

# 世界钢琴 名曲大全

巴洛克时期—古典时期—浪漫时期

## 第五册



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山西教育出版社

Creative Keyboard Presents

# Great Literature for Piano

*BAROQUE - CLASSICAL - ROMANTIC*

**BOOK V  
MORE DIFFICULT**

*Researched and Compiled by*  
**GAIL SMITH**





## 前 言

在 19 世纪早期的德国,购买一架钢琴,会博得购买者所在社区全体居民的关注。订购钢琴的家庭要用现金支付一笔定金,其后,以谷物、小麦、马铃薯、家禽和柴火支付余额。

到了钢琴送到买主家里的那一天,全城要举行一个庆典仪式。一支由音乐家组成的管乐队行进在队列的前面,紧随其后的是无尚荣耀的制琴师,他被助手们抬在肩膀上。鲜花与花环装饰着四轮运送马车,上面载着珍贵的钢琴。音乐家、小学校长,显要人物则行进在队列的后面。

当琴最终到达了自己的目的地,兴高采烈的买主会热情地迎接游行队伍的到来。先是地方牧师念一篇祈祷词,以祝福新到的乐器和制琴师;然后地方长官致词,校长、医生和其他主要人物都要讲话。末了,男声合唱队表演。当钢琴妥善安置在它的新居时,人们皆举杯畅饮,手舞足蹈,以欢庆这美好的时光。

恰恰与之相反的是,如今购买一架钢琴,似乎已不再成为庆典和值得狂欢的理由。很不幸,我们这一代人把买钢琴视为小事一桩。我们已经忘掉了一架钢琴可能带来多大的一笔财富及益处,我们也已忘掉了那些伟大的作曲家们通过他们谱写的美好的钢琴曲,给予我们的又是多大的财富和益处。

这套新的钢琴文献系列重新发掘出钢琴乐曲中的“希世珍宝”。经过数年的研究以及对巴洛克、古典和浪漫时期音乐的作曲家的精心选择,奉行着“追求完美”这一原则,最终使得这套 8 级系列丛书欣然面世了……所有各级都是大师们原创作品。

本套丛书从最简单的名作开始,逐步过渡到较高阶段和音乐上难度较大的乐曲。各级的钢琴学习者会从这套具有挑战性的、周详的、多样性的钢琴曲集中感受到无穷乐趣。此外,每位作曲家有趣的小传则将对学生的学习更有意义。

恰如用鲜花与花环装点为幸运德国村民运送新钢琴的马车一样,我们同样也用鲜花与花环装点了这套丛书的每一册,这些鲜花与花环将提醒我们所有的人珍视我们学习的每一首选曲以及丰富的音乐遗产。

盖尔·史密斯

# 写给教师

每册选择的乐曲大致按照由易而难的顺序编排。它们不一定是顺着年代的顺序。在每一位新出现的作曲家的选篇前面,都有他的一个小传。此外,许多小传前还有画像。

第 1 册 .....	初学阶段后期与基础阶段早期乐曲
第 2 册 .....	基础阶段乐曲
第 3 册 .....	中级阶段乐曲
第 4 册 .....	有难度的乐曲
第 5 册 .....	更难的乐曲
第 6 册 .....	很难的乐曲
第 7 册 .....	音乐上有进一步要求的奏鸣曲
第 8 册 .....	音乐上有进一步要求的大型乐曲

## *Note to Teachers*

The pieces selected in each book are in approximate order of difficulty. They are not necessarily in chronological order. Before the selections of each new composer, there is a short biographical sketch of that composer. In addition, many include a pictorial representation, as well.

Book One .....	late primary-level and early elementary-level pieces
Book Two .....	harder elementary pieces
Book Three .....	medium-level or intermediate pieces
Book Four .....	difficult pieces
Book Five .....	more difficult pieces
Book Six .....	very difficult pieces
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约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫  
(1685. 3. 21 - 1750. 7. 28)

伟大的约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫出生于德国埃森纳赫。他 10 岁时父母双亡，由哥哥充当老师。尽管还很小，他却每天都渴望弹奏更难曲子。他的哥哥禁止他弹那些曲子并把它藏了起来。可是透过橱柜的格栅门，巴赫找到了那些诱人的乐谱。于是每个有月亮的夜晚，他一个音符一个音符地抄写。他秘密地边学边弹，后来令他哥哥惊愕无比！但是，正是作为一名赋格大师，为他赢得了永久的荣誉。后来，尽管他双目失明，可对上帝的忠诚使他感到黑暗如同光明。

*Johann Sebastian Bach*  
(March 21, 1685 - July 28, 1750)

The great Johann Sebastian Bach was born in German Eisenach. His brother became his teacher when his parents died when he was 10. Though so young, he longed each day for songs more difficult to play. These songs his brother did forbid and from Johann his music hid! But through the cupboard's latticed door Bach reached the tempting music score. And every moonlit night he wrote the precious copy note by note. Very secretly he learned and played, and then his brother was quite dismayed! But master of the fugue became, which won for him immortal fame. And though at last he lost his sight, his faith in God made darkness light.



# Goldberg Variation No. 1

## 戈尔德堡变奏曲第 1 号

Allegretto

约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫

The musical score for Goldberg Variation No. 1 by Johann Sebastian Bach is presented on page 8. It is in G major and 3/4 time, marked 'Allegretto'. The score consists of five systems of two staves each. The music is characterized by its intricate fingerings and articulation marks, which are essential for the piece's technical and musical integrity. The first system begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece is a single melodic line with a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass. The score includes various fingerings (1-5) and articulation marks (accents, slurs) to guide the performer. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

2 4 3 2 2 1 3

2 1 1 2 1

5 4 2

1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4

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

2 1 4 5 2 2 1 1 2 1 2

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

1 2 1 2 5

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

5 1 3 1 4 3

# Gavotte

from French Suite No. 5

加沃特舞曲(选自法国组曲第5号)

Allegro (♩ = 88)

约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 3/4. The piece begins with a forte (f) dynamic and features a variety of articulations and fingerings. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Dynamics include forte (f), piano (p), mezzo-forte (mf), and crescendo (cresc.). The score includes repeat signs and a double bar line. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat dots.



# Allemande

from French Suite No. 6

阿拉曼德(选自法国组曲第6号)

约翰·塞巴斯蒂安·巴赫

Allegro moderato (♩ = 92)

The musical score is presented in two systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is common time (C). The piece is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a tempo of quarter note = 92. The first system begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes fingerings such as 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 4, 1, 2, 1, 3. The second system features a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes fingerings like 4, 1, 1, 3, 5, 2, 4, 3, 2. The third system is marked *cresc.* and includes fingerings 3, 2, 4, 3, 2, 2, 1, 4, 1, 2, 3. The fourth system starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a *dim.* (diminuendo) section, then a piano (*p*) section marked *cresc.* (crescendo), and ends with a final forte (*f*) section. Fingerings include 4, 2, 4, 2, 1, 5, 4, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 3. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

3 2 1 3 2 1 2 5

*f* *dim.* *mf*

4 1 3 2

2

*f* *dim.* *mf*

*f* *dim.* *mf*

*f* *dim.* *mf*

*tr*

*f* *dim.* *mf*



多米尼克·斯卡拉蒂  
(1685. 10. 26 - 1757. 7. 23)

斯卡拉蒂是一位杰出的羽管键琴大师兼作曲家，他还是“现代钢琴演奏之父”。在他的 600 多部羽管键琴作品中，他首次运用了双手交叉、同音快速反复、大的琶音和跳跃的演奏技巧。他与亨德尔在罗马宫殿里比赛演奏。结果在羽管键琴演奏上，他们是平手，在管风琴演奏上，亨德尔则略胜一筹。斯卡拉蒂和亨德尔一生都保持着牢固的友谊。

《猫之赋格》是斯卡拉蒂因自己的猫走在他的琴键上而产生灵感创作的。

*Domenico Scarlatti*  
(October 26, 1685 - July 23, 1757)

Scarlatti was a great harpsichord virtuoso and composer who is the "Father of Modern Piano Playing." He introduced crossing of hands, the rapid repetition of a note, and far-flung arpeggio passages in his more than 600 harpsichord pieces. He played in a contest with Handel at the palace in Rome. It was a tie in harpsichord playing, while Handel proved to be the better organist! Scarlatti and Handel remained friends throughout their lifetime.

The "Cat's Fugue" was inspired by Scarlatti's own cat walking on his keyboard!

# Cat's Fugue

## 猫之赋格

多米尼克·斯卡拉蒂

The musical score for "Cat's Fugue" is presented in four systems, each consisting of a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 3/8. The score includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Starts with a *mf* dynamic. The bass line begins with a *non legato* instruction and includes fingerings 5, 4, 3, 3, 2, 1. The treble line includes fingerings 1, 1, 3. The system concludes with a *legato* instruction.
- System 2:** Features a *mf* dynamic. The treble line has complex phrasing with fingerings 4, 4, 2, 3, 1, 2. The bass line includes fingerings 3, 2, 1, 1, 4, 2, 3, 2.
- System 3:** Includes a *p* (piano) dynamic. The treble line has a large slur over measures 45-50 with fingerings 2, 3, 4, 5, 3, 2. The bass line includes fingerings 1, 1, 1, 1, 4. The system ends with a *più f* (piano fortissimo) dynamic.
- System 4:** Continues the *più f* dynamic. The treble line has fingerings 2, 3, 1, 2, 2, 4, 5. The bass line includes fingerings 2, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 1, 1.



4 2 3 2

*f*

4 2 3

*p*

2 1 2 3 1

1 3 5 1

*p* *cresc.*

1 2 3 3 2 1

45

*f*

1 3 2 1 1 4

*dim.* *cresc.*

1 2 1