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西洋乐器教程系列丛书

电子琴初级教程

刘 梅 编著



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前言

电子琴这一被称为划时代的“万能”乐器，是 20 世纪出现的最新乐器。由于其性能完全合理化，又被认定为是一种无论谁都能很容易地演奏，而且还能取得演奏效果的乐器。因此，“容易演奏的乐器”就成为美国宣传该乐器所使用的商业标语。

“容易演奏的电子琴”的鼻祖，是大约 1950 年制成的哈蒙德“和弦”琴（Hammond “chord” Organ）。从哈蒙德的“和弦”电子琴开始，美国的电子琴渐渐倾向于自动伴奏装置，其后，利用电子工艺使该乐器的大众化获得成功。美国的“容易演奏的电子琴”，为一批海派的音乐爱好者提供了自己演奏乐器的快乐，为深奥的乐器大众化作出了贡献！

电子琴的优点很多，首先，音程绝对准确，不用调音。音色、音量能自由调整和控制。用自动伴奏装置能学到各种节奏和感受到丰富的和声变化。能把音域扩大到不可想象的程度，能创造出崭新的音色，能制造琶音与滑音，能奏出人类技能所无法演奏的急速和弦，能自由调出回声及加入混响，加上价格便宜不占用过多空间，携带方便等特点，成为了大众喜爱的乐器。

4 至 5 岁，是正适合接受音乐学习与熏陶的年龄，但在我国，由于经济条件和住房条件所限制，很多希望子女学习钢琴的家庭只能选择电子琴的学习，所以电子琴这样的乐器就受到了更多人士的接受。近年来，学习电子琴的人数在不断增加，很多孩子在学习了几年电子琴后，又转入西洋管乐、钢琴等乐器的学习。

本书共计六十课，从最基础的五线谱、谱号及认识键盘开始，由浅入深、循序渐进地带领初学者入门。每课在讲解基础乐理的同时都配有一定量的练习乐曲。大大增加了少儿学琴的兴趣。另配有中、外优秀名曲五十首奉献给大家。

愿电子琴能带给学习者更多快乐、更多幻想、更多美感、更多创新，并通过电子琴的学习打下良好的音乐基础。

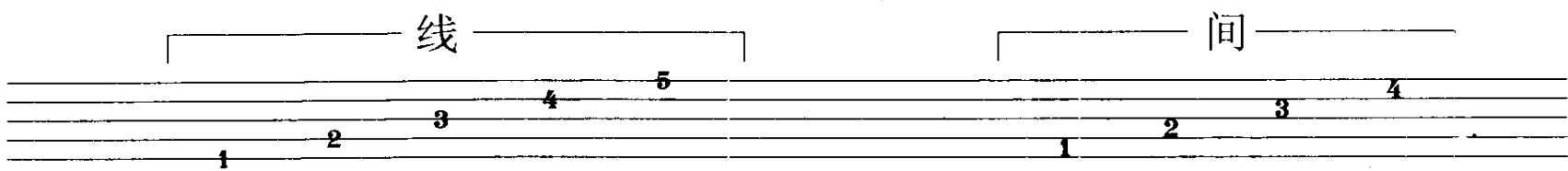
编者

2001 年 1 月

第一课 认识五线谱及谱号

一、五线谱

五线谱 是用来记录音符高低变化的五条平行线。

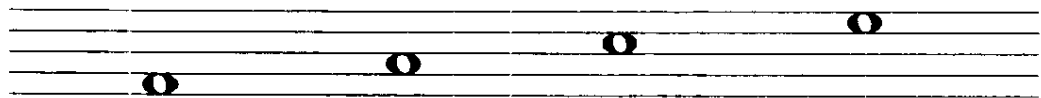


作曲家们把音符写在5线和4间上。（如图）

将音符记录在线上时的样子：



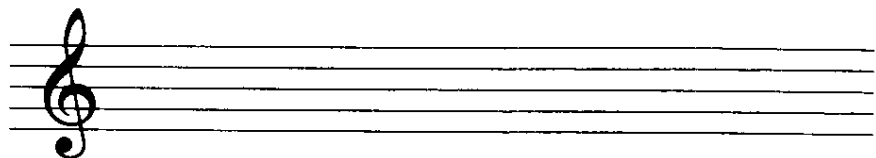
将音符记录在间内的样子：



二、谱号

谱号 在五线谱的前端都必须标记“高音谱号”或是“低音谱号”， 用来决定每一个音符真正的高度。

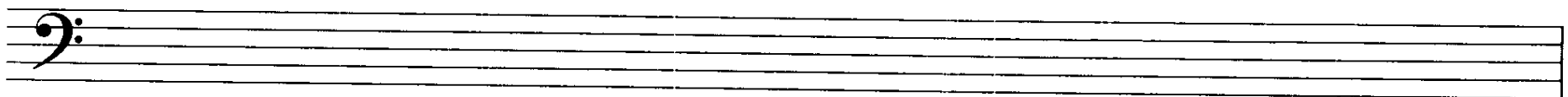
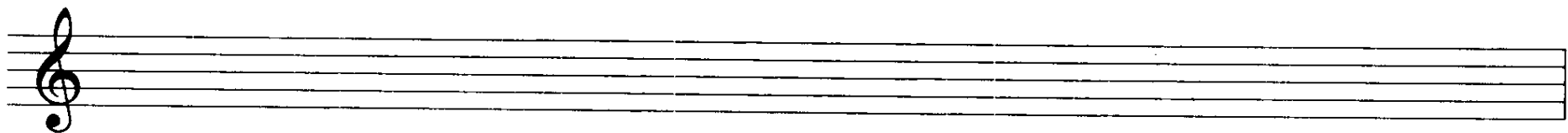
高音谱号：



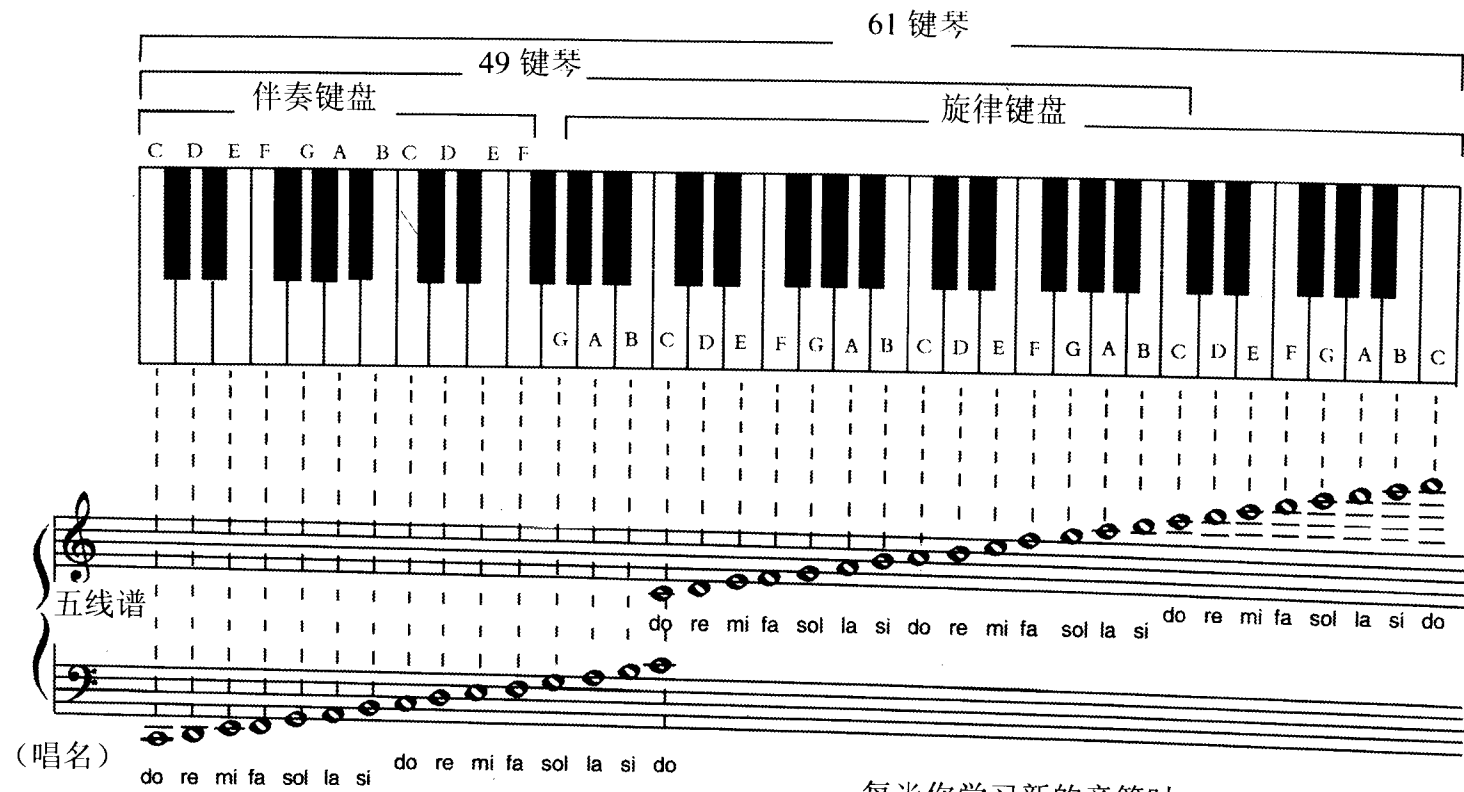
低音谱号：



家庭作业： 模仿高音谱号、低音谱号在下面的五线谱中填满为止。



第2课 认识键盘

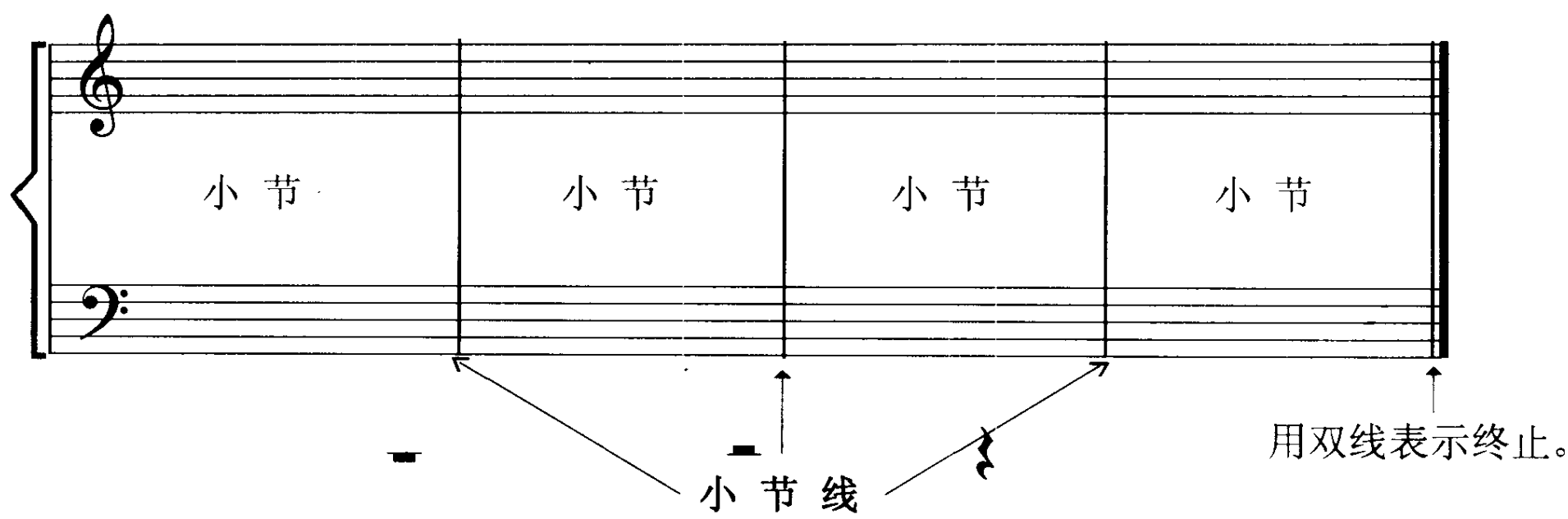


每当你学习新的音符时，
可参照此页的键盘图。

目前所使用的便携式电子琴都采用61键（共5个八度音域）上图是最标准的便携式电子琴键盘草图。

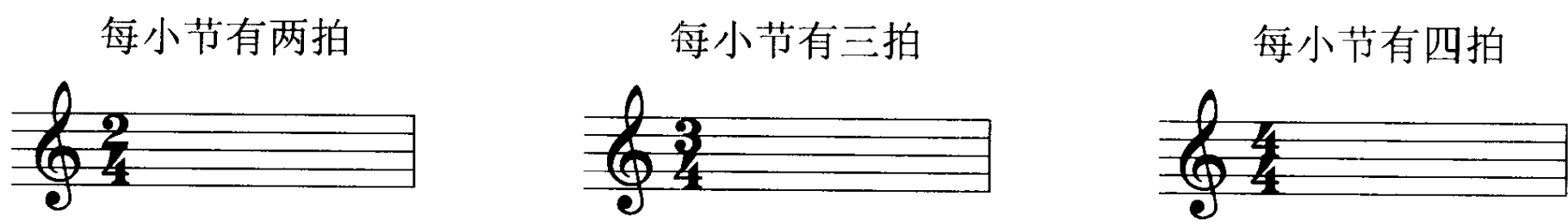
第三课 小节、小节线、拍号、音符时值及休止符

一、小节和小节线



音乐是由小节线划分成许多个小节（上图）。
并用拍号表示每小节中的拍子数量（下图）。

二、拍号



注意：上方的数字是几，就说明每小节是几拍。

三、音符时值

音符时值一览				
				
名称	全音符	附点二分音符	二分音符	四分音符
音符时值	数四拍	数三拍	数两拍	数一拍

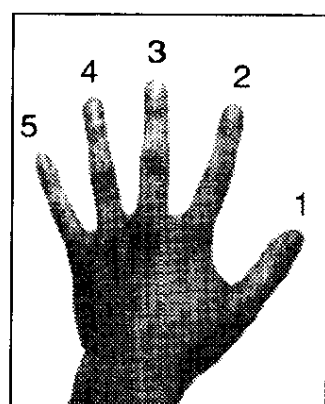
四、休止符

休 止 符		
		
全体止符 整小节休止	二分休止符 休止两拍	四分休止符 休止一拍

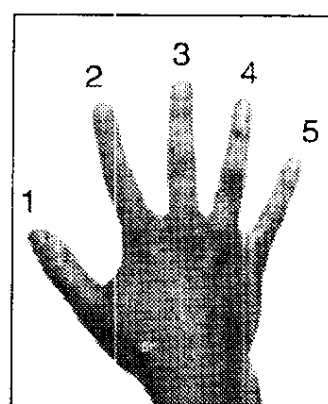
第四课 指法标记、演奏姿势及手型

一、指法标记

在器乐学习中，五线谱是最科学的记谱方法，也是国际通用的记谱法，而在五线谱中出现的阿拉伯数字 1 2 3 4 5 则是用来表示用哪一个手指弹奏。（如下图）



左手



右手

二、演奏姿势

准备弹奏时，身体坐直、坐正、不驼背，但不能太僵，要自然放松。如下图所示：



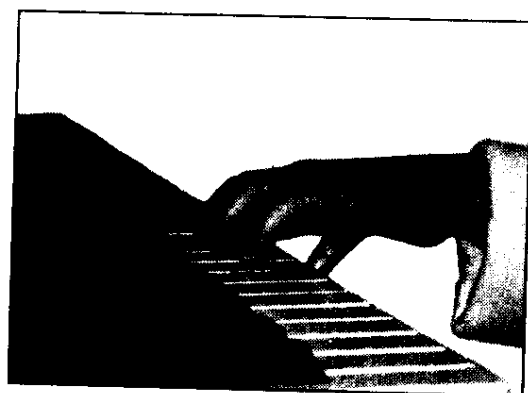
上半身



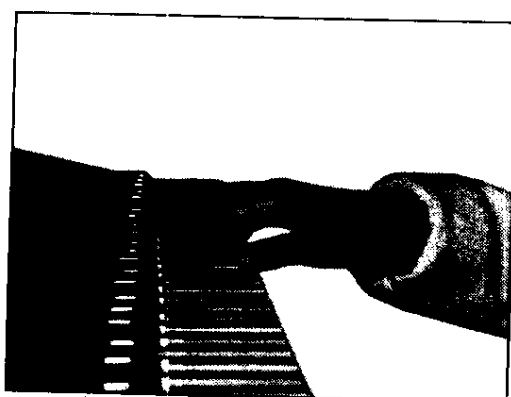
全身

三、手型

手指触键时手腕要平，手指自然弯曲，指尖第一关节最好不要塌。如下图所示：



正确的手型（左手）



正确的手型（右手）

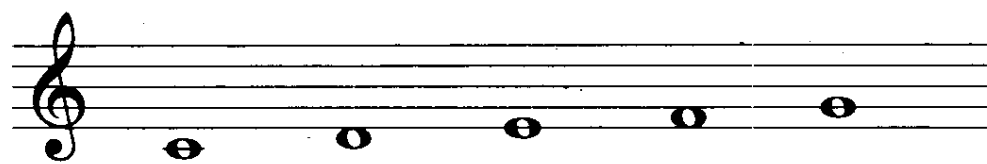


不正确的手型

第五课 基本音符

各位小朋友们，恭喜你们已经完成了前四课的学习。你们已经掌握了不少的音乐知识，马上就可以弹奏了！下面我们学习五线谱高音谱号上的五个音。

一、高音谱号上的C、D、E、F、G五个音

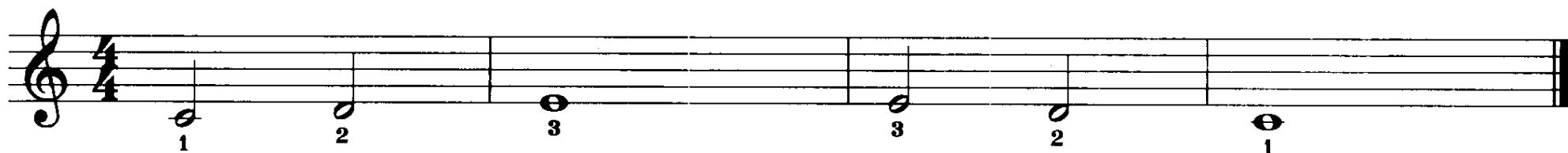


音名: C	D	E	F	G
唱名: do	re	mi	fa	sol

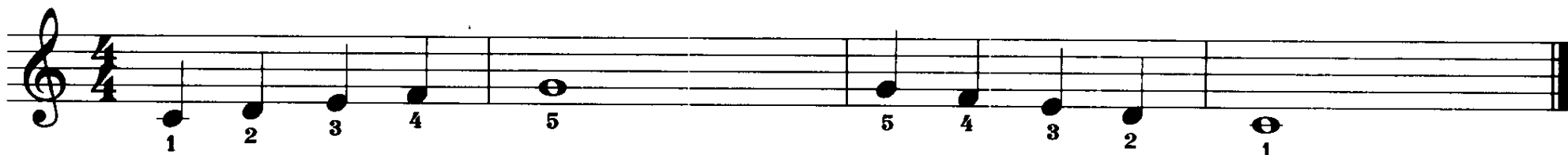
请反复对照音符朗读C D E F G 这几个音名，并用唱名do re mi fa sol 分别大声唱出所学的这五个音。（请参见第二页，在键盘图上可以很轻松地找到这五个音的位置）。

请弹奏专为右手编写的六首练习（边弹边唱，注意看拍号）

训练二分音符和全音符



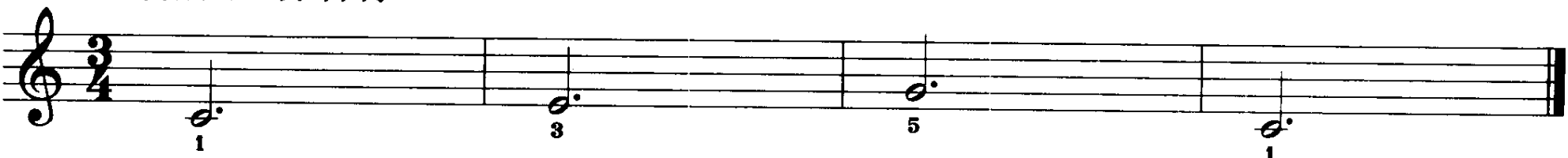
训练四分音符和全音符



训练四分音符和二分音符



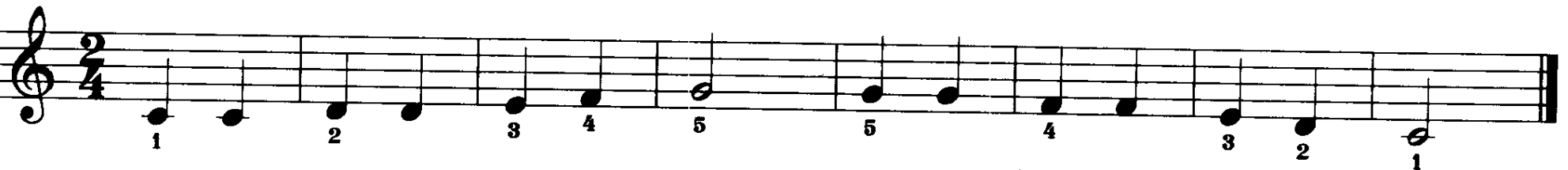
训练附点二分音符



训练四分音符、二分音符及附点二分音符



训练四分音符及二分音符



提示：以上六首练习都用断奏方法弹奏（断奏：每个音弹奏完都要抬起手臂）。

二、低音谱号上的C、D、E、F、G五个音

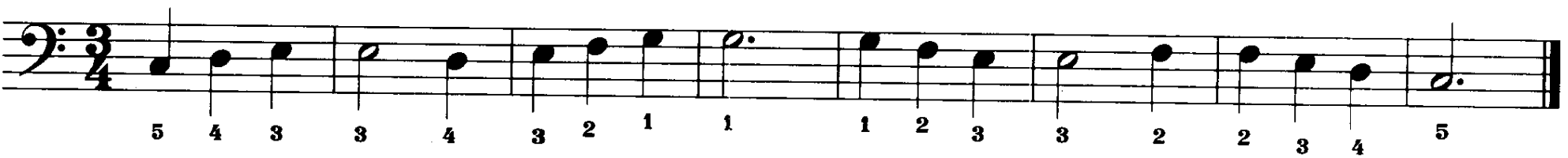
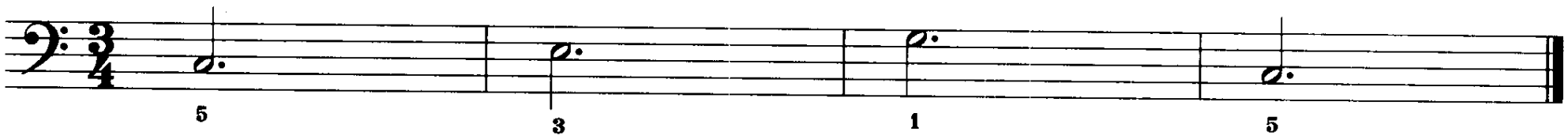
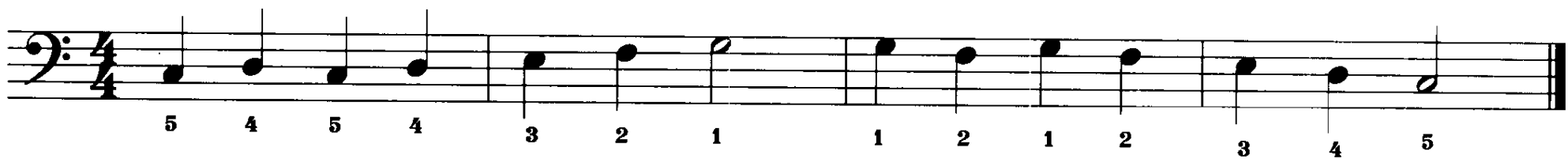
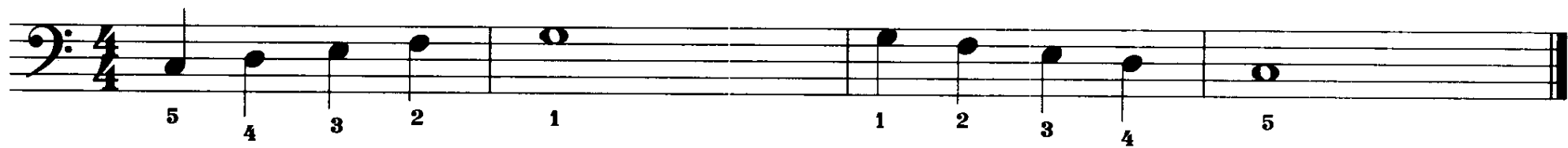
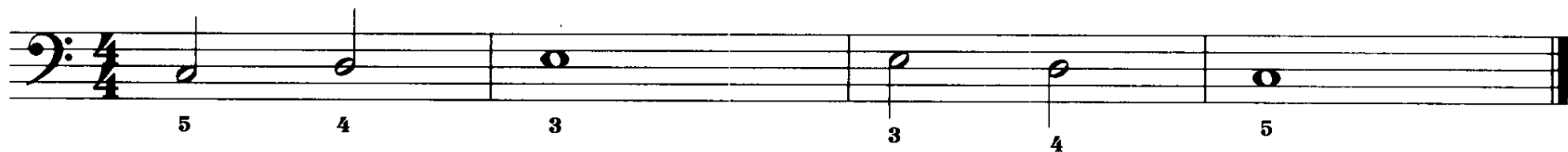
下面我们将学习五线谱低音谱号上的五个音：



音名：C D E F G
唱名：do re mi fa sol

请对照音符朗读 C D E F G
这几个音名，并用唱名do re mi
fa sol 分别大声的唱出这五个音。
(翻回到第2页，在键盘图上可以很
轻松的找到这五个音。)

请弹奏专为左手编写的六首练习（边弹边唱，注意看拍号）



不知小朋友们有没有发现，低音谱号的这六首练习和高音谱号的六首练习旋律是一样的？
请仍用断奏方法弹奏。

第六课 双手弹奏

一、双手弹奏曲

1. 五个音的游戏

音色: Piano (钢琴)
键盘统一音色

刘梅 曲

♩ = 90

The musical score for 'Five Notes Game' is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of four measures each. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of quarter note = 90. The first measure of the first system has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody in the treble clef uses the notes C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef accompaniment uses the notes C3, F#2, and C3. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

弹奏方法: 可分别练熟左手和右手, 然后再合起来。

2. 玛丽的小羊

音色: Piano (钢琴)
键盘统一音色

美国民歌
刘梅编配

♩ = 90

The musical score for 'Mary's Little Lamb' is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of four measures each. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of quarter note = 90. The first measure of the first system has a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody in the treble clef uses the notes C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, and C5. The bass clef accompaniment uses the notes C3, F#2, and C3. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, ending with a double bar line.

3. 小乌鸦

音色: Piano (钢琴)

键盘统一音色

中国儿歌
刘梅编配

♩ = 100

Piano score for 'Little Crow' (小乌鸦) in 3/4 time. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 100. The first system has five measures. The second system has six measures. The third system has five measures. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

4. 墨西哥的帽子舞

音色: Piano (钢琴)

键盘统一音色

外国歌曲
刘梅编配

♩ = 102

Piano score for 'Mexican Hat Dance' (墨西哥的帽子舞) in 4/4 time. The score consists of two systems of music. The first system has four measures. The second system has four measures. The score includes fingerings (1-5) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte).

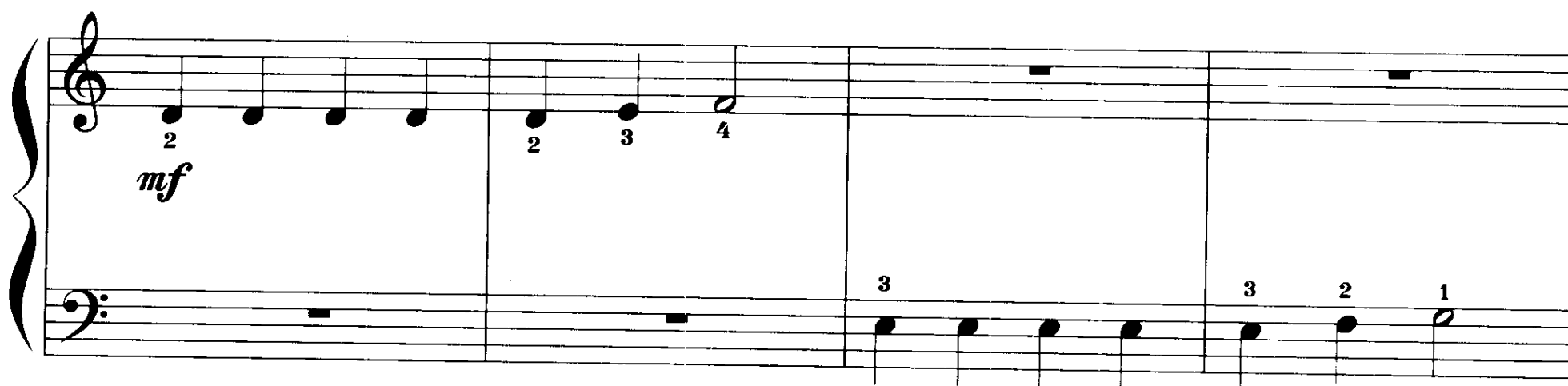
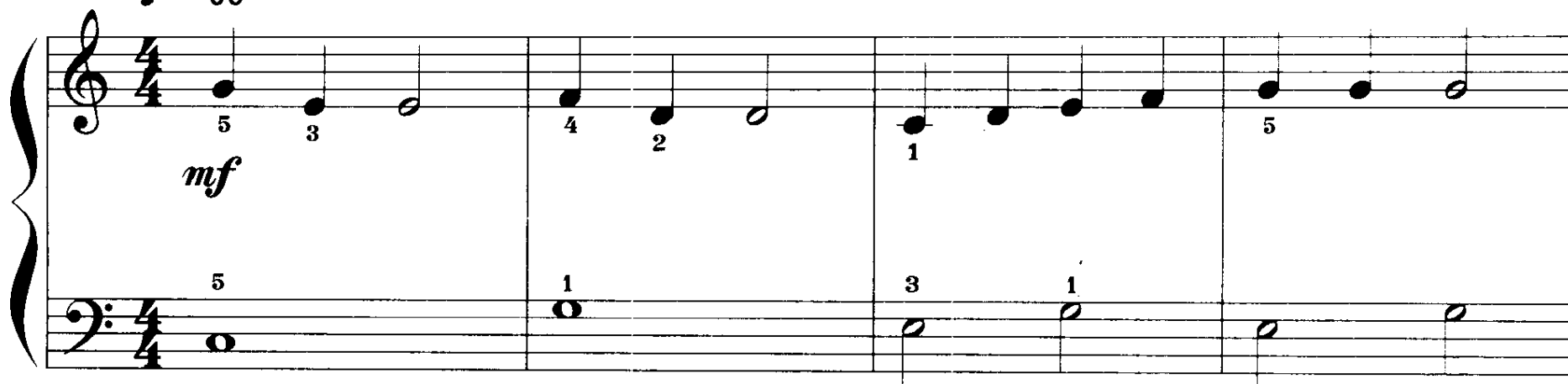
5. 轻轻划小船

音色: Elec.Piano (电钢琴)

键盘统一音色

德国民歌
刘梅编配

♩ = 90



二、同音连线

这首乐曲的7-8小节和最后的两小节出现了连线,这种连线叫做同音连线。当两个相同的音连在一起时,第二个音不必再弹,但一定要在键盘上保持够应有的拍子。

念故乡

选自第九交响曲《自新大陆》

音色: Oboe (双簧管)
键盘统一音色

德沃夏克 曲
刘梅 编配

♩ = 96

The first system of musical notation is in 4/4 time. The treble clef staff contains a melody starting with a dotted quarter note (F4), followed by an eighth note (G4), a dotted quarter note (A4), and a half note (B4). The bass clef staff contains a bass line starting with a dotted quarter note (C3), followed by an eighth note (D3), a dotted quarter note (E3), and a half note (F3). The dynamic marking 'mp' is placed below the treble staff. Fingering numbers are provided for each note: 3 for F4, 5 for G4, 5 for A4, 1 for B4, 1 for C3, 5 for D3, 5 for E3, and 5 for F3.

The second system of musical notation continues the melody. The treble staff has a dotted quarter note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a dotted quarter note (A4), and a half note (B4). The bass staff has a dotted quarter note (C3), an eighth note (D3), a dotted quarter note (E3), and a half note (F3). A slur labeled '同音连线' (Tongyin Lianxian) connects the two B4 notes in the treble staff. Fingering numbers are provided for each note: 2 for F4, 3 for G4, 5 for A4, 3 for B4, 1 for C3, 1 for D3, 1 for E3, and 4 for F3.

The third system of musical notation continues the melody. The treble staff has a dotted quarter note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a dotted quarter note (A4), and a half note (B4). The bass staff has a dotted quarter note (C3), an eighth note (D3), a dotted quarter note (E3), and a half note (F3). Fingering numbers are provided for each note: 3 for F4, 1 for G4, 1 for A4, 3 for B4, 3 for C3, 4 for D3, 5 for E3, and 5 for F3.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff has a dotted quarter note (F4), an eighth note (G4), a dotted quarter note (A4), and a half note (B4). The bass staff has a dotted quarter note (C3), an eighth note (D3), a dotted quarter note (E3), and a half note (F3). A slur labeled '同音连线' (Tongyin Lianxian) connects the two B4 notes in the treble staff. Fingering numbers are provided for each note: 2 for F4, 3 for G4, 2 for A4, 1 for B4, 1 for C3, 1 for D3, 1 for E3, and 5 for F3.

三、升记号和还原记号

升记号 #

还原记号 ♮

当一个音符前面出现升记号（#）时，请弹此音符右方最邻近的黑键，这样原来的音符就升高了半音，这种临时的升记号只能在一小节之内有效。

还原记号（♮）可取消升记号（#）和降记号（b）。

从 前

选自《汤普森浅易教材》

音色：Elec.Piano（电钢琴）
键盘统一音色

汤普森 曲

♩ = 108

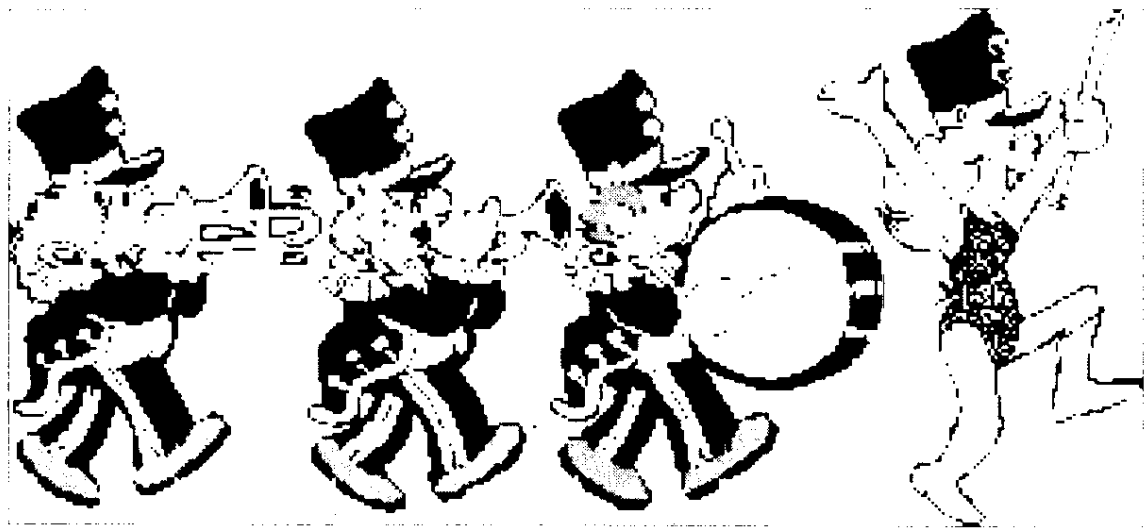
The musical score consists of four measures, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Dynamics include *mf* in the first measure. The key signature changes to one sharp (F#) in the third measure, which is cancelled by a natural sign in the fourth measure.

Measure	Treble Staff	Bass Staff
1	Quarter notes: G4 (finger 3), A4 (finger 5), B4 (finger 5). <i>mf</i>	Quarter note: G3 (finger 5)
2	Quarter notes: C5 (finger 5), D5 (finger 3), E5 (finger 5)	Quarter note: G3 (finger 3)
3	Quarter notes: F#5 (finger 4), G5 (finger 3), A5 (finger 2)	Quarter notes: G3 (finger 4), F#3 (finger 3), E3 (finger 2)
4	Quarter notes: G5 (finger 5), F#5 (finger 4), E5 (finger 3)	Quarter notes: G3 (finger 1), F#3 (finger 4), E3 (finger 3)

四、什么是不完全小节？

这首乐曲我们使用了不完全小节的记谱法，第一小节只有一拍，最后一小节有两拍，一头一尾的拍子加起来正好是三拍。

小 乐 队



音色：Clarinet（单簧管）

键盘统一音色

美国歌曲
刘梅编配

♩ = 102

First system of musical notation (measures 1-5). Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 1 (half measure) contains a quarter note G4 (finger 1) with dynamic *mp*. Measure 2 contains a quarter note A4 (finger 2) and a quarter note B4 (finger 3). Measure 3 contains a quarter note C5 (finger 5) and a quarter note B4 (finger 3). Measure 4 contains a quarter note A4 (finger 5) and a quarter note G4 (finger 3). Measure 5 (half measure) contains a quarter note F#4 (finger 1).

Second system of musical notation (measures 6-11). Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 6 contains a quarter note E4 (finger 2) and a quarter note D4 (finger 4). Measure 7 contains a quarter note C4 (finger 3) and a quarter note B3 (finger 2). Measure 8 contains a quarter note A3 (finger 3) and a quarter note G3 (finger 2). Measure 9 contains a quarter note F#3 (finger 1) and a quarter rest. Measure 10 contains a half rest. Measure 11 contains a half rest. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 6 contains a quarter note G3 (finger 1). Measure 7 contains a quarter note A3 (finger 2). Measure 8 contains a quarter note B3 (finger 3) and a quarter note C4 (finger 2). Measure 9 contains a quarter note D4 (finger 1). Measure 10 contains a quarter note E4 (finger 5) and a quarter note F#4 (finger 5) with dynamic *mf*. Measure 11 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 3) and a quarter note A4 (finger 3).

Third system of musical notation (measures 12-17). Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 12 contains a half rest. Measure 13 contains a half rest. Measure 14 contains a quarter note E4 (finger 2) and a quarter note D4 (finger 4). Measure 15 contains a quarter note C4 (finger 3) and a quarter note B3 (finger 2). Measure 16 contains a quarter note A3 (finger 1) and a quarter note G3 (finger 1) with a slur. Measure 17 contains a quarter note F#3 (finger 1) and a quarter note E3 (finger 1) with a slur. Bass clef, 3/4 time signature. Measure 12 contains a quarter note G3 (finger 1). Measure 13 contains a quarter note A3 (finger 3). Measure 14 contains a quarter note B3 (finger 2) and a quarter note C4 (finger 2). Measure 15 contains a quarter note D4 (finger 1). Measure 16 contains a quarter note E4 (finger 3) and a quarter note F#4 (finger 3) with a slur. Measure 17 contains a quarter note G4 (finger 1) and a quarter note A4 (finger 1) with a slur.

五、小测验

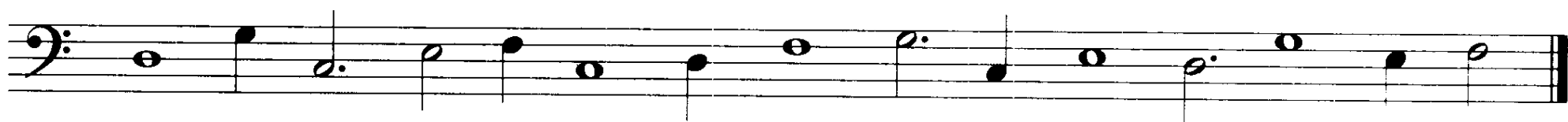
同学们，通过前面1—6课的学习，大家已经掌握了最基本的音乐知识，并且也会弹奏了几首好听的乐曲，为了能够使大家轻松掌握后面的课程，我们需要做一些练习和填空作业，看一看你能答出多少？

1、请在虚线上方标出音符的时值，数字1代表四分音符；数字2代表二分音符；数字3代表二分附点音符；数字4代表全音符。在虚线下方请填出音符的音名（C、D、E、F、G）。



时值：1 2

音名：F D



时值：4

音名：D

2、请看清拍号，想一想每小节应该是几拍，然后为乐曲划分出正确的小节线，划完以后请打着节拍唱一唱，最后在虚线上写出音名。



音名：C



音名：E



音名：G



音名：C



音名: G

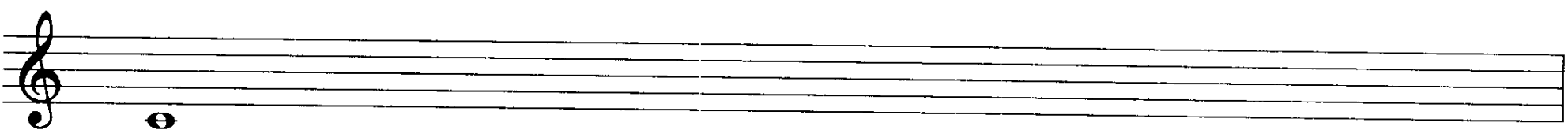


音名: C

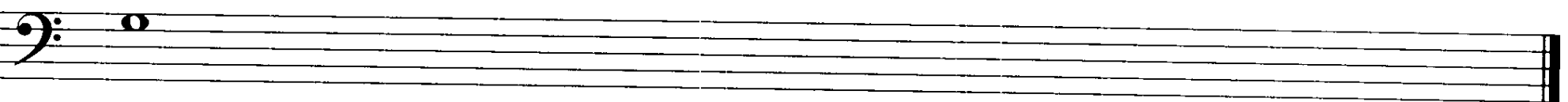
3、根据休止符的休止时值划分出小节线(可参考第3页的休止符部分)。



4、已经给出了音名,请在五线谱的高音谱号和低音谱号里分别填上音符。(要求:都用全音符填写,不必考虑拍子)



音名: C E D G F D G F C D G E F D C G F D



音名: G C D F E D C G E D F C G E D F C G

以上的4个大题如果你能基本回答正确的话,说明你已经完全合格,请进入第七课的学习。