measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. The fourth measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. Fingering: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. Dynamics: *mf*. A '4' is written above the treble staff in the third measure.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, middle C (C4) is on the first line. Bass clef, G2 is on the first line. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first two measures are rests in both hands. The third measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. The fourth measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2. Dynamics: *mf*. A '4' is written above the treble staff in the third measure.

(2) G大调音阶练习曲

Moderato

First system of musical notation for the G major scale exercise. Treble clef, middle C (C4) is on the first line. Bass clef, G2 is on the first line. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first two measures are rests in both hands. The third measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. The fourth measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. Fingering: 1, 2, 3, 1, 2. Dynamics: *mf*. A '2' is written below the bass staff in the fourth measure.

Second system of musical notation for the G major scale exercise. Treble clef, middle C (C4) is on the first line. Bass clef, G2 is on the first line. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first two measures are rests in both hands. The third measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. The fourth measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. Fingering: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. Dynamics: *f*. A '1' is written below the bass staff in the fourth measure.

Third system of musical notation for the G major scale exercise. Treble clef, middle C (C4) is on the first line. Bass clef, G2 is on the first line. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The first two measures are rests in both hands. The third measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. The fourth measure has a whole note G2 in the bass and a whole note G4 in the treble. Fingering: 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2. Dynamics: *mf*. A '4' is written above the treble staff in the third measure.

(3) 灵活的大拇指

Moderato

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

2. 四首带和弦的乐曲

(1) 小 摇 滚 曲

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

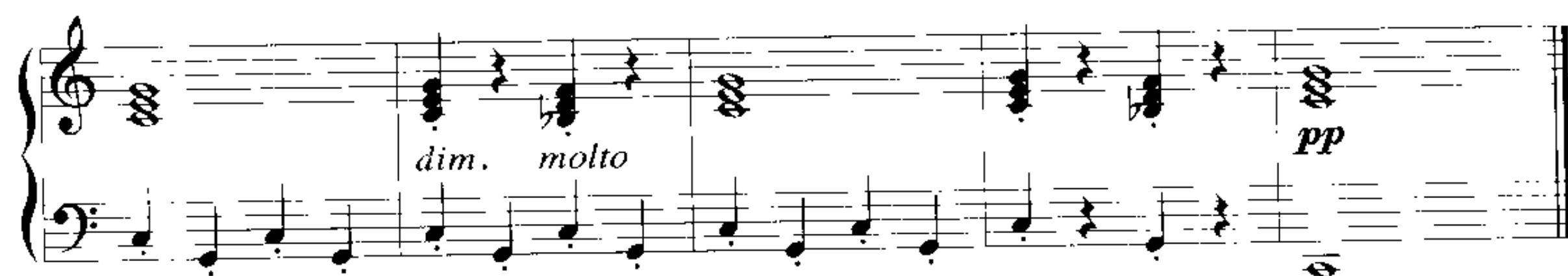
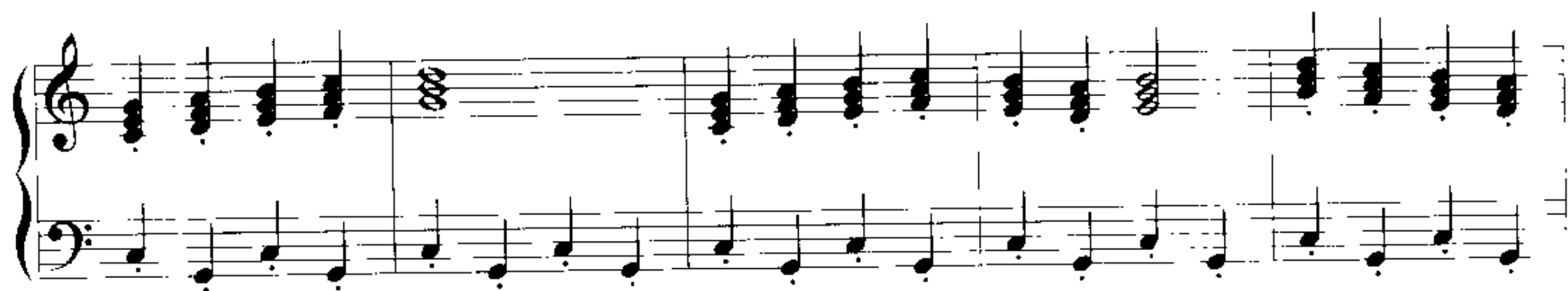
With spirit

The musical score for 'Little Rock' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked *mf* and features a melody in the treble clef with a slur over the first two measures, and a bass line with a '5' fingering. The second system features a melody with a slur and a '1' fingering, and a bass line with a '5' fingering and a *f* dynamic marking. The third system features a melody with a slur and a '5' fingering, and a bass line with a '1' fingering. The fourth system features a melody with a slur and a '5' fingering, and a bass line with a '1' fingering and a *f* dynamic marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

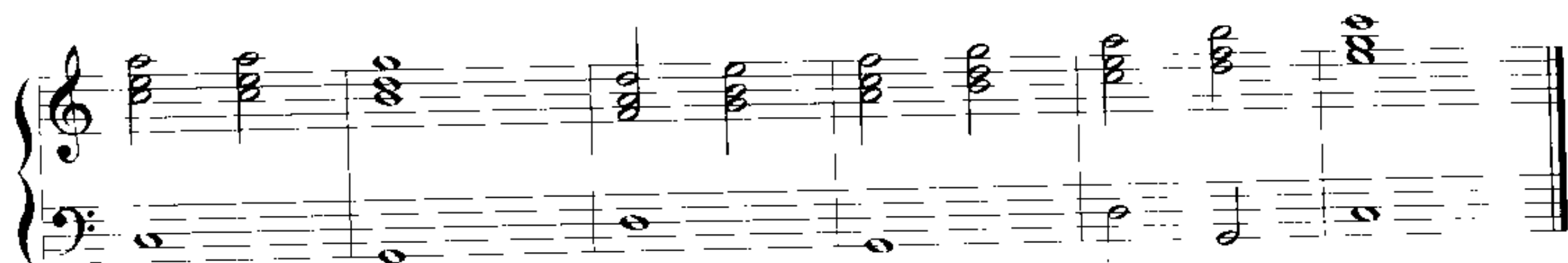
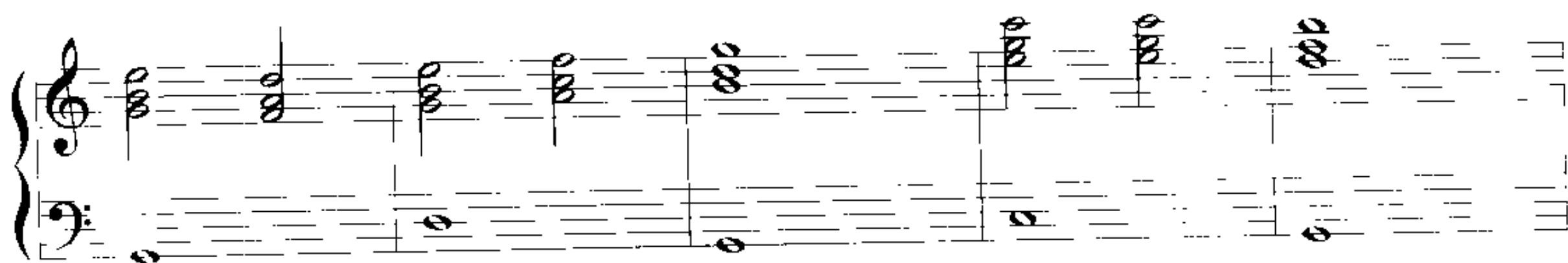
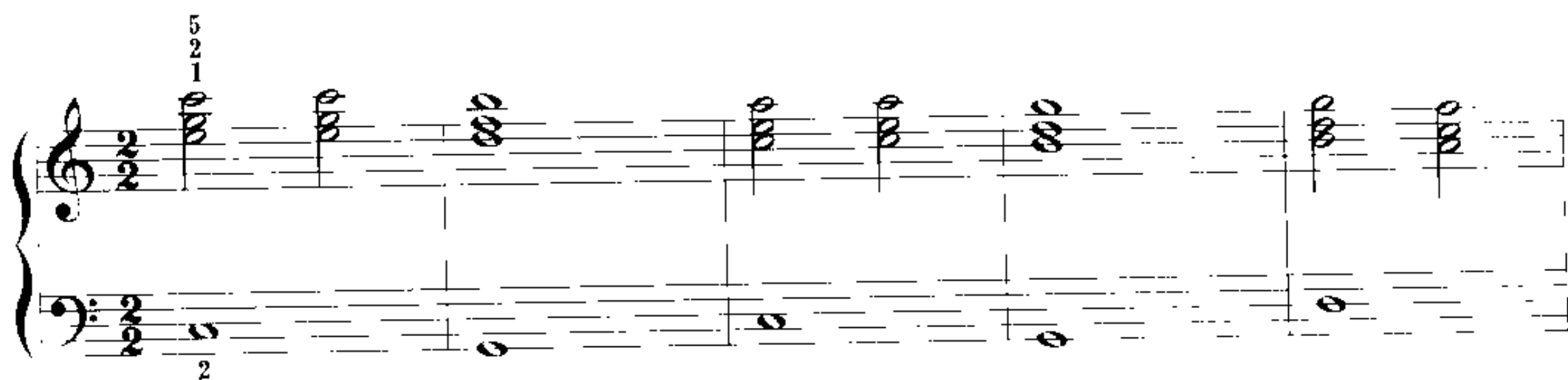
(2) 固定低音进行曲

Strict march time

The musical score for 'Fixed Bass March' is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of one system of music. The treble clef part features a melody with a slur and a '1' fingering. The bass clef part features a steady bass line with a '2' and '5' fingering, and a *mf* dynamic marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.



(3) 美妙钟声



(4) 摇滚风格

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff begins with a whole rest in the first two measures, followed by a melodic line of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The bass clef staff starts with a dynamic marking of *f* and plays a sequence of chords: G major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, and G major.

The second system continues the exercise. The treble clef staff has whole rests in the first two measures, then the same eighth-note melodic line as the first system. The bass clef staff continues with the same sequence of chords: G major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, and G major.

The third system continues the exercise. The treble clef staff has whole rests in the first two measures, then the same eighth-note melodic line. The bass clef staff continues with the same sequence of chords: G major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, and G major.

The fourth system concludes the exercise. The treble clef staff has whole rests in the first two measures, then the eighth-note melodic line. The bass clef staff continues with the same sequence of chords: G major, F major, E major, D major, C major, B major, A major, and G major. The piece ends with a double bar line.

第十一单元

一、乐理知识

1. 七和弦

在三和弦上再加一个三度音,由四个音组成,其最高音与最低音成七度关系,故称为七和弦。

七和弦各音名称:



根音,三音,五音,七音

四种七和弦:

属七和弦:在大三和弦上加一个小三度

小七和弦:在小三和弦上加一个小三度

半减七和弦:在减三和弦上加一个大三度

减七和弦:在减三和弦上加一个小三度



属七和弦

小七和弦

半减七和弦

减七和弦

根据七和弦根音位置不同,可形成四种不同位置的七和弦。以C大调的属七和弦(第五级音上的七和弦)为例:

原位:根音在最下方,标为 V_7

第一转位:根音在最上方,标为 V_6^6

第二转位:根音在从上数第二个音,标为 V_3^4

第三转位:根音在从下数第二个音,标为 V_2

注:谱例中的实心音为根音



C大调

V_7

V_6^6

V_3^4

V_2

2. 三个基本和弦

音阶中的每一级音都可作为和弦的根音,并在这个根音之上构成一个和弦。



I

II

III

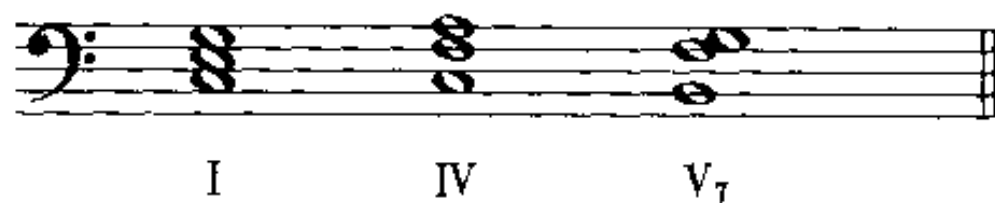
IV

V

VI

VII°

在大小调体系中,最基本的三个和弦是构筑在音阶中I、IV、V级音上的和弦。在初学钢琴阶段,这三个基本和弦常以下列形式出现(以C大调为例):



IV和弦的第二转位常简写为IV。省去三音的属七和弦，常简写为V₇。

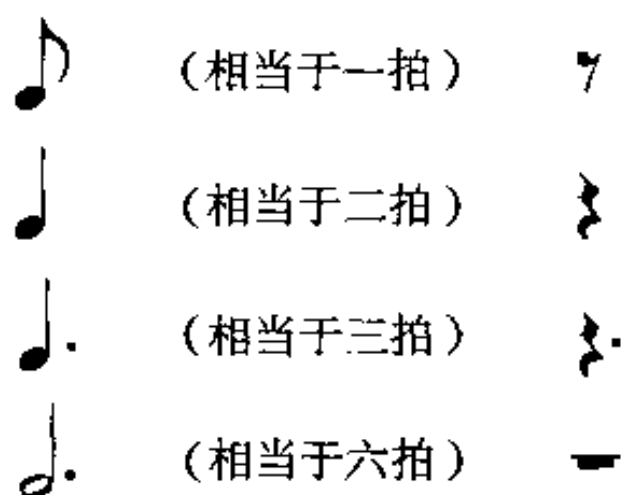
3. $\frac{3}{8}$ 、 $\frac{6}{8}$ 节拍

$\frac{3}{8}$ 节拍, 每小节三拍, 以八分音符为一拍。

$\frac{6}{8}$ 节拍, 每小节六拍, 以八分音符为一拍。

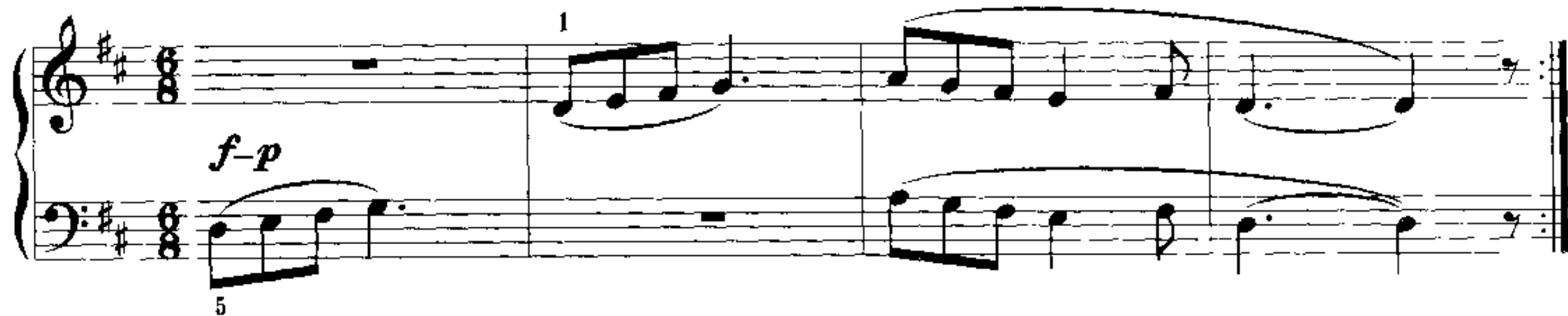
在以八分音符为一拍的乐曲中, 如 $\frac{3}{8}$ 、 $\frac{6}{8}$ 拍号, 其时值如下计算:

音符与附点音符 休止符与附点休止符

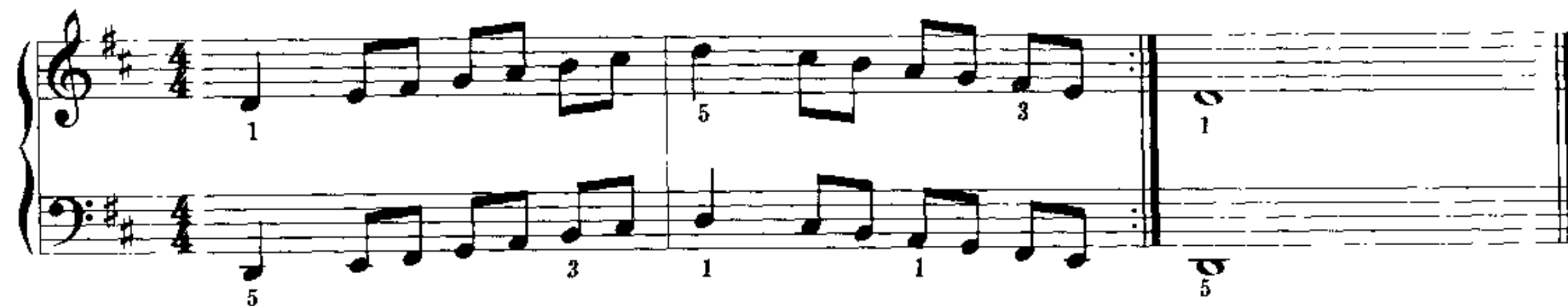


二、手指练习

1. 从D音开始的识谱及五指、音阶、和弦练习



音阶



和弦

I IV I V₇ I

D大调乐句练习两条

(1)

f-p

5 V₇ I

(2)

f-p

I IV I V₇ I

2. 和弦练习

(1) 三和弦的原位与转位(其指法适用于各种三和弦)

a.

b.

Musical score for exercise b, showing two staves with chords and fingerings. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music consists of a sequence of chords with fingerings indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3.

(2) 原位三和弦的移动练习

a.

Musical score for exercise a, showing two staves with moving triads and dynamics. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music consists of a sequence of triads moving up and down the scale, with dynamics marked as *mp*, *mf*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 5.

小蓝调练习

b.

Moderato

Musical score for exercise b, showing two staves with a bluesy melody and accompaniment. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time and marked *Moderato*. The melody features a bluesy feel with a mix of major and minor thirds. Dynamics are marked as *mf* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

(3) $\frac{6}{8}$ 节拍的练习

a.

Exercise a is a short piece in 6/8 time, D major. It consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand starts with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The dynamics are marked *f-p*. A finger number '1' is above the first note in the right hand, and a '5' is below the first note in the left hand.

b.

Exercise b is a short piece in 6/8 time, D major. It consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand starts with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The dynamics are marked *f-p*. A finger number '1' is above the first note in the right hand.

三、乐曲七首

1. 四首 D 大调乐曲

(1) 练习曲

Exercise 1 is a short piece in 4/4 time, D major. It consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand starts with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The dynamics are marked *f*. A finger number '5' is above the first note in the right hand, and a '5' is below the first note in the left hand.

Exercise 2 is a short piece in 4/4 time, D major. It consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The left hand starts with a quarter note G3, followed by eighth notes A3, B3, C4, B3, A3, G3. The dynamics are marked *f*, *cresc.*, and *ff*. A finger number '1' is above the first note in the right hand, and a '5' is below the first note in the left hand.

(2) 划 船 歌

Moderato

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

The musical score for '划船歌' (Boat Song) is presented in four systems. Each system contains a treble and bass clef staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The right hand part consists of eighth and quarter notes, often grouped in pairs or triplets, with various fingerings (1-5) indicated above the notes. The left hand part consists of quarter and eighth notes, providing a steady accompaniment. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of the fourth system.

(3) 皇 宫 花 园

Moderato

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

The musical score for '皇宫花园' (Palace Garden) is shown in its first system. It is in G major and 2/4 time, marked 'Moderato'. The right hand part begins with a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a slur over several notes. The dynamic marking 'mf' (mezzo-forte) is placed below the first few notes. The left hand part consists of quarter notes. The system ends with a double bar line.

Fine

mp

D.C. al fine

(4) 彩虹

Moderato

mf

2 3 1 2 3 1

cresc.

Two systems of piano sheet music. The first system shows a treble clef staff with a melodic line starting with a triplet of eighth notes, and a bass clef staff with a bass line starting with a half note followed by a triplet of eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic line with a descending eighth-note scale and a bass line with a half note followed by a triplet of eighth notes. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and fingerings are indicated throughout.

2. 三首带和弦的乐曲

(1) 往 回 跳

菲力蒲·凯文瑞

Three systems of piano sheet music for the piece '往回跳'. The first system features a treble clef staff with chords and a bass clef staff with a simple bass line. The second system continues the chordal texture in the treble and the bass line. The third system concludes the piece with a final chord in the treble and a bass line. Dynamics include 'f' (forte) and 'p' (piano).

(2) 豆 之 舞

凯文瑞

The image shows a piano score for the piece "Bean Dance" (豆之舞) by Kevin Rui. The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The second system continues the melody. The third system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth system returns to mezzo-forte (*mf*) and ends with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5) and slurs for both hands.

(3) 系黄丝带的女孩

选自《贝斯汀钢琴教程》

The image displays a piano score for the piece "The Girl with the Yellow Ribbon" (系黄丝带的女孩), selected from the "Bastien Piano Method" (贝斯汀钢琴教程). The score is written in 2/2 time and consists of five systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff.

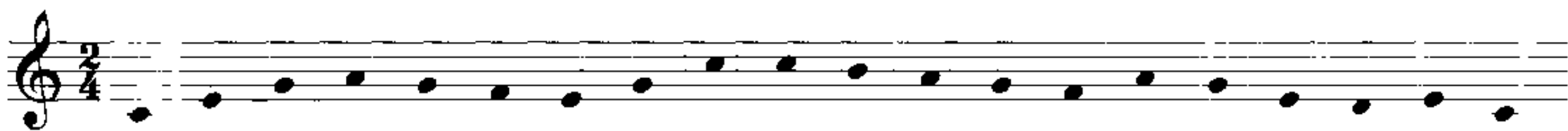
- System 1:** The treble staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a slur over the first four notes, with a fingering of 4 above the first note. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and eighth notes.
- System 2:** The treble staff continues with a slur over the next four notes, with fingerings 3 and 4 above the first two notes. The bass staff continues with a similar accompaniment.
- System 3:** The treble staff has a slur over the next four notes, with fingerings 5 and 1 above the first two notes. The bass staff continues with the accompaniment.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a slur over the next four notes, with a fingering of 5 above the first note. The bass staff continues with the accompaniment.
- System 5:** The treble staff concludes with a slur over the final four notes, with a fingering of 5 above the first note. The bass staff continues with the accompaniment. The system ends with a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) in the treble staff.

第十二单元(复习三)

一、乐理测验

1. 请写出十个有关速度的音乐术语。

2. 请将下列音组成含有三连音、附点音符、八分音符、十六分音符以及休止符的节奏组合，并加上小节线和终止线：



3. 请写出下列大调的 I、IV、V₇和弦：



4. 请为下列旋律标指法：



二、乐曲十五首

1. 两首音阶式练习曲

(1) 赛 跑

车尔尼

The musical score for '赛跑' (Race) by Czerny is presented in a grand staff format, consisting of four systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The piece is in 4/4 time and begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and fingerings (1-5) for both hands. The first system shows the initial melodic line in the treble clef and a bass line with chords and single notes. The second system continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic patterns. The third system features a change in the bass line's role, with the treble clef providing a steady accompaniment. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the bass clef and a sustained chord in the treble clef.

(2) 游 戏

Slowly, with emphasis

Musical score for "Game" (游戏) in 4/4 time, key of D major. The piece is marked "Slowly, with emphasis". The score consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The second system continues the piece, ending with a double bar line. Dynamics include *f legato*, *f*, and *ff*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

2. 两首小曲

(1) 乡 村 之 歌

Con moto

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

Musical score for "Country Song" (乡村之歌) in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The piece is marked "Con moto". The score consists of three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system includes a treble clef staff with a melodic line and a bass clef staff with a bass line. The second system continues the piece, and the third system concludes it. Dynamics include *mf*, *p*, *cresc.*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5.

1 2 1 2 1 5 4 3 1 2 3 2

(2) 打南沟岔

陕西民歌
李菊红编曲

稍快 雄壮、乐观地

3 2 3 5 2 5 3 1 3

5 1 2 5 3 5 1 5

1 2 5 3 3 4 2 1

5 3 4 1 3 1 4 2 4

1 2 5 3 3 2 1 5

渐强、放宽 *f*

5 3 4 1 3 1 4 2

3. 两首D大调乐曲

(1) 黑人灵歌

贝斯汀

The musical score is written for piano in D major (one sharp) and 2/2 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is written in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 1, 2 above the notes in the first system. The second system continues the melody with fingerings 4, 3, 1, 2. The third system has fingerings 4, 5, 3. The fourth system concludes with fingerings 2, 1, 2. The piece ends with a double bar line.

(2) 德国舞曲

Allegretto

海顿

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 3/4. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second system continues with the same dynamics. The third system introduces a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. The fourth system concludes with a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

4. 四首以八分音符为一拍的乐曲

(1) 空中飞人

美国民歌

mf

1 2

1 3 5

1 5

3 2

2

3 4

1 2

1 2

1 3 5

1 5

1 2

(2) 练习曲

古里特

3

5 1 3

5 1 2

3 5

5

(3) 倚在石头旁

Allegretto

D. F. E. 奥伯

mf

sfz

mp

ff

1. 2.

(4) 黑暗中的天使

威利斯

mp



5. 三首带附点音符的乐曲

(1) 回 故 乡

Largo

德沃夏克

Four systems of piano accompaniment for the piece 'Return to My Hometown' by Dvořák. The tempo is marked 'Largo'. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second system includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third system includes a dynamic marking of *mp*. The score features various musical notations including slurs, triplets, and fingerings (1, 5, 2, 3).

(2) 费加罗的咏叹调

莫扎特

快板

p

crescendo

sf

cresc.

sf

f

(3) 顺采茶

浙江民歌

李瑞星编曲

轻松地

mp

mp

f

6. 两首带三连音的乐曲

(1) 练习曲

Cantabile (♩ = about 72)

D. 赫斯伯格

mp

(2) 八音盒

Allegretto

麦克·阿伦

p

第十三单元

一、乐理知识

1. 音乐表演术语(有关表情)

音乐术语	译名	音乐术语	译名
agitato	激动的	calmando	安静的
animato	有生气的	tranquillo	平静的
brioso	有活力的	molto	很
vivace	活跃的	piu	更
dolce	优美的	marcato	突出的
grazioso	优雅的	legato	连奏
leggiermente	轻快的	staccato	跳、断奏
espressivo(espr.)	富有表情的	simile	相同

2. 踏板

(1) 踏板的名称



(2) 踏板的作用

右为延音踏板:延长音响,丰富色彩,扩大音量。

左为弱音踏板:减轻音量。

中为选留音踏板:只延长选定的音。立式钢琴一般没有选留音踏板,三角钢琴才有该踏板。

(3) 踏板的使用

踩踏板时脚跟着地,用前脚掌压下踏板,要做到踩放踏板自如。用右脚踩右踏板,左脚踩左踏板及中间踏板。

(4) 踩踏板练习

Andante

踩 放 踩 放 踩 放

3. 切分音

切分音是改变常规节奏重音的一种节奏型,如:

与上 一条完全一样,但用了不同的记谱法:

二、手指练习

A大调的识谱及五指、和弦、音阶练习。

右手

左手

I IV I V₇ I

f-p

f-p

I IV I V₇ I

f-p

1

A大调音阶

1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1

5 4 3 2 1 3 2 1 2 3 4 5

三、乐曲六首

请注意下面乐曲中出现的踏板、切分音、调性、和弦及音乐表演术语。

1. 两首带踏板的乐曲

(1) 飞行试验

汤普森

Animato

mp

f

p

(2) 德 国 民 歌

Allegretto

贝斯汀

The musical score is written for piano and bass. It begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece is marked *Allegretto*. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The first system includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble and a corresponding bass line with fingerings 5 and 3. The second system continues the melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes. The third system features a long melodic phrase in the treble with fingerings 1, 3, 5, and 1, and a bass line with fingerings 5 and 1. The fourth system shows a treble staff with chords and fingerings 4, 1, 3, 1, 5, 4, and 5, 3, while the bass line has a long note with a fermata and a fingering of 3. The fifth system concludes with a treble staff melodic line with fingerings 1, 3, 5, 1, 2, 4, 5, and 3, and a bass line with fingerings 2, 4, and 5. The piece ends with a *rit.* marking and the instruction '左手' (Left Hand) in the bass staff.

2. 两首带切分音的乐曲

(1) 板车号子

(四川民歌)

兴致勃勃地

菊 黄编曲

The musical score for 'Plateau Cart Song' is written for piano. It features a 2/4 time signature. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides harmonic support. The score includes several triplets and accents, indicating a lively and rhythmic character. The piece concludes with a final triplet in the bass staff.

注：> 重音记号 表示音要弹奏得强而有力。

(2) 快乐的小鸟

美国民歌

The musical score for 'Happy Little Bird' is written for piano. It features a 4/4 time signature. The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the bass clef provides harmonic support. The score includes several triplets and fingerings, indicating a lively and rhythmic character. The piece concludes with a final triplet in the bass staff.

Two systems of piano music. The first system consists of two staves with notes and fingerings (1, 3). The second system also consists of two staves with notes and fingerings (5, 2, 3, 1, 3, 2), ending with a double bar line.

3. 两首A大调乐曲

(1) 骑士与少女

选自《汤普森钢琴教程》

M.M. ♩ = 72

Three systems of piano music for "The Knight and the Maiden". The first system has two staves with notes, fingerings (5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, 2), dynamics (*mf*, *p*), and bass line fingerings (1 3 5, 1 2 5, 1 3 5, 1 3 5, 1 2 5). The second system has two staves with notes, fingerings (1, 1 2, 5, 1 2 3 4 5, 1 2 3 5, 4, 3), dynamics (*p*, *f*), and bass line fingerings (1 3 5, 3 5, 3 5, 4, 5). The third system has two staves with notes, fingerings (2, 5 4, 1, 2, 1, 5 4 3 2, 1, 2), dynamics (*mf*, *p*), and bass line fingerings (1, 1 3 5, 1 2 5, 1 3 5, 1 3 5, 1 2 5).

1 1 2 5 1 2 3 4 5 4 3 2 1 2 4 2 3 1

p *mf*

1 3 5 3 5 2 4 2 1 3 5

(2) 练 习 曲

拜 厄

Commodo

3 3

p

5 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

2 3 2

f *p*

2 1 3 2

2 1 2 1 5 3 2 3 1 2

5 5

第十四单元

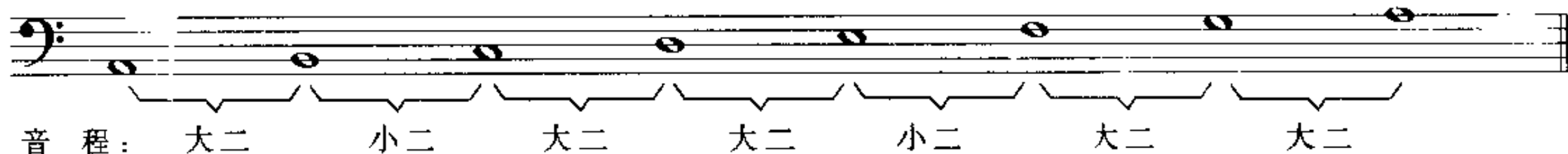
一、乐理知识

1. 小调音阶

小调音阶有下列三种形式:

(1) 自然小调

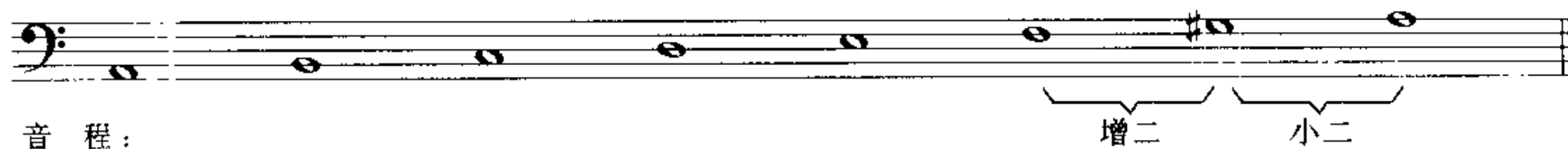
以 a 小调为例,其中表明了小调音阶中音程的排列规则(音阶的上下行相同)。



音程: 大二 小二 大二 大二 小二 大二 大二

(2) 和声小调

将自然小调中的Ⅶ级音升高半音而构成(音阶的上下行相同)。



音程: 增二 小二

(3) 旋律小调

上行时将自然小调中的六级音和七级音升高半音,下行时还原,与自然小调相同。



音程: 大二 大二 小二 大二 大二

2. 小调音阶中的三个主要和弦



I IV V

3. 大小调音阶关系

(1) 关系大小调

在音阶体系中,音的组织相同、调号也相同的大小调叫做关系大小调。小调的主音从其关系大调音阶的第Ⅵ级音起,大调的主音从其关系小调的第Ⅲ级音起。



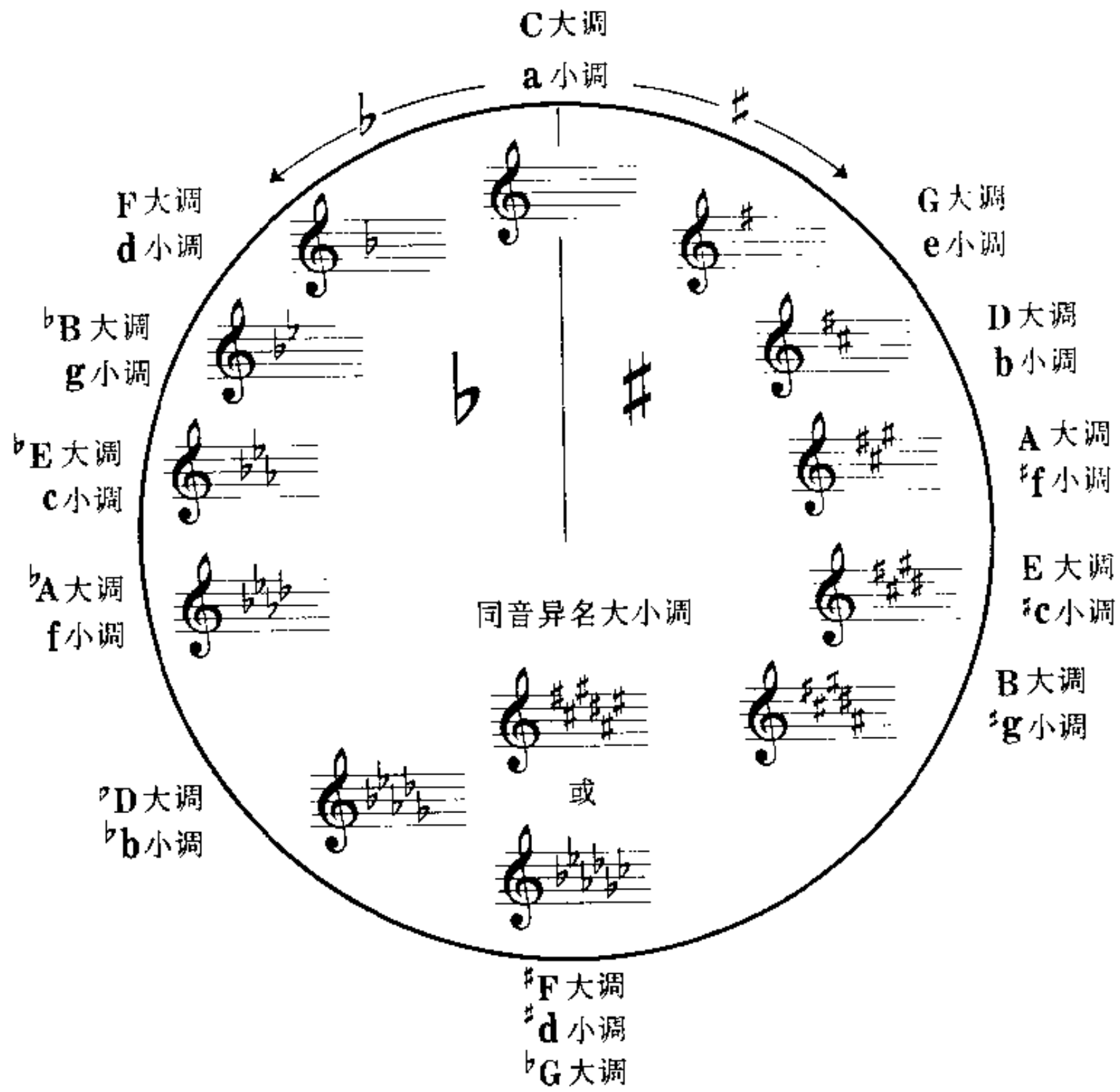
C 大调 a 和声小调

(2) 同名大小调

以同一音级为主音的大小调叫做同名大小调(也叫做同主音大小调),两者的主音相同,但调号不同。



(3) 大小调关系一览表



二、手指练习

1. a小调的识谱及五指、和弦、音阶练习



和弦

i iv i V₇ i

音阶

2. 两条 a 小调乐句练习

(1)

(2)

三、乐曲两首

(1) 快 板

古里特

First system of musical notation, measures 1-3. Treble clef, dynamic *f*. Fingerings: 5, 1, 3, 2. Bass clef, fingerings: 2, 4, 1, 3.

Second system of musical notation, measures 4-6. Treble clef, dynamic *mf*. Fingerings: 5, 2, 2. Bass clef, fingerings: 1, 3, 2, 4, 1, 5, 1, 3.

(2) 多瑙河之波

Moderato

艾瓦诺维奇

First system of musical notation for "Waves of the Danube", measures 1-2. Treble clef, dynamic *mp*. Fingerings: 1, 2. Bass clef, fingering: 1, 3, 5.

Second system of musical notation for "Waves of the Danube", measures 3-4. Treble clef, fingerings: 4. Bass clef, fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 1, 3, 5, 5, 1, 3.

Third system of musical notation for "Waves of the Danube", measures 5-6. Treble clef, fingerings: 3. Bass clef, fingerings: 5, 1, 2, 5, 1, 3.

The first system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff begins with a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a first ending finger number '1'. The second ending bracket is labeled '2.' and has a second ending finger number '2'. The bass staff contains chords and single notes, with a '5' written below the first measure.

The second system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff has a forte dynamic marking 'f' and a finger number '5' above the first measure. The bass staff has a '5' below the first measure and a '1 2 3' below the second measure.

The third system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff has a finger number '4' above the first measure. The bass staff has a '5' below the first measure.

The fourth system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff has a mezzo-forte dynamic marking 'mf' and a finger number '4' above the first measure. The bass staff has a '5' below the first measure and a 'dim.' marking above the final measure. Finger numbers '1 3', '5 3', and '5 1 3' are written below the bass staff.

The fifth system of music consists of two staves. The treble staff has a mezzo-piano dynamic marking 'mp' and a first ending bracket labeled '1.' with a finger number '3' above the first measure. The second ending bracket is labeled '2.' with a finger number '2' above the first measure. The bass staff has a '5' below the first measure and a '1 3 5' below the second measure.

第十五单元(复习四)

一、乐理测验

1. 请写出十个有关表情的音乐术语。
2. 请简单说明三个踏板的作用。
3. 请写出F大调及其关系和声小调的音阶、三个基本和弦。

F大调

d和声小调

4. 请将下列音组合成带切分音、附点音符、三连音等各种节奏组合,并加上小节线。

二、乐曲六首

1. 两首带切分音的乐曲

(1) 宾先生

克里奥尔民歌
凯瓦瑞改编

Fine

The first system of music consists of two staves. The upper staff features a melodic line with a slur over the first four measures and a fermata over the fifth. The lower staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include *p cresc.* and *mf*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. The second system continues the piece, ending with a fermata and the instruction *D.C. al fine*.

(2) 汤姆·杜利

美国民歌

This section contains three systems of musical notation for the song 'Tom Doolittle'. Each system has a treble clef staff with a melody and a bass clef staff with a accompaniment. The melody includes fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5) and slurs. The bass line features chords and moving lines. The piece concludes with a final chord in the third system.



2. A大调、a小调乐曲各一首

(1) 主 题

选自《A大调奏鸣曲》

Andante

莫扎特

(2) 小 玛 祖 卡

Allegretto

汤普森

The first system of the musical score for 'Allegretto' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower staff is in bass clef. The time signature is 3/4. The music begins with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a forte (>) accent. The first measure has a finger number '4' above the note. The second measure has a finger number '5' above the note. The third measure has finger numbers '2 1 4 3 2' above the notes. The fourth measure has a finger number '3' above the note. The bass staff contains chords and single notes, with finger numbers '1 2 3' and '1 2 3 5' indicated.

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It features two staves in treble and bass clefs. The upper staff has a finger number '4' above the first note and '5' above the second note. The third measure has finger numbers '2 4' above the notes. The bass staff continues with harmonic accompaniment.

Animato

The third system of the musical score is marked 'Animato' and begins with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. It consists of two staves. The upper staff has a finger number '3' above the first note. The lower staff has finger numbers '1 2' and '3' below the notes.

The fourth system of the musical score features two staves. The upper staff has finger numbers '3' and '3' above the first two notes, and first and second endings ('1.' and '2.') indicated. The lower staff has finger numbers '3 5 2 1' below the notes. A mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and forte (>) accent are present in the final measure of the system.

The fifth and final system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff has finger numbers '2 4' above the first two notes, and '4 5' above the next two notes. The lower staff has finger numbers '5 2 1' below the notes. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and forte (>) accent.

3. 两首带踏板的乐曲

(1) 波浪

罗沙士

Medium waltz tempo

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, marked 'Medium waltz tempo' and 'mf'. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The melody in the treble clef is characterized by a waltz-like rhythm and includes various fingerings (1-5) and slurs. The bass clef provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. Dynamics include 'mf' and 'f'. The score includes several measures with slurs and fingerings, such as the first system starting with a slur over measures 1-5 and fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 5, 3. The second system has fingerings 4, 1, 2, 4. The third system has a slur over measures 1-3. The fourth system has fingerings 4, 1, 4, 1 in the treble and 4, 1, 2 in the bass. The fifth system has fingerings 1, 2, 1, 2, 3. The sixth system has fingerings 4, 1, 3 in the treble and 1, 2, 5 in the bass.

1 *cresc.* 2 3 5 4 3

This system shows the first two measures of a musical piece. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur over the first five notes, which are numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, and 4. The left hand has a bass line with chords. The instruction *cresc.* is written below the first measure.

1 3 *rit.*

This system shows the next two measures. The right hand continues the melodic line with notes numbered 1 and 3. The left hand has a bass line with chords. The instruction *rit.* is written below the second measure.

(2) 献给爱丽丝

贝多芬

Poco moto

pp 5 2 4 1 2 4

This system shows the first two measures of the piece "Für Elise". The right hand has a melodic line with a slur over the first five notes, numbered 5, 2, 4, 1, and 2. The left hand has a bass line with chords. The instruction *pp* is written below the first measure.

1 5 1 2 4 *Ped. simile*

This system shows the next two measures. The right hand continues the melodic line with notes numbered 1, 5, 1, 2, and 4. The left hand has a bass line with chords. The instruction *Ped. simile* is written below the first measure.

1 5 1. 2. 1

This system shows the final two measures of the piece. The right hand has a melodic line with a slur over the first five notes, numbered 1, 5, 1, 2, and 1. The left hand has a bass line with chords. The first measure is marked with a first ending bracket (1.) and the second measure with a second ending bracket (2.).

The musical score consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass clef staff. The first system begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second system includes *dim.* and *pp* markings, along with a triplet in the bass staff. The third system features a *Ped. simile* instruction. The fourth system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The fifth system is a first ending, marked with *1.* and *2.*. The sixth system is a second ending, marked with *dim. e poco rit.*. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedal markings are shown as horizontal lines below the bass staff.

附 录

二十四条大调和小调音阶

排列的次序是根据相似的指法,并便于大调和小调音阶作对比。

1. C 大调音阶

Musical notation for C major scale. Right hand: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Left hand: C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

2. c 小调音阶

Musical notation for c minor scale. Right hand: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. Left hand: C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2, C2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

3. G 大调音阶

Musical notation for G major scale. Right hand: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Left hand: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

4. g 小调音阶

Musical notation for g minor scale. Right hand: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. Left hand: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

5. D 大调音阶

Musical notation for D major scale. Right hand: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Left hand: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

6. d 小调音阶

Musical notation for d minor scale. Right hand: D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5. Left hand: D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2, D2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

7. A 大调音阶

Musical notation for A major scale. Right hand: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4. Left hand: A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3), LH (5, 3, 1).

8. a 小调音阶

Musical notation for a minor scale. Right hand: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4. Left hand: A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3), LH (5, 3, 1).

9. E 大调音阶

Musical notation for E major scale. Right hand: E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. Left hand: E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

10. e 小调音阶

Musical notation for e minor scale. Right hand: E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5. Left hand: E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F2, E2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

11. B 大调音阶

Musical notation for B major scale. Right hand: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, B4. Left hand: B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

12. b 小调音阶

Musical notation for b minor scale. Right hand: B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, B4. Left hand: B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2. Fingerings: RH (1, 1, 3, 3), LH (5, 3, 1, 1).

13. F 大调音阶

Musical score for F major scale (F 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on middle C (F4) and ascends stepwise to F5, while the left hand starts on F3 and descends stepwise to F2. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

19. \flat A 大调音阶

Musical score for A-flat major scale (\flat A 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on A3 and ascends stepwise to A5, while the left hand starts on A2 and descends stepwise to A1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

14. f 小调音阶

Musical score for f minor scale (f 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on f4 and ascends stepwise to f5, while the left hand starts on f3 and descends stepwise to f2. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

20. \flat a 小调音阶

Musical score for a-flat minor scale (\flat a 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on a3 and ascends stepwise to a5, while the left hand starts on a2 and descends stepwise to a1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

15. \flat B 大调音阶

Musical score for B-flat major scale (\flat B 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on B3 and ascends stepwise to B5, while the left hand starts on B2 and descends stepwise to B1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

21. \flat D 大调音阶

Musical score for D-flat major scale (\flat D 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on D3 and ascends stepwise to D5, while the left hand starts on D2 and descends stepwise to D1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

16. $\flat\flat$ 小调音阶

Musical score for double-flat minor scale ($\flat\flat$ 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on $\flat\flat$ 4 and ascends stepwise to $\flat\flat$ 5, while the left hand starts on $\flat\flat$ 3 and descends stepwise to $\flat\flat$ 2. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

22. \sharp c 小调音阶

Musical score for c-sharp minor scale (\sharp c 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on \sharp c3 and ascends stepwise to \sharp c5, while the left hand starts on \sharp c2 and descends stepwise to \sharp c1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

17. \flat E 大调音阶

Musical score for E-flat major scale (\flat E 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on E3 and ascends stepwise to E5, while the left hand starts on E2 and descends stepwise to E1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

23. \sharp F 大调音阶

Musical score for F-sharp major scale (\sharp F 大调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on \sharp F3 and ascends stepwise to \sharp F5, while the left hand starts on \sharp F2 and descends stepwise to \sharp F1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

18. $\flat e$ 小调音阶

Musical score for e-flat minor scale ($\flat e$ 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on $\flat e$ 3 and ascends stepwise to $\flat e$ 5, while the left hand starts on $\flat e$ 2 and descends stepwise to $\flat e$ 1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.

24. \sharp f 小调音阶

Musical score for f-sharp minor scale (\sharp f 小调音阶). The piece is in 4/4 time. The right hand starts on \sharp f3 and ascends stepwise to \sharp f5, while the left hand starts on \sharp f2 and descends stepwise to \sharp f1. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4.