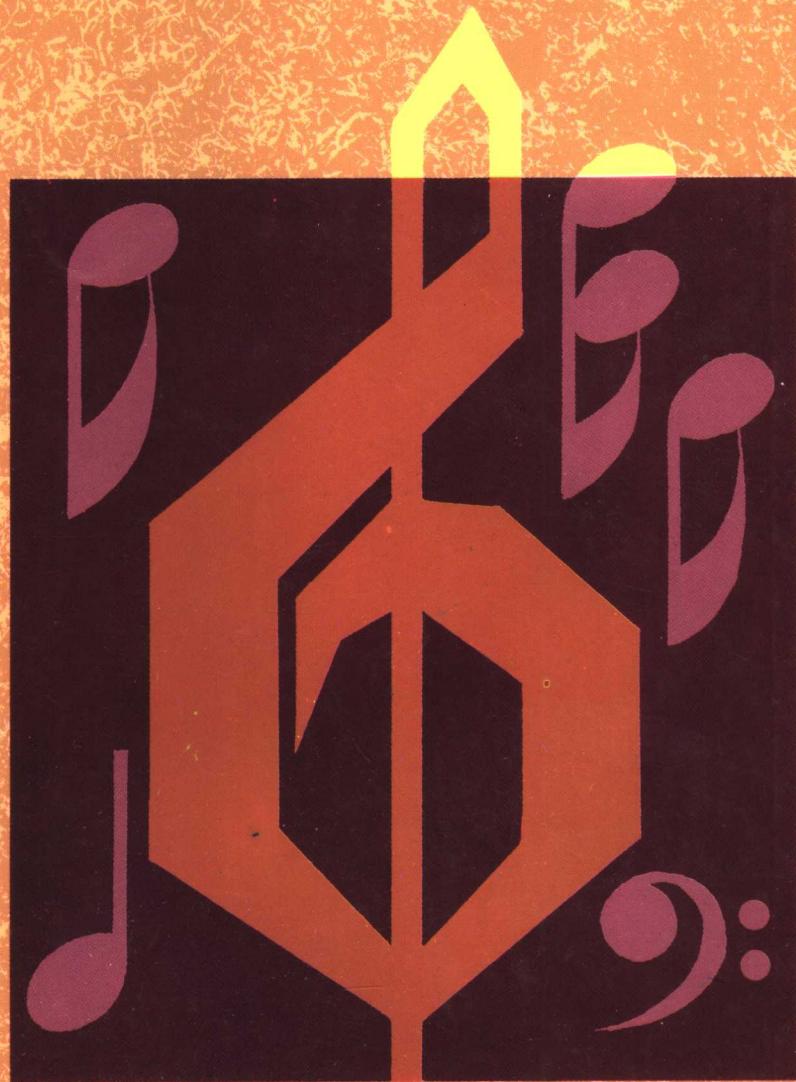


视唱基础教程

冯往前 编著



湖南文艺出版社

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序

读完教材，很高兴它的纯朴和实际，因此我很乐意在教材前写点感受。

往前同志，是一位多才多艺的青年教师。进入湖南师范大学艺术学院以前已经拉得一手好提琴。入校后，他一方面在艺术实践中担任配器和演奏任务；同时又系统地师从王安国教授学习作曲技法理论并兼修声乐、钢琴。且因基础课、专业课双优而留校任教。在经过四年教学实践后，又赴上海音乐学院作曲系，深入学习作曲技法理论、视唱练耳，进一步拓宽了他的理论基础及艺术视野。

他治学严谨，先后担任过视唱练耳、基础乐理、歌曲写作、钢琴、小提琴……诸课程的教学，其教学成果显著；还创作了一些受到好评且产生广泛社会影响的音乐作品，如乐曲《潇湘音诗》、《冥昭》等曾在中央和省级广播电台播放，并作过个人专辑介绍。

他一直重视视唱练耳的教学，这是一门专业音乐课程中的主干课，它在教学中，同钢琴课一样是一把打开音乐圣殿大门的金钥匙。往前同志深知它的重要，除认真执教外，还把多年教学的积累，加以提炼，结合自己的创作与同仁们的需要，编撰了这本视唱基础教程。

这册教材的编撰，有他的特点与新构思，针对师范院校的实际，有其独到之处。它既注重视唱曲目的艺术性，又遵循教学的科学性，在解决基本节拍、节奏、音准训练的同时，还注意到乐感的训练。

编者“注意乐感训练”的提法，是许多传统教材中并未注意到的。我觉得具有创新的意义。有人认为乐感是天生的，这可能是对的，如果在视唱课中，加强了乐感训练，对天生乐感好的，只会更有好处；而对乐感弱的，则会获得更大的加强，这是雪里送炭。

万丈高楼从地起，坚实的基础尤为必要。读完教材，我觉得它对各类师范院校的音乐教学来说，必是一册严实而切合实际的好教材。

储声虹
一九九五年十月

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第一章 无调号的各调式

(→) $\frac{2}{4}$ 、 $\frac{4}{4}$ 拍子, o; o; ♩

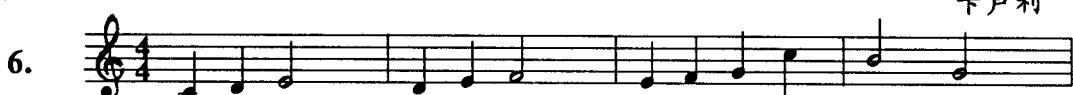




雷蒙恩



卡卢利

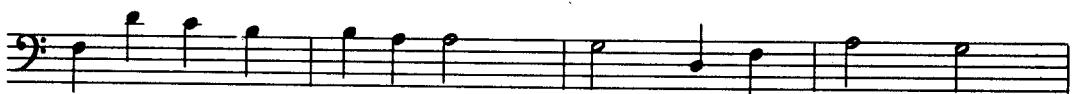
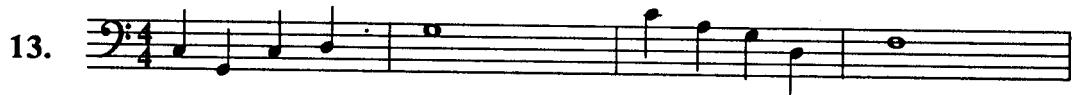


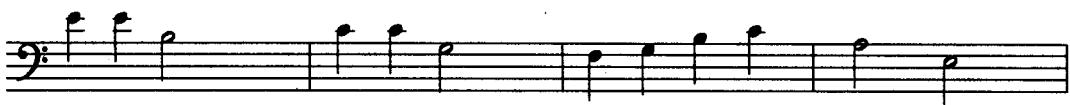


莫扎特









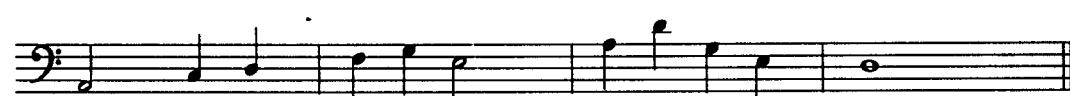
雷蒙恩



Fine



D.C.



(二) $\frac{3}{4}$ 拍子, $\text{d}.$; E^{F}



Andante

美国歌曲



Allegretto

陕西民歌





P Legato





Allegretto vivace

郑律成



俄罗斯民歌



24. *Valse* 波兰民歌

The musical score consists of five staves of bass clef music. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a quarter note followed by eighth notes.

The musical score continues with four more staves of bass clef music. Each staff follows the pattern of starting with a half note followed by eighth notes, with some variations in the rhythm and dynamics.

25. *Vivace* 卡卢利

The musical score consists of five staves of bass clef music. The first staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes.

The musical score continues with two staves of bass clef music. Each staff follows the pattern of starting with a half note followed by eighth notes, with some variations in the rhythm and dynamics.

The musical score continues with two staves of bass clef music. Each staff follows the pattern of starting with a half note followed by eighth notes, with some variations in the rhythm and dynamics.

26. 萧金

The musical score consists of five staves of bass clef music. The first staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The second staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The third staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fourth staff starts with a half note followed by eighth notes. The fifth staff begins with a half note followed by eighth notes.

The musical score continues with two staves of bass clef music. Each staff follows the pattern of starting with a half note followed by eighth notes, with some variations in the rhythm and dynamics.



格鲁克

27.

A continuation of the musical score for bassoon, starting from measure 27. It consists of four staves of music, each showing a different rhythmic pattern and harmonic progression. The music becomes increasingly complex, particularly in the later staves.

$\text{♩} = 100$

马革顺

28.

A continuation of the musical score for bassoon, starting from measure 28. It consists of three staves of music, each showing a different rhythmic pattern and harmonic progression. The music becomes increasingly complex, particularly in the later staves.



Vivace ♩ = 150

新疆民歌

29.

♩ = 150