



中央音乐学院

赵薇 编著



第四册

# 儿童小时提琴教程

贵州人民出版社

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**儿童小提琴教程**

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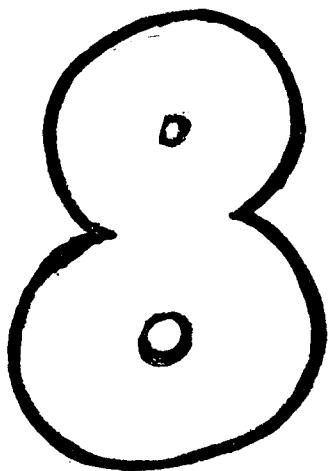
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## 第八部分



快 速 短 弓  
换 把 初 步 练 习  
双 音 初 步 练 习



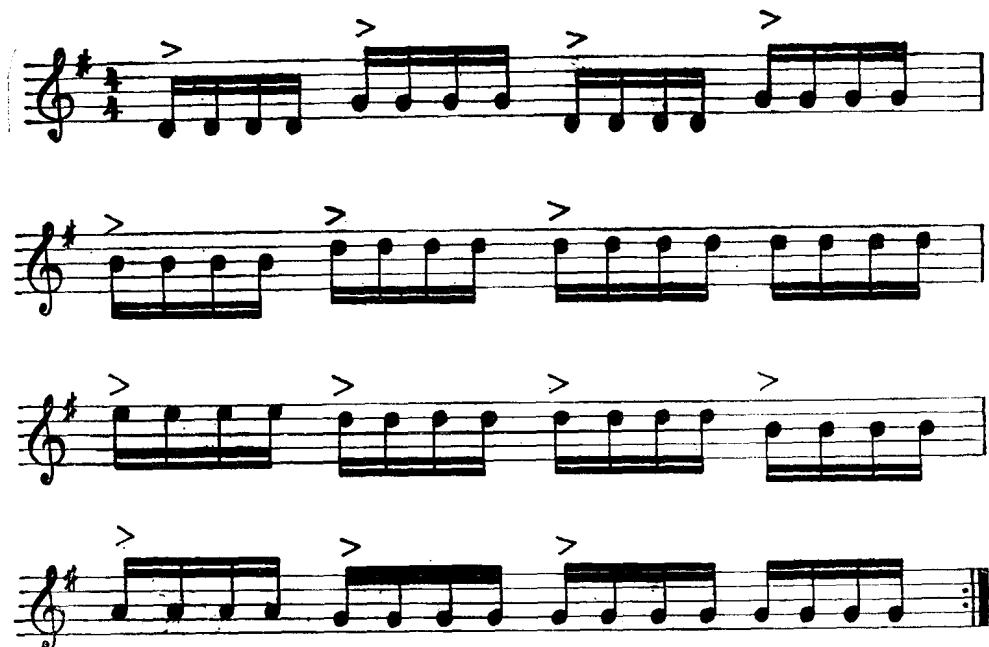
### 内 容 提 要

十六分音符短弓弓法  
长短弓结合弓法  
切分音  
顿弓

换把初步练习  
双音初步练习  
小协奏曲

# 181. 削 铅 笔

(快速短弓)



## 预备练习

玩一个“削铅笔”的游戏。

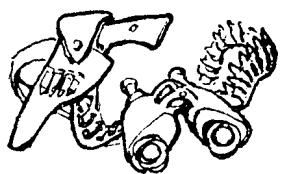
请你坐在矮凳上。左手拿一枝小棍，右肘支在右腿上，伸出食指当刀子，开始“削铅笔”比赛。看谁削得快，削得时间长。

注意手臂不要紧张。先作慢动作练习，练好后再加快。右肘不要向后拽动。

快速短弓的主动动作在右手小臂而不是大臂。大臂只是被动地作些调节动作，这一点很重要。这个游戏会帮助你打开右肘关节，使小臂快速运动。

“>”为重音符号。用弓适当加长，弓速加快，有爆发力而不死压弓子。





## 182. 左 杠 将 军

山西民歌

The musical score is composed of eight staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The time signature is 4/4 throughout. The music consists of various rhythmic patterns, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped by vertical bar lines. The first staff shows a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs. Subsequent staves introduce more complex patterns, such as sixteenth-note groups and eighth-note triplets.

# 183. 在山魔的宫中

选自《培尔·金特》第一组曲

格里格



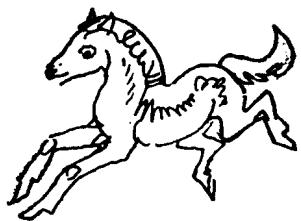
# 184. 匈牙利狂想曲第六号

## 主旋律

李斯特  
F·Liszt  
(匈·1811—1886)



## 185. 奔跑的小马



The image displays a page of musical notation for a single melodic line, likely intended for a woodwind instrument such as flute or oboe. The music is set in common time, indicated by the number '4' at the beginning of the first staff. The key signature is B-flat major, represented by two flats in the treble clef. The notation is organized into six staves, each containing five measures. Measures 1 through 3 feature eighth-note patterns, with bar lines positioned after the second and fourth notes of each measure. Measures 4 through 6 show sixteenth-note patterns, with bar lines placed after the third and fifth notes. Measure 7 begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a measure of eighth notes. The notation uses solid black note heads, open circles, and open dots to represent different pitch levels. Horizontal bar markings above the notes provide specific instructions for fingering or embouchure.

# 186. 花鼓子

陕西民歌

要求:

1. 巩固中弓短弓弓法。
2. 八分音符比十六分音符用弓稍长（向上半弓方向延长）。
3. 换弦要有准备，不要硬拐。



# 187. 打南沟岔

(长短弓结合)

陕北民歌



要求：

八分音符用 $\frac{1}{2}$ 弓演奏，

十六分音符用 $\frac{1}{4}$ 弓演奏。

运弓图形：



# 188. 练习曲



(苏) 杜罗夫

The musical score consists of seven staves of violin music. Staff 1 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Staff 2 begins with a dynamic instruction 'p'. Staff 3 features a dynamic 'cresc.'. Staff 4 starts with a forte dynamic (f). Staff 5 contains two performance markings: '4' over a group of four notes and a star (\*) over a note. The music includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The key signature changes between staves.

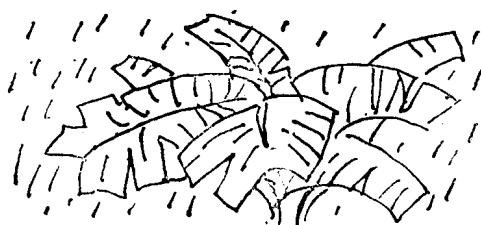
要求:

1. 做好各种音程和变化音的音准。
2. 注意换弦时两手的预备动作。
3. ★处做好跨弦的准备。

cresc = 漫强

## 189. 雨打芭蕉

(主旋律)



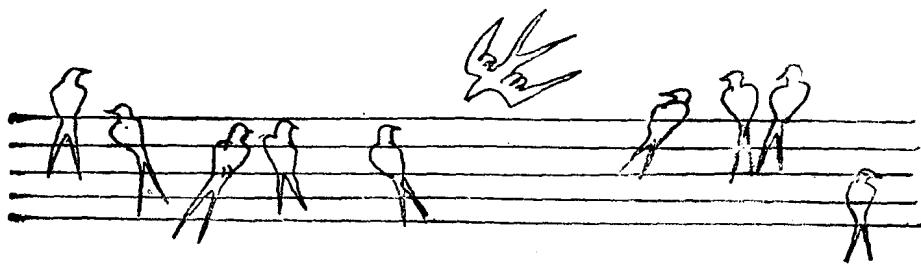
广东音乐

A musical score consisting of eight staves of music. Each staff is in common time (indicated by '2/4') and uses a treble clef. The key signature is two sharps (F major). The music features various note patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

# 190. 春 天 (片断)

罗马尼亚民间乐曲

The musical score is composed of eight staves of music. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The time signature is 2/4. The music consists of eighth-note patterns and various rests, including a prominent sixteenth-note rest in the first staff. The notation is typical of folk music, with some notes having vertical stems and others horizontal stems.



## 191. 小鸟啾啾叫

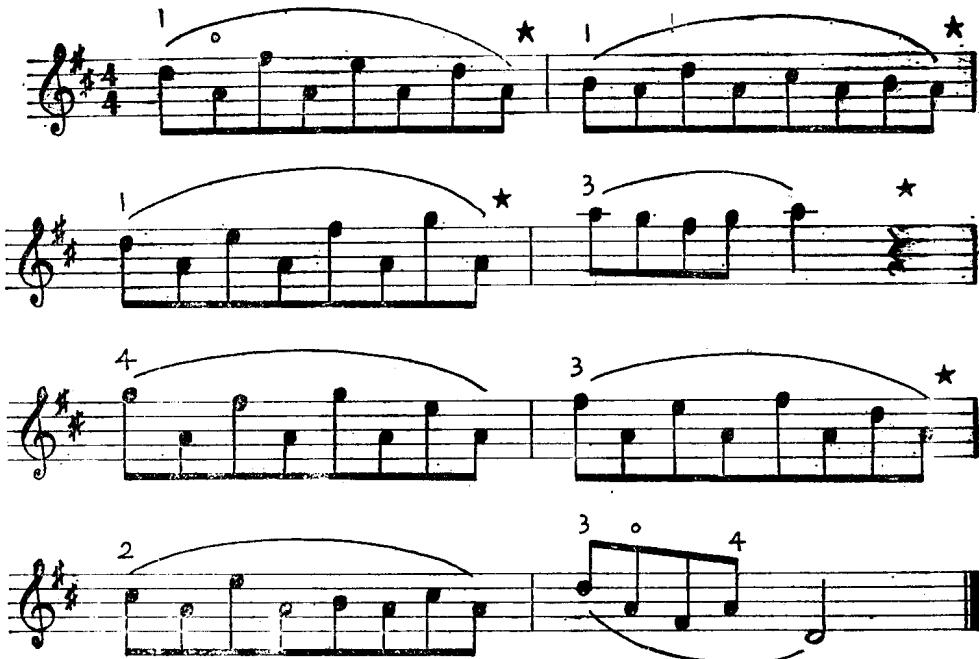
(换把预备练习)

要求：

1. 放松左肩、臂、肘、腕、掌、指的关节和肌肉。
2. 先练音符上方的第一种指法，再练音符下方的第二种指法。

# 192. 快乐的手风琴

(一、三把位的空弦换把)

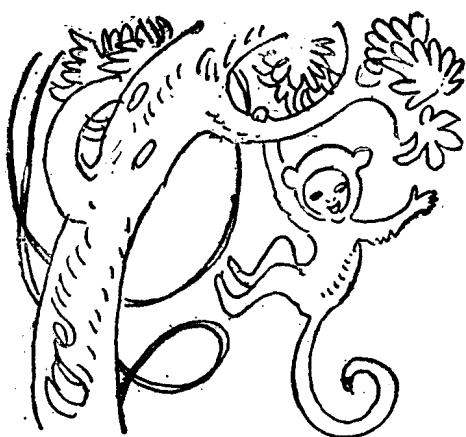


要求：

1. 复习一、三把位的连接。在★处，当演奏空弦时，左手就到达下一句所用的把位的位置上，准备按指。

2. 连弓要求发音平稳，用弓均匀。





## 193. 猴子爬树

(空弦换把)

A five-line musical staff for fingerstyle guitar. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The tablature shows a sequence of chords and single notes. Above each note or chord, a number indicates the fret being played. The first four lines of the tablature show a repeating pattern of three notes per measure, with the third note being a higher fret than the first two. The fifth line shows a single note followed by a measure with three notes, where the third note is at a different fret level than the others.

要求：

记住前一个把位最后一个音的音高，找到新的把位1指的音高位位置。有的“爬”一个全音，有的“爬”一个半音。你能分清楚吗？

## 194. 小 斑 马

(空弦换把)



要求：

与前一课要求相同。

注意最后三小节把位比较高，

琴身挡住了左手换把的路线，所以，左手手型要作相应的调整：左肘向里靠，左手大拇指降到琴颈下方，左手向右上方转升。

