

Alfred's Basic Piano Course

邹彦 / 译

课程 · 6 级

快乐钢琴基础教程



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上海音乐出版社出版

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 **SMPH**
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《D大调卡农》是古代音乐中最常听到的作品之一，作曲者是17世纪的德国作曲家约翰·帕赫贝尔。整首乐曲建立在下面的和弦进行之上。演奏几遍，直至熟练：

右手



著名的D大调卡农主题变奏曲

Variations on the Theme from the Celebrated Canon in D

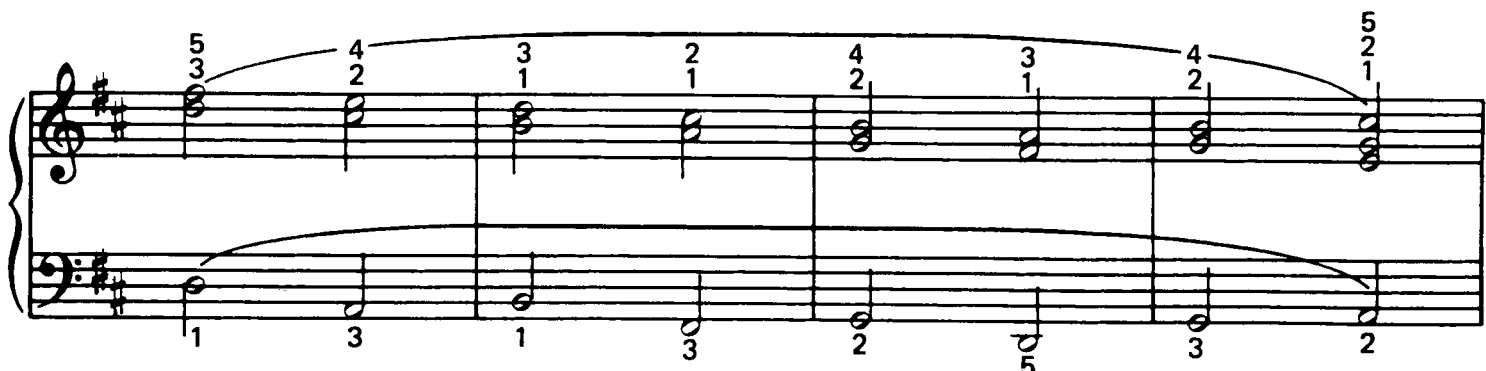
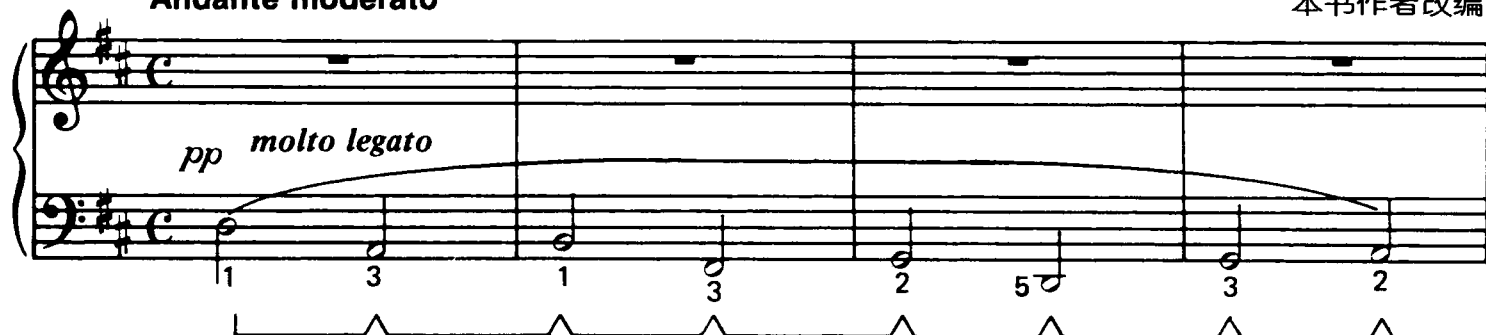
这首乐曲的开始是左手单独演奏，呈现出了在作品中不断反复的8小节音型。这种反复的音型被称作固定低音（Ostinato，这个意大利文的意思是“顽固的”或“持续的”）。这种固定低音为这部作品增加了催眠的效果，而右手的变奏则始终是复杂、令人激动的。

帕赫贝尔

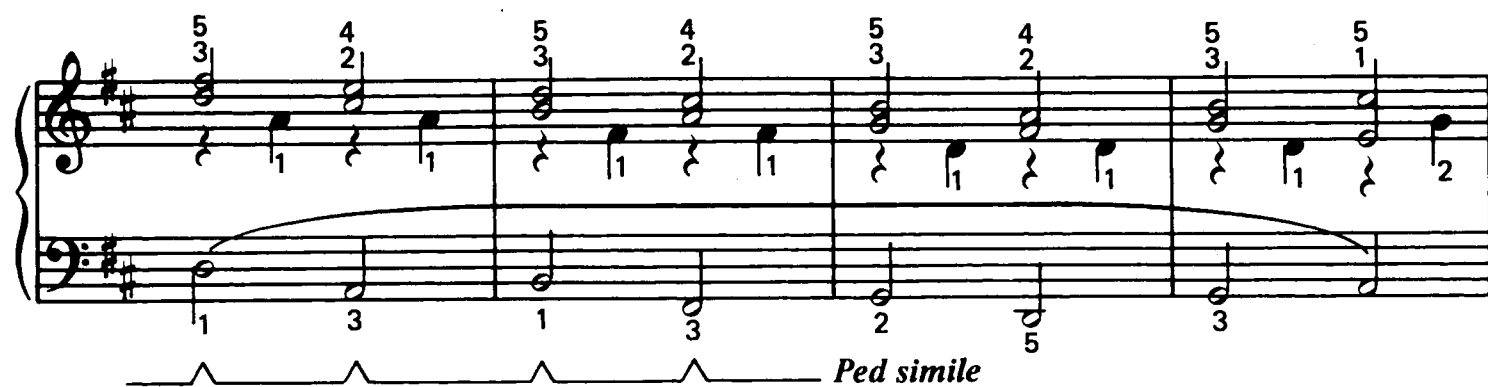
Pachelbel

本书作者改编

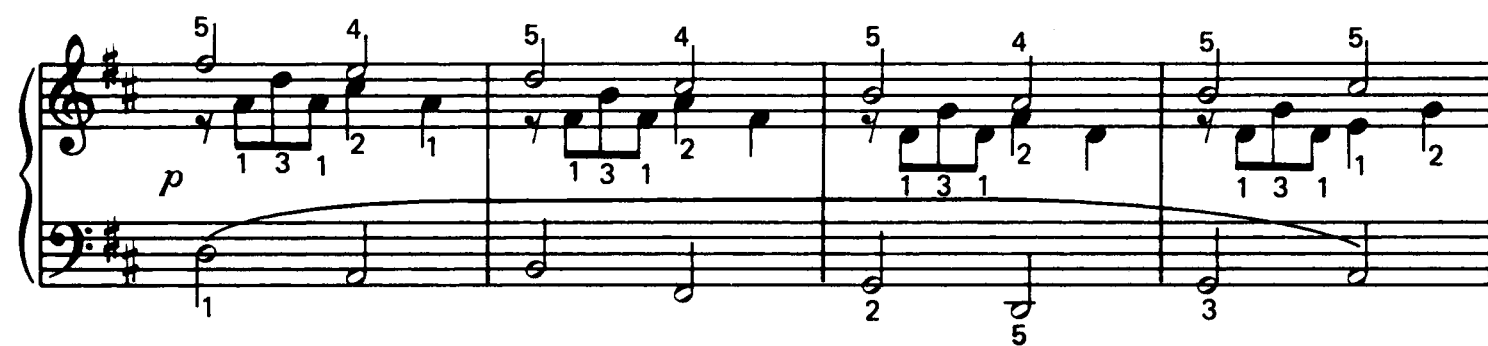
Andante moderato



你现在可以开始同步学习《乐理·6级》了。



First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings: 5 3, 4 2, 5 3, 4 2, 5 3, 4 2, 5 3, 5 1. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3. A long slur covers the bass staff across all measures. The text *Ped simile* is written below the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings: 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 3. A long slur covers the bass staff across all measures. The text *p* is written below the first measure of the treble staff.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings: 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 3. A long slur covers the bass staff across all measures.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a sequence of chords and single notes with fingerings: 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 5. The bass clef staff contains a sequence of notes with fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 3. A long slur covers the bass staff across all measures.

mp

mf

Ped simile

f

poco ritard.

稍慢

The first system of the musical score for 'The Bird Song' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains six measures of music, each with a slur over a group of notes and a number above it: 5 3 1, 3, 4 2 1, 2, 5 3 1, 3, 4 2 1, 2. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains six measures of music, each with a slur over a group of notes and a number above it: 5, 3, 4, 2, 1, 2.

更慢

poco ritard.

Maestoso

The image shows a musical score for 'The Swan' by Camille Saint-Saëns. It features a piano and a harp. The score is in 3/4 time and D major. The piano part includes a trill and a fermata. The harp part includes a trill and a fermata. The tempo is marked 'molto allargando'.

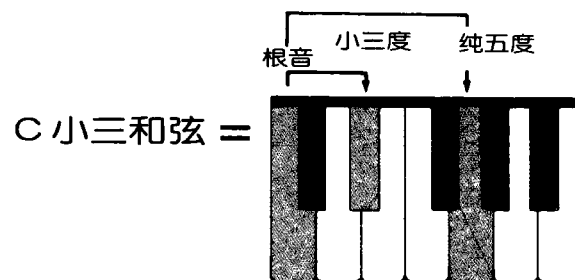
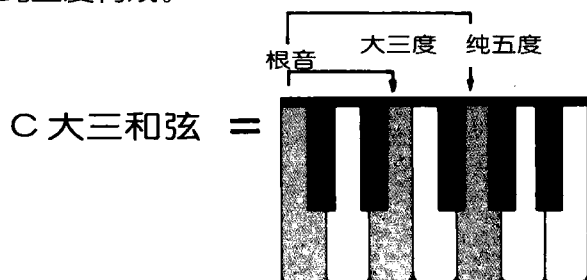
复习：大三和弦与小三和弦

Reviewing: Major & Minor Triads

你已经学习过下面的内容：

大三和弦由根音、大三度和纯五度构成。

小三和弦由根音、小三度和纯五度构成



把三音降低半音就可以使大三和弦变为小三和弦！

在C大调音阶的每个音上建立一个大三和弦和一个小三和弦。开始如下所示。用左手的5 3 1指演奏这些三和弦，之后用右手1 3 5指高八度反复。



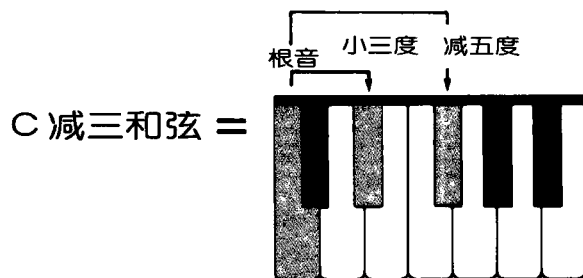
学习：减三和弦

Introducing: Diminished Triads

减的意思就是“缩小”。

当一个纯五度缩小半音就成了减五度。

一个减三和弦是由根音、小三度和减五度构成的。



重要！

减三和弦相邻音之间都是小三度（三个半音）！

任何小三和弦都可以通过把五音降低半音而变成减三和弦！

在C大调音阶的每个音上先弹一个小三和弦，再弹一个减三和弦。开始如下所示。用左手的5 3 1指弹奏这些三和弦，之后用右手5 3 1指高八度反复。减三和弦的标记是 dim.。边弹边说“C 小三和弦”、“C 减三和弦”，等。



任何大三和弦都可以通过把三音和五音降低半音而变成减三和弦！

在C大调音阶的每个音上先弹一个大三和弦，再弹一个减三和弦。开始如下所示。用左手的5 3 1指演奏这些三和弦，之后用右手5 3 1指高八度反复。



第六交响曲主题（第一乐章）

Theme from Symphony No. 6 (1st Movement)

先单独演奏左手。圈出所有的分解减三和弦。

柴科夫斯基
Tchaikovsky

Andante moderato

p espressivo

mf-f

mf ritardando

pp

The musical score is presented in five systems, each with a piano (right) and bass (left) staff. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante moderato'. The first system begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and an expressive (*espressivo*) marking. The second system continues the melodic line in the right hand and the harmonic support in the left hand. The third system introduces a mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*) dynamic range. The fourth system includes first and second endings. The fifth system concludes with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a ritardando marking, ending with a piano (*pp*) dynamic.

先弹下面几小节，为《迷恋》做准备。

C 和弦用 4 2 1 指会使下行到 G 变得容易。

用大指外侧弹这个三度 (F 和 G) !



迷 恋

Fascination

这首乐曲在左手有三个分解减三和弦。找到并圈出来。

F. 马歇蒂

F. Marchetti

Moderato

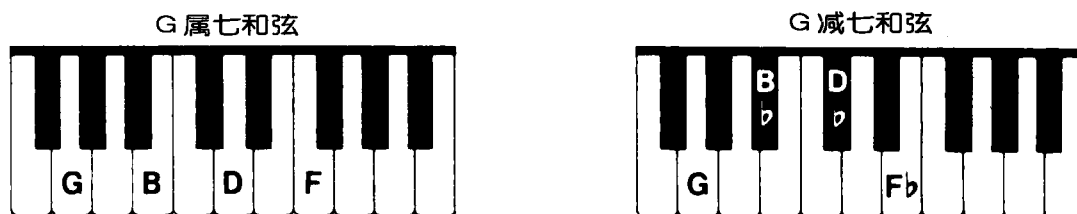




减七和弦

The Diminished Seventh Chord

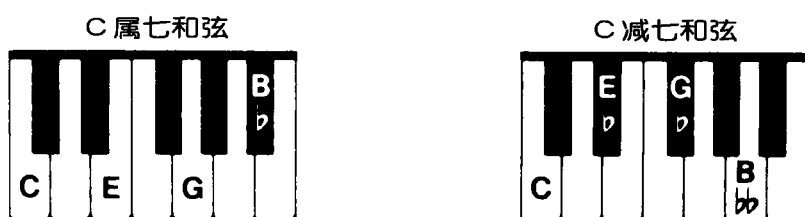
减七和弦可以通过将属七和弦除根音之外的其他音都降低半音而构成。



重要！ 减七和弦相邻音之间都是小三度（三个半音）！

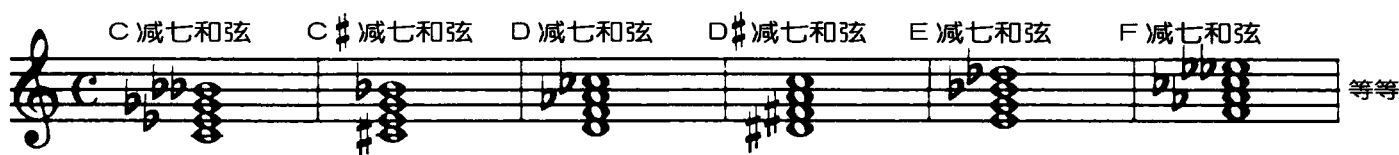
要保证每个和弦都写正确，一定不能将 G 减七和弦写作 G B $\flat$ D $\flat$ E，尽管 E 和 F $\flat$ 是等音（也就是在钢琴上是相同的琴键），因为从 G 到 E 是六度，而从 G 到 F $\flat$ 是七度（这样才是减七和弦）。

构成 C 减七和弦，必须要降低 B $\flat$ 音！当一个降音要再次降低的时候，就变成了重降，用记号 $\flat\flat$ 表示。此时，这个音一定要被称作 B $\flat\flat$ ，而不能称作 A！



记住：减七和弦书写正确时，每个音之间都会隔一个音。用上你的**七和弦表**！

在半音阶的每个音上演奏减七和弦，开始如下所示。在根音上增加三个音建立每个和弦，音与音之间相隔三个半音。用右手的 1 2 3 5 指弹每个和弦，用左手 5 3 2 1 指低八度反复。

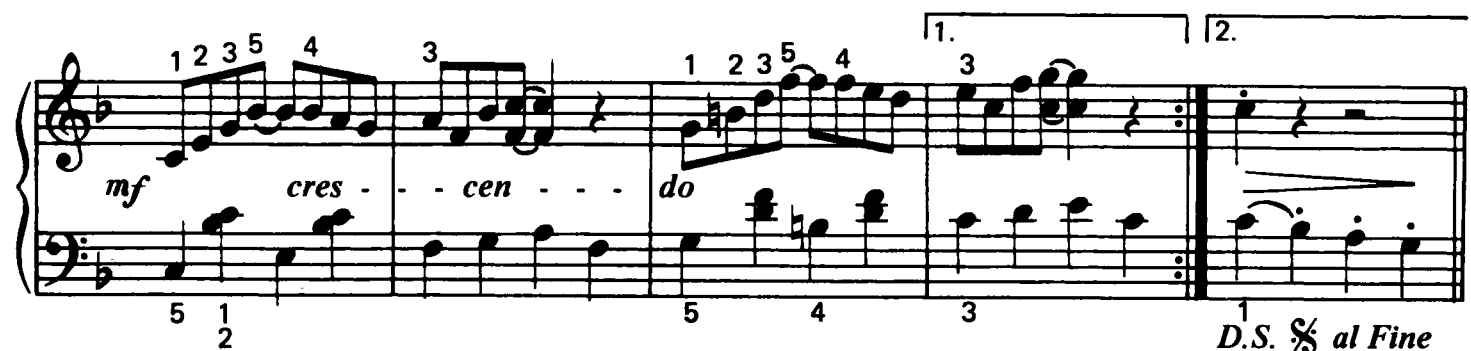
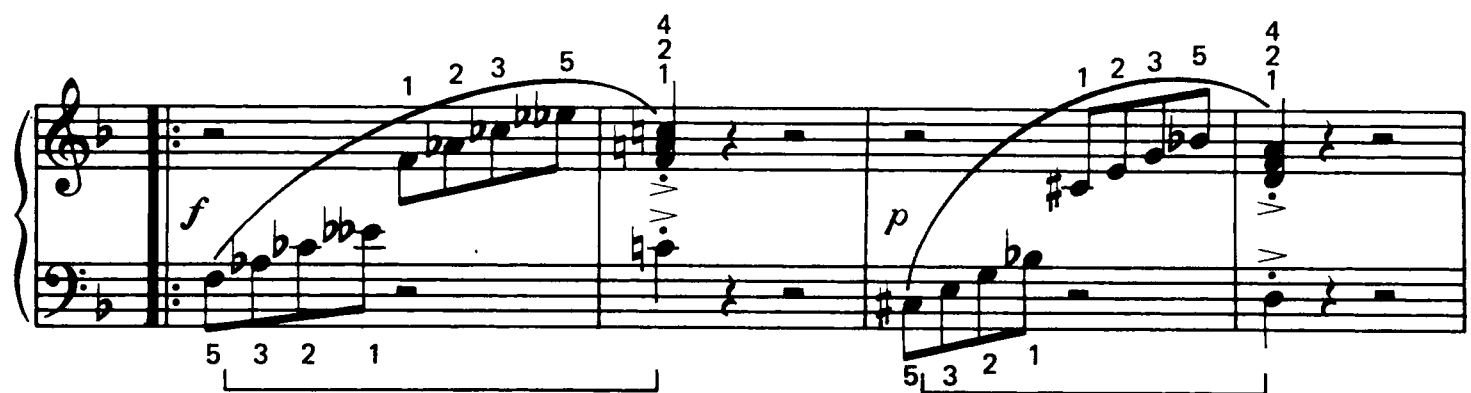
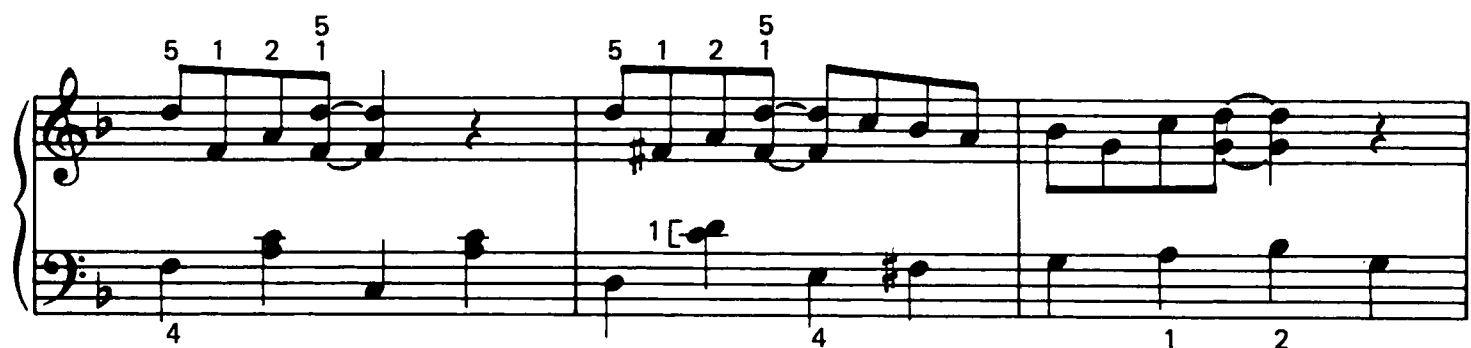


时髦的雷格

A Classy Rag

在演奏之前圈出所有的分解减七和弦。





* 任选：将引子部分双手高八度演奏作为整首乐曲的结尾(Coda)。

一种特殊风格的踏板法

A Special Style of Pedaling

在下面的作品中，仅在右手演奏八分音符时用踏板。尽管有踏板保持，这些音符也应该用清晰连贯的触键来演奏。

用左手手指保持住的音符产生了两个声部，有时候这被称作手指踏板，左手手指踏板与踏板保持的右手音符结合在一起能够产生出一种优美的音色。这种特殊的踏板法很有表现力，特别常用在主要以分解和弦音型构成的作品之中。

D 小调前奏曲

Prelude in D Minor

穆齐奥·克莱门蒂

Muzio Clementi

选自《钢琴演奏艺术入门》

Andante moderato

espressivo

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 above or below notes. Pedaling is indicated by horizontal lines with brackets underneath the notes.

System 1: Treble staff starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. Fingerings: 1 2 4 5, 1 2 3 5, 1 2 3 5. Bass staff fingerings: 4 2, 3 1, 2 1.

System 2: Treble staff fingerings: 1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 4. Bass staff fingerings: 5 1, 5 1, 5 1.

System 3: Treble staff fingerings: 1 2 4, 1 2 5 2 1 2, 1 2 4. A repeat sign (double bar line with dots) is present. Bass staff fingerings: 4. The text *poco cres - - -* is written below the final measure.

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with three measures. The first measure has a dotted line with the word "cen" below it. The second measure has a dotted line with the word "do" below it. The third measure has a dotted line with the word "mf" below it. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with three measures. The first measure has a bracket with the number 3 below it. The second measure has a bracket with the number 2 below it. The third measure has a bracket with the number 5 below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 1 2 3 for the first measure, 1 2 3 for the second measure, and 1 2 4 for the third measure.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with three measures. The first measure has a dotted line with the word "poco dim" below it. The second measure has a dotted line with the word "in" below it. The third measure has a dotted line with the word "u - en - do" below it. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with three measures. The first measure has a bracket with the number 6 below it. The second measure has a bracket with the number 6 below it. The third measure has a bracket with the number 6 below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 1 4 3 1 for the first measure, 4 2 3 1 for the second measure, and 1 4 3 1 for the third measure. The text "第二遍 ritardando" is written above the third measure. The word "Fine" is written at the end of the system.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with three measures. The first measure has a dotted line with the word "mp" below it. The second measure has a dotted line with the word "in" below it. The third measure has a dotted line with the word "u - en - do" below it. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with three measures. The first measure has a bracket with the number 5 below it. The second measure has a bracket with the number 2 below it. The third measure has a bracket with the number 2 below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 1 2 3 for the first measure, 1 2 4 for the second measure, and 1 2 4 for the third measure.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with three measures. The first measure has a dotted line with the word "p" below it. The second measure has a dotted line with the word "in" below it. The third measure has a dotted line with the word "u - en - do" below it. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with three measures. The first measure has a bracket with the number 4 below it. The second measure has a bracket with the number 3 below it. The third measure has a bracket with the number 4 below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 1 2 4 for the first measure, 1 2 4 for the second measure, and 1 2 4 for the third measure.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with three measures. The first measure has a dotted line with the word "p" below it. The second measure has a dotted line with the word "in" below it. The third measure has a dotted line with the word "u - en - do" below it. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with three measures. The first measure has a bracket with the number 3 below it. The second measure has a bracket with the number 3 below it. The third measure has a bracket with the number 3 below it. Above the treble staff, there are fingerings: 1 2 3 for the first measure, 1 2 3 for the second measure, and 4 for the third measure. The text "D.S. al Fine" is written at the end of the system.

这首乐曲中你能找出多少分解减七和弦?
检查一下每个减七和弦的写法。

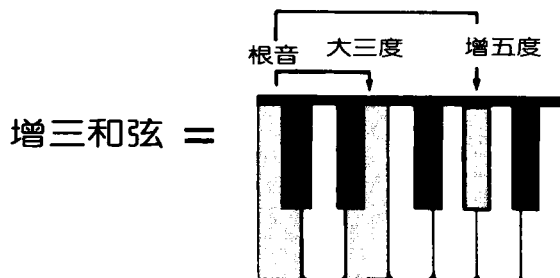
学习：增三和弦

Introducing: Augmented Triads

增的意思就是“扩大”。

当一个纯五度扩大半音就成了增五度。

一个增三和弦是由根音、大三度和增五度构成的。



任何大三和弦都可以通过把五音升高半音而变成增三和弦！



在C大调音阶的每个音上先弹一个大三和弦，再弹一个增三和弦。开始如下所示。用左手的5 3 1指演奏这些三和弦，之后用右手1 3 5指高八度反复。增三和弦的标记是 **aug.**。边弹边说“C大三和弦”、“C增三和弦”，等。



深深的河流

Deep River

先左手单独演奏。圈出所有的增三和弦。

Adagio moderato

传统乐曲

Deep Riv - er, My home is o - ver

深 深 的 河 流， 我 家 在 约 旦

重升号 (x)

将一个升音再升高半音，或将一个还原音升高两个半音。

Jor - dan. Oh, Deep Riv - er, Lord! I

河 边。 噢， 深 深 的 河 流， 上 帝！ 我

want to cross o - ver in - to Camp-ground! Oh, don't you want to

想 要 穿 过 它 来 到 营 地！ 噢， 难 道 你 不

go to that Gos - pel Feast; That

愿 去 到 那 福 音 盛 宴； 让

Prom - ised Land Where all is peace? Oh,

和 平 充 满 在 这 土 地？ 噢，

*Poco più mosso = “略快些”

D.S. ff al Fine

F#小调 (A 大调的关系调)

The Key of F# Minor (Relative of A Major)

F#小调是 A 大调的关系调。

两个调的调号相同 (三个升号, F#、C# 和 G#)。

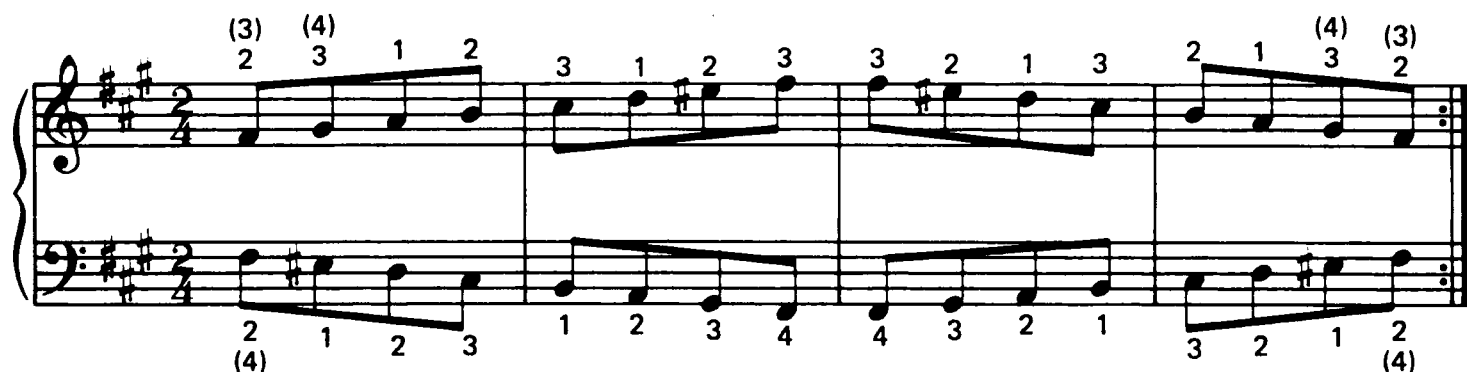
F#和声小调音阶

右手演奏

括号中可供选择的指法用于两个八度以上的上、下行音阶。



反向 F#小调音阶



双手一起演奏本页的前两行来练习同向音阶。自然小调和旋律小调音阶也可以用反向来练习。自然小调音阶只有调号中的升号 (没有 E#)。旋律小调音阶上行增加了 D# 和 E#。下行与自然小调相同。指法为: 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2。

蓝色回旋曲

Blue Rondo

F#小调

调号: 三个升号 (F#、C# 和 G#)。

Moderate blues tempo (中等布鲁斯速度)

