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# 大管

## 高级练习曲选

刘奇编选

人民音乐出版社



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## 编者说明

编选这本练习曲，是为了解决国内教材的缺乏并通过这本练习曲使学生更好地掌握大管演奏技巧，尽快地培养出一批优秀的大管演奏家。

大管这种乐器在十六世纪创制于意大利，十八世纪上半叶开始为乐队采用，十八世纪末成为交响乐队固定成员。大管演奏家的主要任务是在交响乐队中发挥它的作用，它的优美的音色和灵活多变的演奏技巧给人以美好的享受。

二百多年来，大管以它原始状态到现在已有了很大的发展。它不仅可以演奏连音、跳音、滑音、颤音、振音，滑舌，双吐，三吐，而且经过我多年来的演奏及教学实践，还可以吹奏出四个音的和弦等。然而它的有关练习曲远远少于其它器乐的练习曲；尽管各时期的作曲家、演奏家也为大管作出了努力，但仍然满足不了演奏者们的需要。

解放后，我国的大管从演奏、教学到乐器制造都有了较大的发展，现在已经接近世界先进水平。因此编写这本练习曲，就不准备从初级到中级阶段，而是直接进入高级演奏阶段的需要。

我选编的这些练习曲大部分是国内少见的，而在世界上也是公认的、较为理想的资料。

通过这本练习曲选的吹奏之后，学习者可较快、较全面地掌握现代世界各国作曲家不同的创作风格和技巧。只要认真严格地按照这本练习曲的要求去完成，我相信都会在原有的基础上大大提高一步。

这本练习曲共分三个部分：

一、每日练习：学习者每天的第一次练习，要用一小时来练习长音、音阶、三度音程、四度音程、分解和弦等。练习时，气要饱满、均匀。低、中、高三个音区力度要统一，音色要松弛、优美。每一条练习都要从慢到快，分两步走。一般都用  $\downarrow = 54$ 、 $\downarrow = 72$ 、 $\downarrow = 84$ 、 $\downarrow = 100$ 、 $\downarrow = 120$ ，慢练时最重要的，是注意发音要准确，一定要在自己预想的时间内准确发音。

音准，这是一个演奏者能否成为一名交响乐队的演奏员的关键问题，也是能否成为一名真正的演奏家的关键问题。对待自己吹奏出来的音是准与不准，必需有敏锐的辨别能力，而且要在不容听众发觉以前就及时调整过来。每个学习者必需在吹奏中尽全力克服由于哨子或乐器本身带来的先天不足。一个好的演奏者必需从学生时期就要把自己的音准放在第一位。

在练习音阶和分解和弦时要注意舌头和手指的配合。手指要果断、平均、困难的乐段要反复几十次地练习。

吹奏跳音练习时，必需使每个音的长短统一，力度平衡。

二、节奏练习：随着时代的前进，各种器乐演奏家的演奏能力在不断地发展，作曲家在创作中也无所顾忌地发挥、创造和丰富。为适应现代作曲家所创作的乐曲，必需使自己具备十分熟练的视谱能力和应付各种难度大、变化多的节奏。这部分练习主要是用各种不同的节奏来训练学习者的节奏感和视谱能力。

三、练习曲：选这部分高难度的练习曲是为了学习者演奏大型的奏鸣曲、协奏曲作准备的。

通过这部分练习，在进一步提高演奏技术的同时，能把曲调及节奏、节拍、速度、低、中、高三个音区统一起来，能把音色、力度、调式、和声、调性、修养尽可能完美地统一在完整的音乐技巧之中。

以上几点供练习时参考，希望在演奏和教学实践中加以丰富和发展，并希提出宝贵意见，以便今后再版或陆续出版有关练习曲时能更好地满足大家的要求。

刘 奇

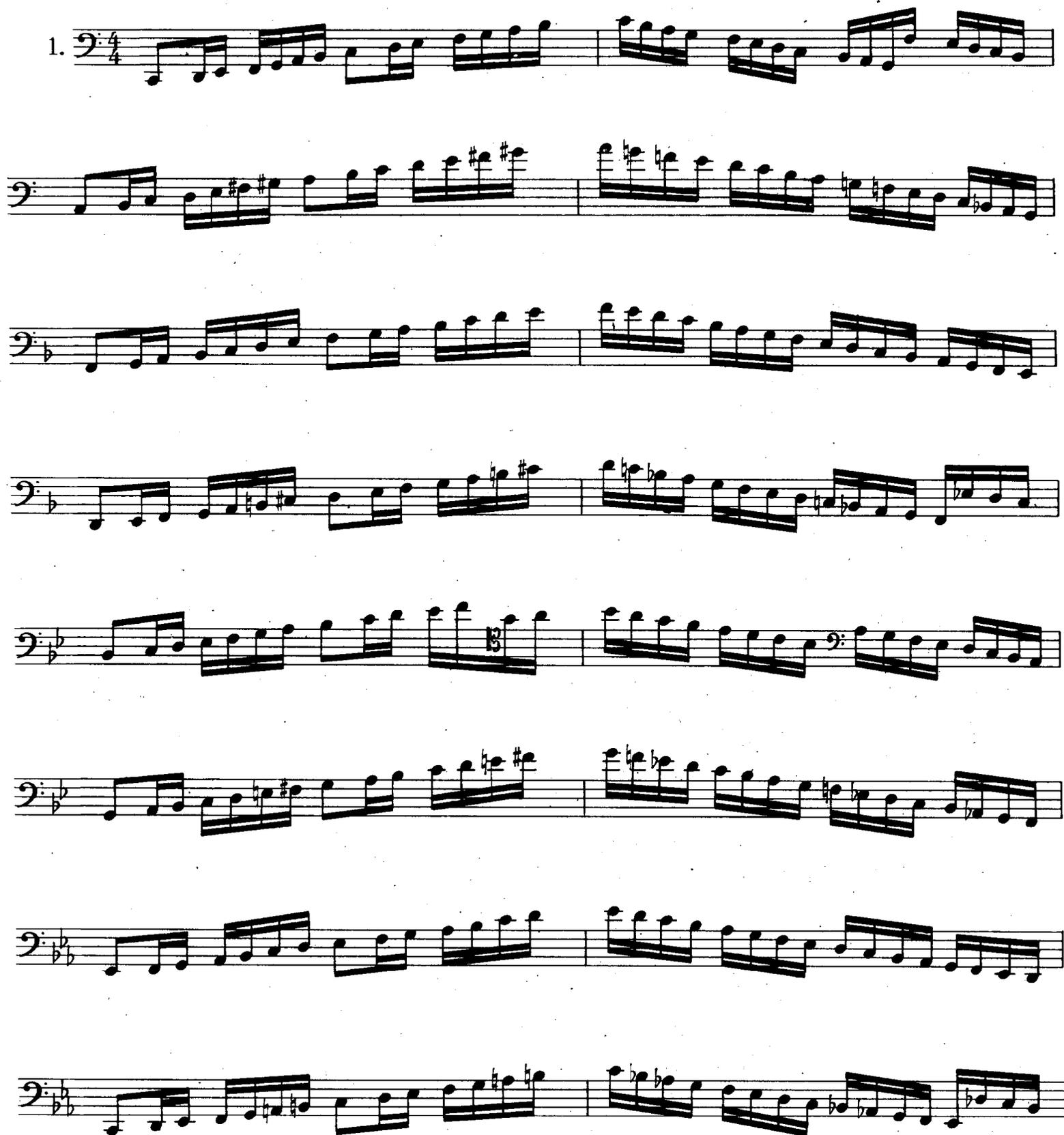
1984年3月30日

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# 第一部分 每日练习

1. 

The musical score consists of eight staves of music in bass clef, 4/4 time. The first staff is marked with a '1.' and a '4/4' time signature. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature changes from one flat (B-flat) to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) across the staves. The notation includes various accidentals such as sharps and flats, and some notes are beamed together in groups.







This page contains ten staves of musical notation, all in bass clef. The notation is highly rhythmic and complex, featuring a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, as well as triplets and slurs. The music is written in a single system across ten staves. The first staff begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes many slurs and accents, suggesting a fast and intricate piece. The overall style is characteristic of a technical exercise or a short study for a bass instrument.

费尔南德·欧布拉多斯作

Fernand Oubradous

①

3.  $\text{B}\flat_4$  ||:

$p <-mf> p <->$

吹奏音阶时可用以下15种方法辅助练习。

1.            2.            3.            4.            5.            6.            3

7.            8.            9.            10.           11.           12.           13.           14.           15.           3

②

①第3至32条练习均为费尔南德·欧布拉多斯作。——编者

②乐谱中凡画有框框者需重点练习、下同。——编者

This page of musical notation is for a bass instrument, likely a double bass or electric bass, and is organized into ten systems. Each system consists of a bass staff and a treble staff. The time signatures vary throughout the piece, including 3/4, 2/4, 2/2, and 3/2. The notation is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including frequent triplets and sixteenth-note runs. Several sections of the music are enclosed in rectangular boxes, possibly indicating specific technical exercises or performance techniques. The page concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final system.

Molto lento

A musical score for a single bass clef instrument in 4/4 time, marked 'Molto lento'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature, followed by two staves with bass clefs. The music is written in a single line of bass clef notation. The first staff contains two measures with accents (>) over the first and second notes. The subsequent staves contain a series of quarter notes, some with accents, and some with slurs. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the tenth staff.

4.

This exercise consists of 11 staves of music in bass clef. The first staff is marked with a '4.' and a bass clef. The music features a sequence of eighth-note patterns, often grouped with slurs and repeat signs. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by sharps and flats. The patterns are rhythmic and melodic, designed for technical practice.

5.

This exercise consists of two staves of music in bass clef. The first staff is marked with a '5.' and a bass clef, and includes a 2/4 time signature. The music features a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns, often grouped with slurs and repeat signs. The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by sharps and flats. The patterns are rhythmic and melodic, designed for technical practice.

6.

This exercise consists of eight staves of music in bass clef. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat), then changes to a bass clef. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several repeat signs (double bar lines with dots) throughout the piece. The key signature changes to two flats (B-flat and E-flat) in the second staff and remains there for the rest of the exercise. The notation includes many accidentals (sharps and flats) and slurs over groups of notes.

7.

This exercise consists of four staves of music in bass clef. The first staff is marked with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a consistent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes, often beamed in groups of four. There are repeat signs and a few accidentals. The second staff includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The third staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, then changes to a bass clef. The fourth staff continues the rhythmic pattern and ends with a final note.

8.