

基础乐理与五线谱视唱

(一)

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(内部教材)

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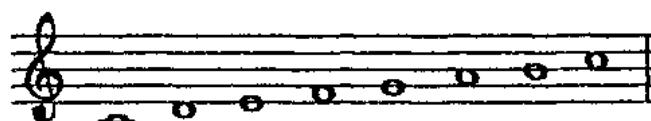
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(一) 由单纯音符组成的视唱练习

单纯音符视唱虽然比较简易,但它却非常重要,演唱者必须耐心练习。练习时应注意用手击拍,眼睛不能停留在所唱的音符上,而应超前一拍或两拍,预先在头脑中形成对即将唱到的旋律的初步印象。

高音譜表：

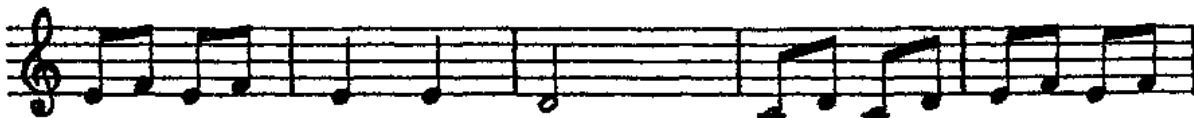


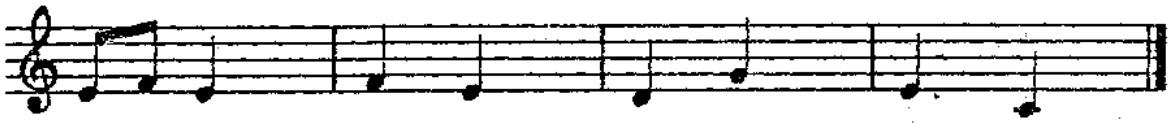
do re mi fa sol la si do

1.

击拍 ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑ ↓ ↑

数拍 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2



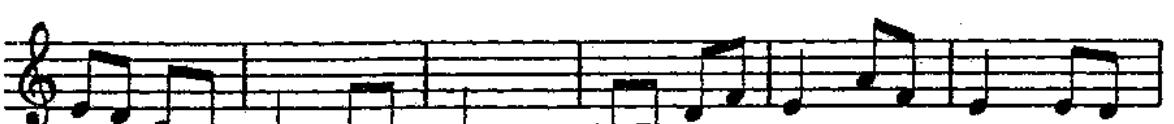


轻快、谐趣

藏族舞曲



《青春舞曲》



巴托克曲



莫扎特曲



轻快、快活地

卡巴列夫斯基曲



西班牙民歌

9.

Measure 9 consists of five lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note cluster. The second line begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The third line begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth line begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth line begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. A small 'V' is placed above the third line.

10.

Measure 10 consists of five lines of musical notation. The first line starts with a treble clef, a 2/4 time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note cluster. The second line begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The third line begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth line begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The fifth line begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature.

河北民歌

11.

Measure 11 consists of two lines of musical notation. Both lines begin with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The first line features eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note cluster. The second line features eighth-note patterns and a sixteenth-note cluster.



朝鲜族童谣



杜光:《荡秋千》

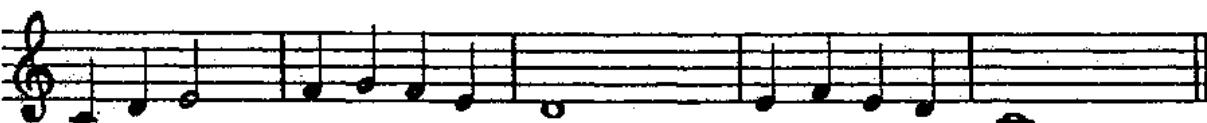


从容、柔和、亲切地

拉美儿童歌曲



新疆民歌



新疆民歌



欢乐地

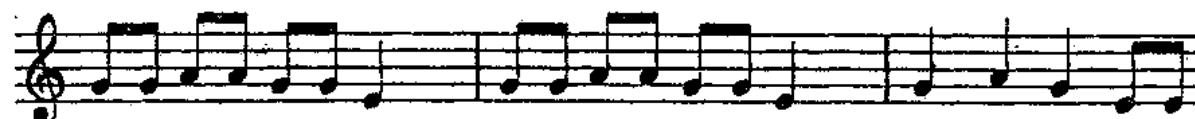
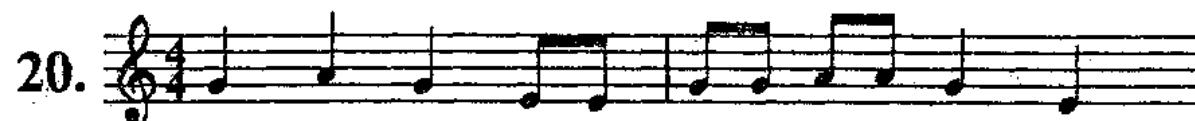
德国古代赞歌



车尔尼曲



选自奥尔夫《儿童音乐教材》



安徽民歌:《凤阳花鼓》





新疆民歌



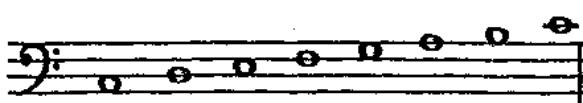
新疆民歌



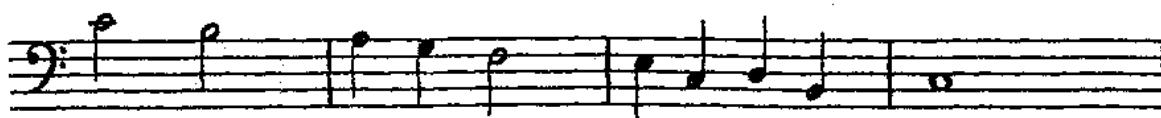
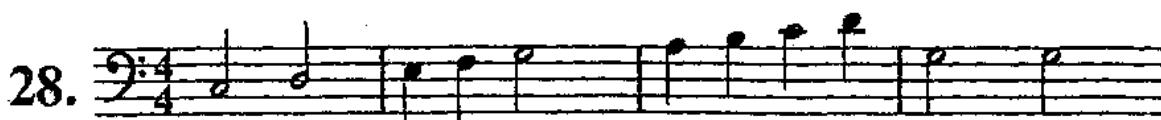
选自《白毛女》

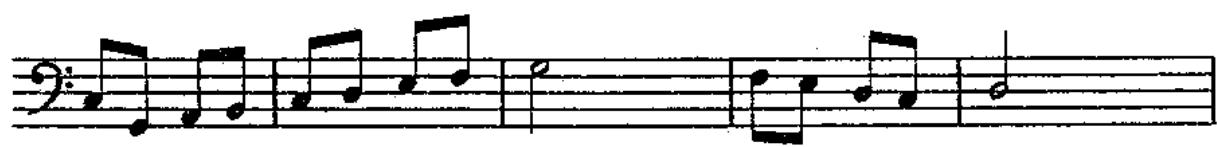
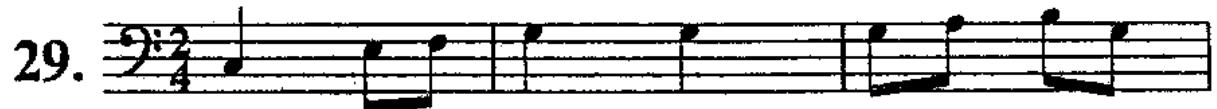


低音谱表:



do re mi fa sol la si do

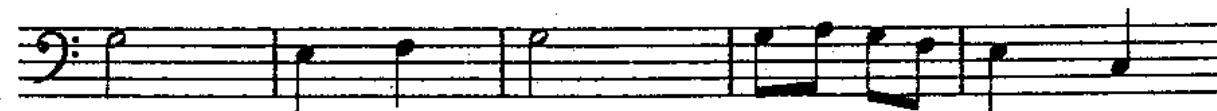




俄罗斯民歌

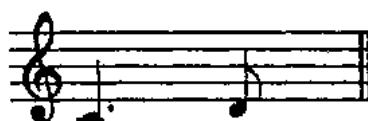


法国民歌



(二) 由单纯音符与附点音符组成的视唱练习

练习附点音符要注意掌握其时值的准确长度。下面以附点四分音符为例：



练唱时按以下四个步骤进行：

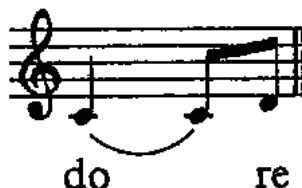
1. 根据音符的时值比例，1个四分音符等于2个八分音符，那么附点四分音符则应等于3个八分音符，即：



2. 把五线谱中的 唱成 do do do re do 喔 do re

3. 把 唱成 do dodo re do do re

4. 由于有了前面的 3 个步骤，则可把



唱成 .

do 喔 re

所有附点音符均可按以上四个步骤来唱。

哈萨克族民歌

1. A musical score consisting of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a dotted half note. The second staff starts with a quarter note. The third staff starts with a dotted half note. All staves feature various note heads and stems, with some notes having curved strokes indicating specific vocal techniques.

藏族民歌

2. A musical score consisting of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a dotted half note. The second staff starts with a quarter note. Both staves feature various note heads and stems, with some notes having curved strokes.