

Alfred's Basic Piano Course

邹彦译

课程 · 6级

快乐钢琴基础教程



威拉德·阿·帕尔默、莫顿·曼努斯、阿曼达·维克·莱斯科



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下列教材可与《课程·6级》配套使用

书名

起始页码

《乐理·6级》..... 4



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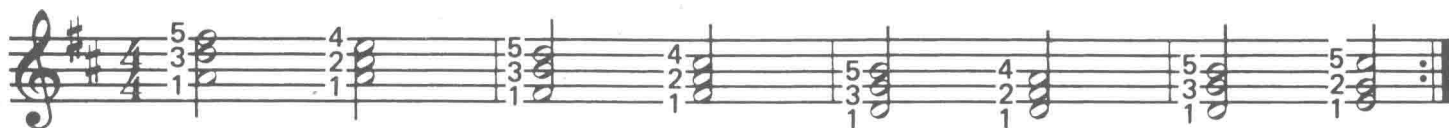


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《D大调卡农》是古代音乐中最常听到的作品之一，作曲者是17世纪的德国作曲家约翰·帕赫贝尔。整首乐曲建立在下面的和弦进行之上。演奏几遍，直至熟练：

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

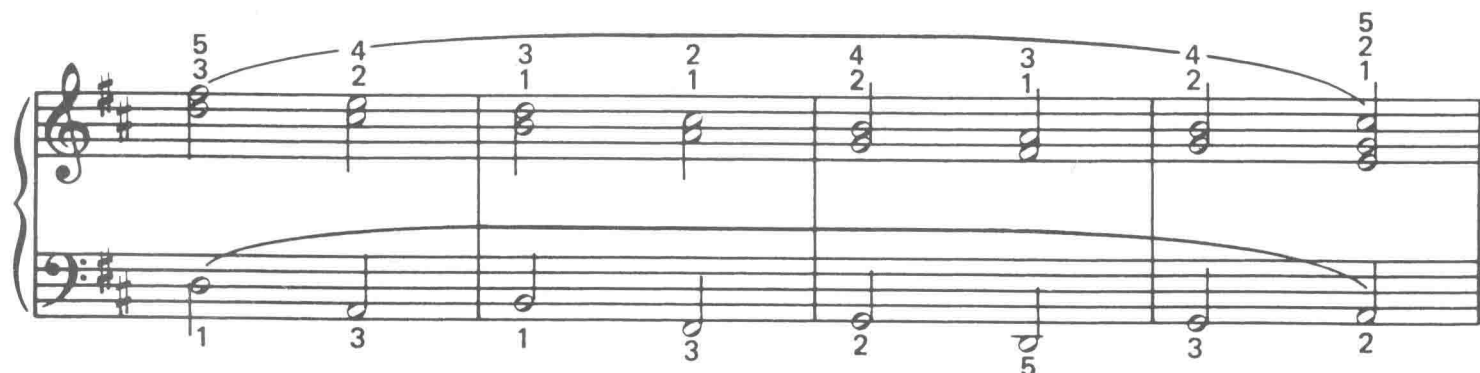
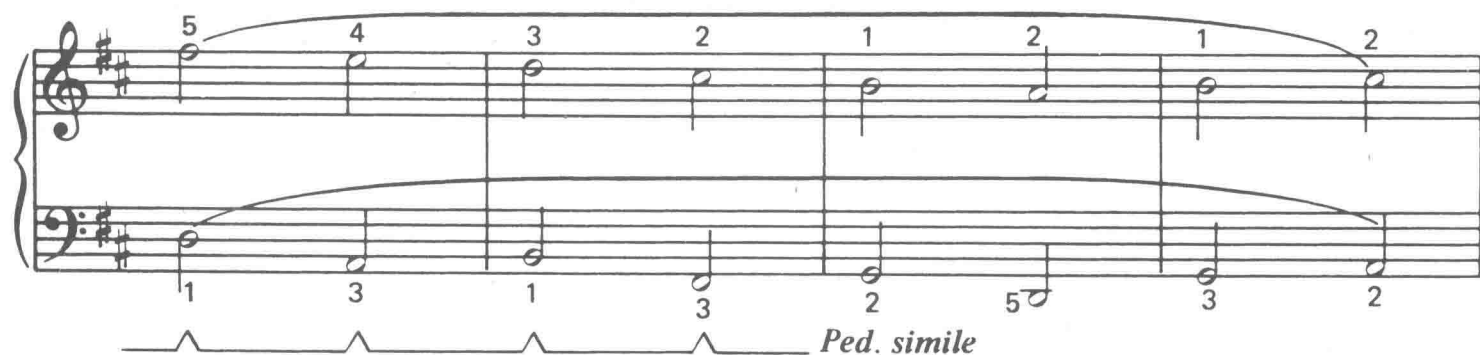
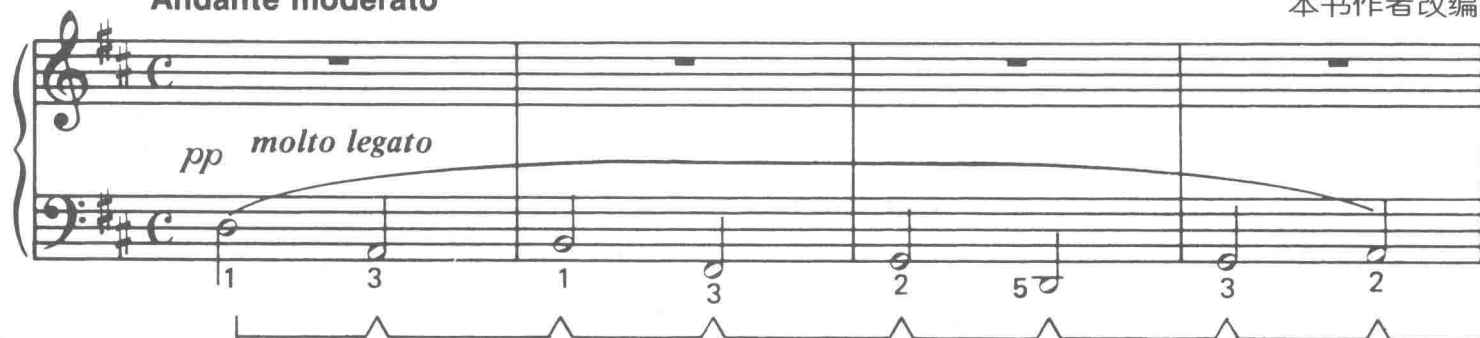
这首乐曲的开始是左手单独演奏，呈示出了在作品中不断反复的8小节音型。这种反复的音型被称作固定低音（Ostinato，这个意大利文的意思是“顽固的”或“持续的”）。这种固定低音为这部作品增加了催眠的效果，而右手的变奏则始终是复杂、令人激动的。

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 (measures 1-4). The treble clef staff contains 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 sustained bass line with fingerings: 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3. A bracket under the bass line is labeled *Ped simile*.

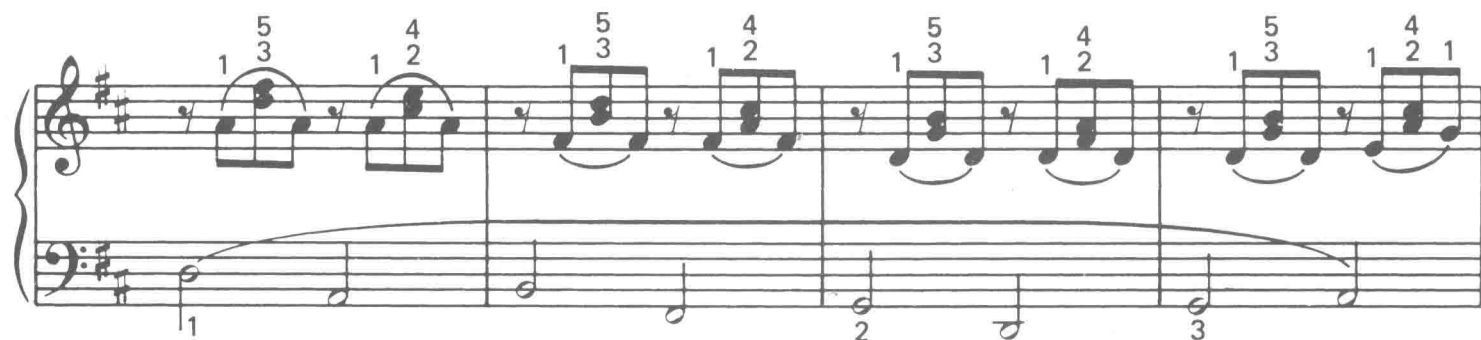
Second system of musical notation (measures 5-8). The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1 3 1 2, 1 3 1 2, 1 3 1 2, 1 3 1 2. The bass clef staff contains a sustained bass line with fingerings: 1, 2, 5, 3. A bracket under the bass line is labeled *Ped simile*.

Third system of musical notation (measures 9-12). The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 1 3, 1 2, 1 3, 1 2, 1 3, 1 2, 1 3, 1 2 1. The bass clef staff contains a sustained bass line with fingerings: 1, 2, 3. A bracket under the bass line is labeled *Ped simile*.

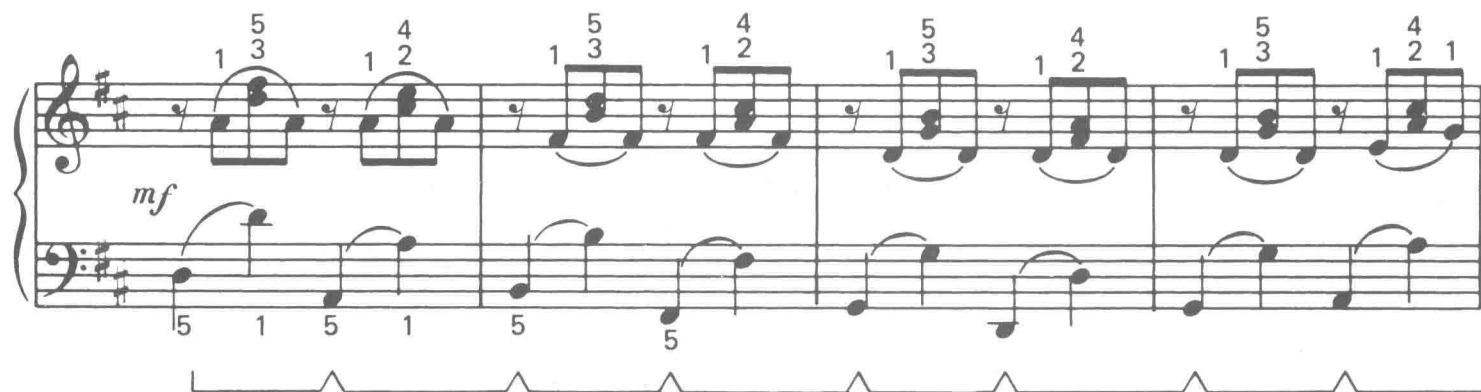
Fourth system of musical notation (measures 13-16). The treble clef staff contains eighth-note patterns with fingerings: 3 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 3 1 2 1. The bass clef staff contains a sustained bass line with fingerings: 1, 2, 3. A bracket under the bass line is labeled *Ped simile*.



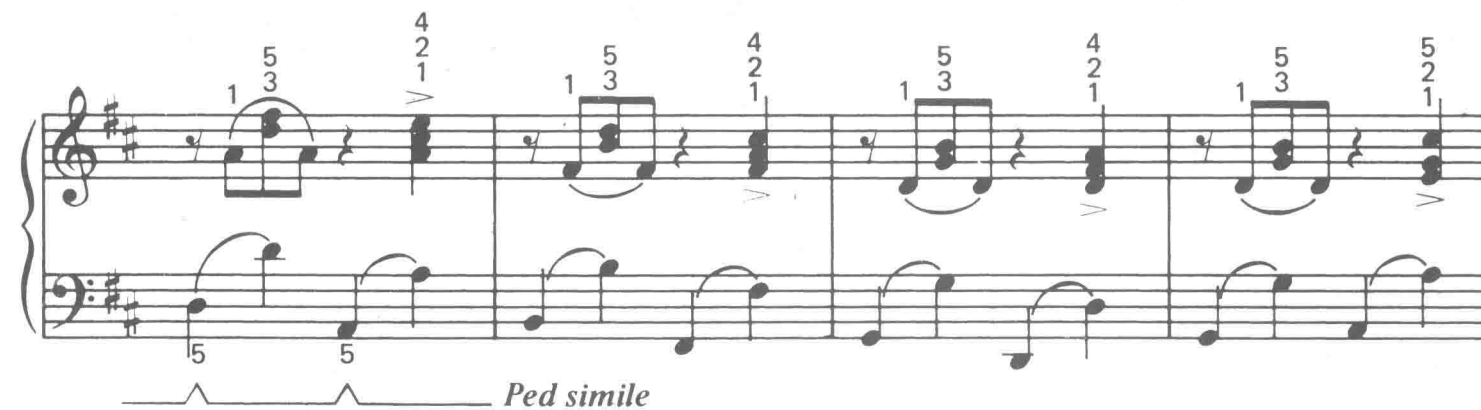
First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5, 4, 5. The bass clef staff has a sustained chord with fingerings 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 5, 3, 2. The dynamic marking *mp* is present.



Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2. The bass clef staff has a sustained chord with fingerings 1, 2, 3.



Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 4 2. The bass clef staff has a sustained chord with fingerings 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 5. The dynamic marking *mf* is present.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 1 5 3, 4 2 1, 1 5 3, 4 2 1, 1 5 3, 4 2 1, 1 5 3, 5 2 1. The bass clef staff has a sustained chord with fingerings 5, 5. The instruction *Ped simile* is present.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with fingerings 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 5 3 1, 4 2 1, 4 2 1, 5 2 1, 4. The bass clef staff has a sustained chord with fingerings 5, 5. The dynamic marking *f* is present, and the instruction *poco ritard.* is present.

稍慢

更慢

Maestoso

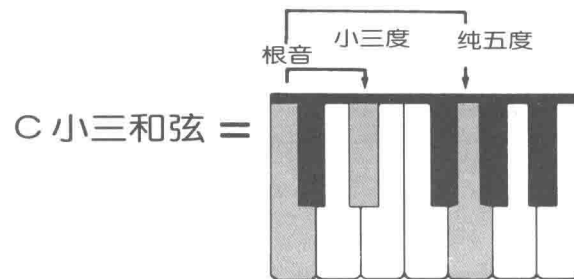
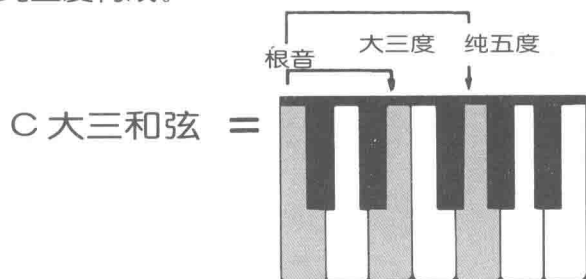
复习：大三和弦与小三和弦

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。



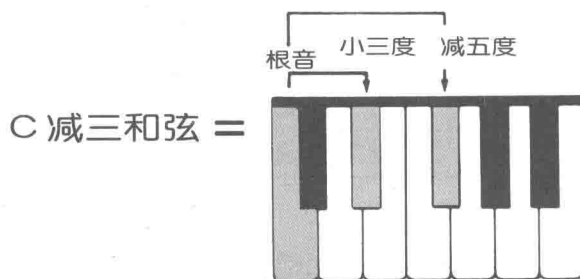
学习：减三和弦

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。



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

Andante moderato

p espressivo

mf-f

mf ritardando *pp*

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）！



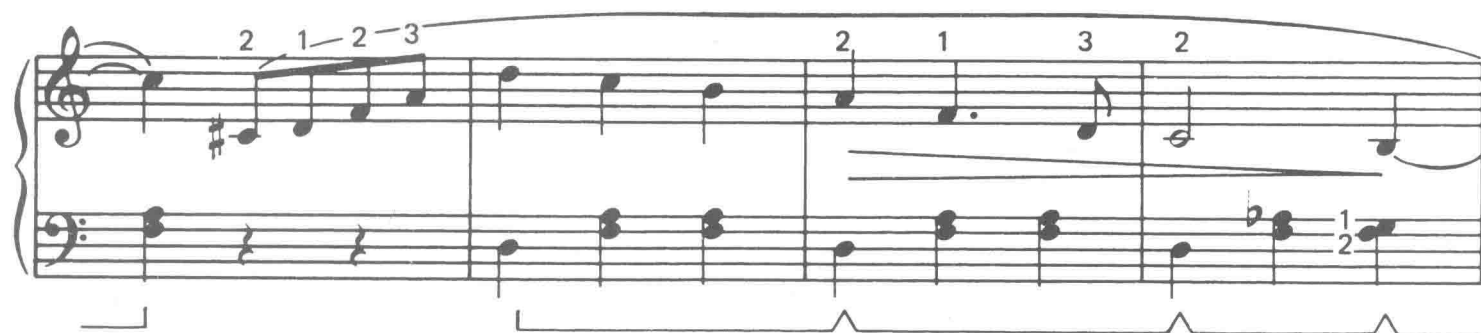
迷 恋

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

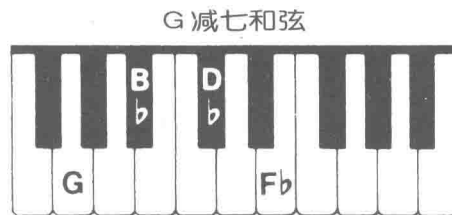




减七和弦

The Diminished Seventh Chord

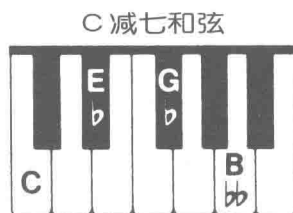
减七和弦可以通过将属七和弦除根音之外的其他音都降低半音而构成。



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。

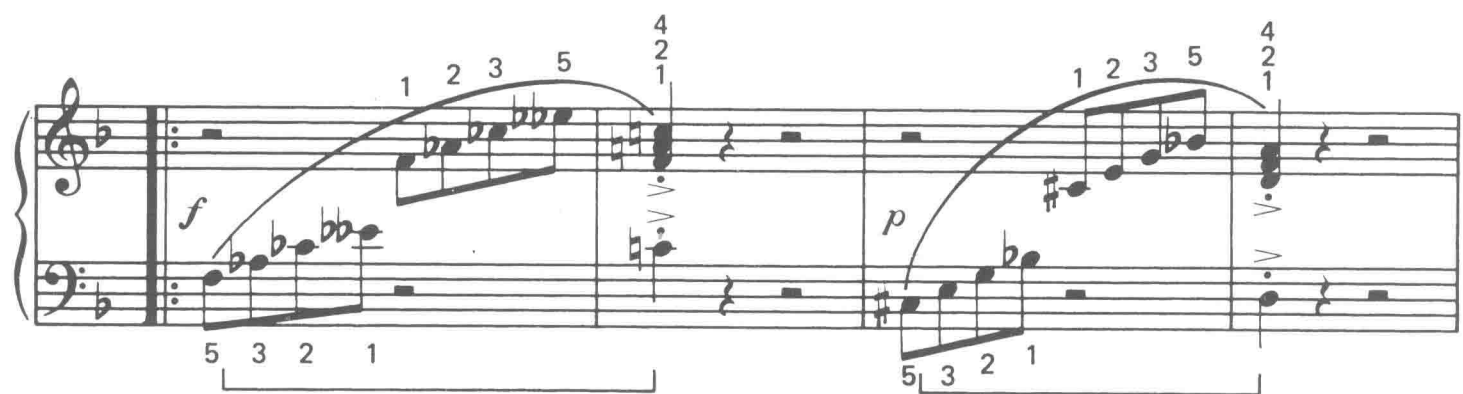


时髦的雷格

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 for 'Prelude in D Minor' by Muzio Clementi is presented in three systems. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The first system includes fingerings (1 2 4 5, 1 2 3 5, 1 2 3 5) and a dynamic marking 'p'. The second system includes fingerings (1 2 4, 1 2 4, 1 2 4) and a dynamic marking 'poco cres'. The third system includes fingerings (1 2 4, 1 2 5 2 1 2, 1 2 4) and a dynamic marking 'poco cres'. The score is marked with a repeat sign at the end of the third system.

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, marked with fingerings 3, 2, 5. Dynamics include *cen*, *do*, and *mf*.

Second system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, marked with fingerings 3, 2, 5. Dynamics include *poco dim*, *in*, *u*, *en*, *do*, and *第二遍 ritardando*. The system ends with *Fine*.

Third system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, marked with fingerings 5, 1, 5, 2. Dynamics include *mp*.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4, 1, 2, 4. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, marked with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 1, 4, 2. Dynamics include *p*.

Fifth system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a melody with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, marked with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 2, 1. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, B2, A2, G2, marked with fingerings 3, 3. Dynamics include *D.S. al Fine*.

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。

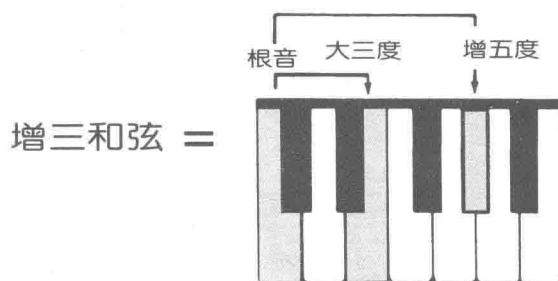
学习：增三和弦

Introducing: Augmented Triads

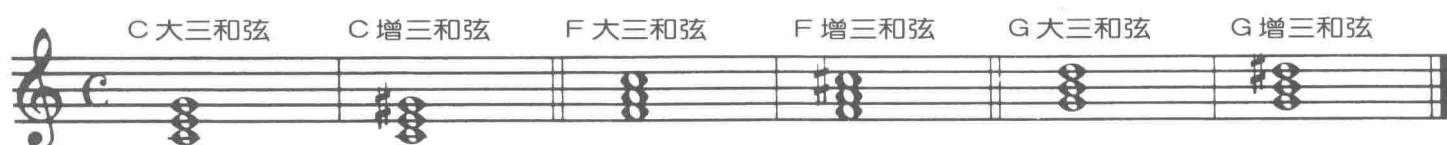
增的意思就是“扩大”。

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。



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。

深深的河流

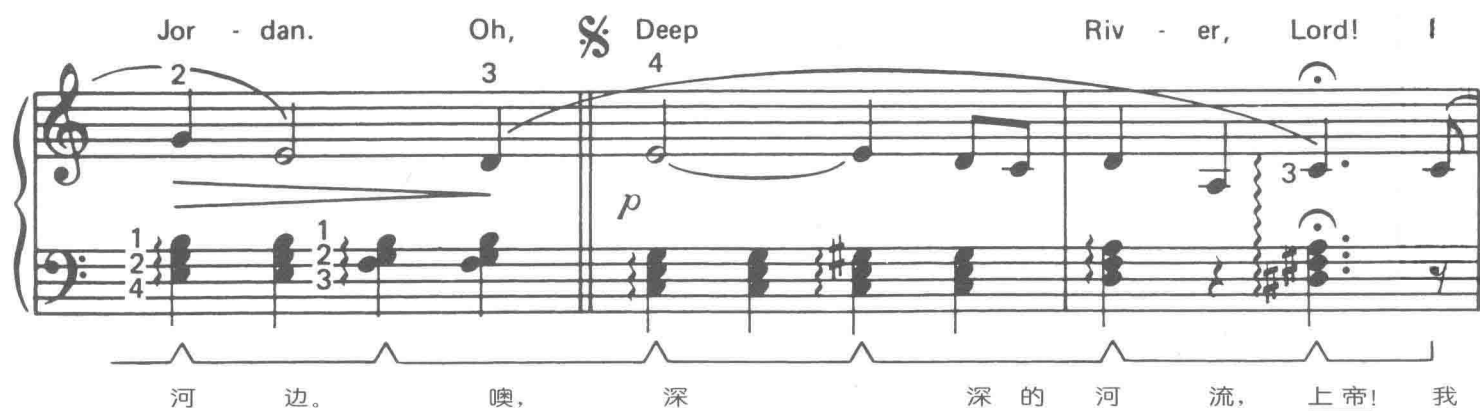
Deep River

先左手单独演奏。圈出所有的增三和弦。

Adagio moderato

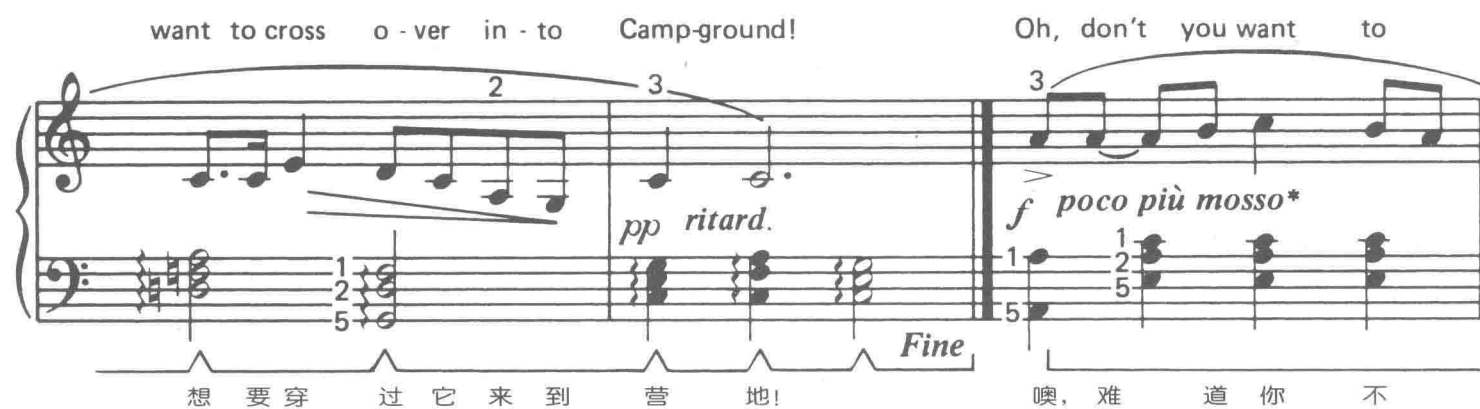
传统乐曲

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



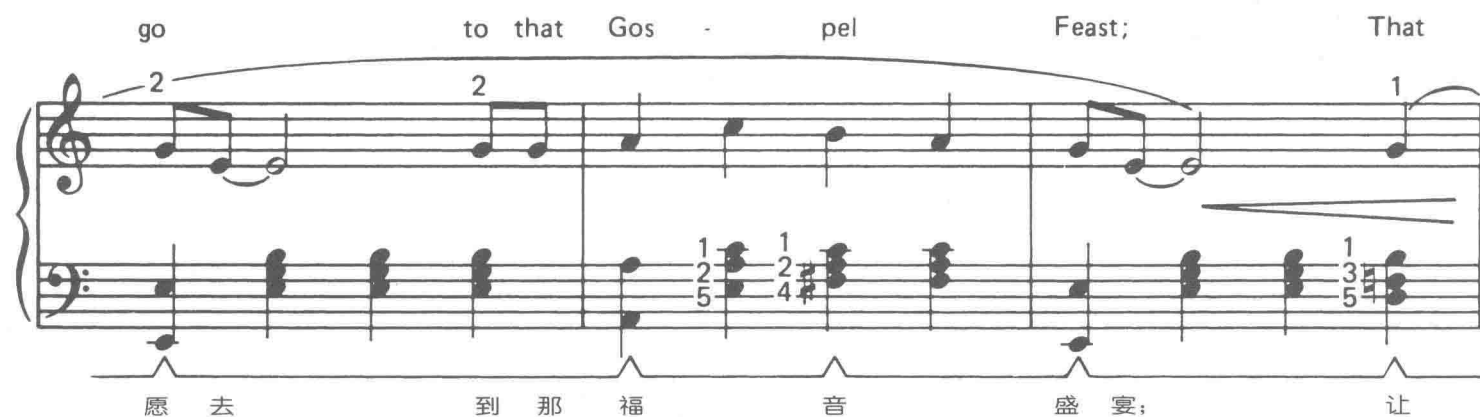
河 边。 噢， 深 深 的 河 流， 上 帝！ 我

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



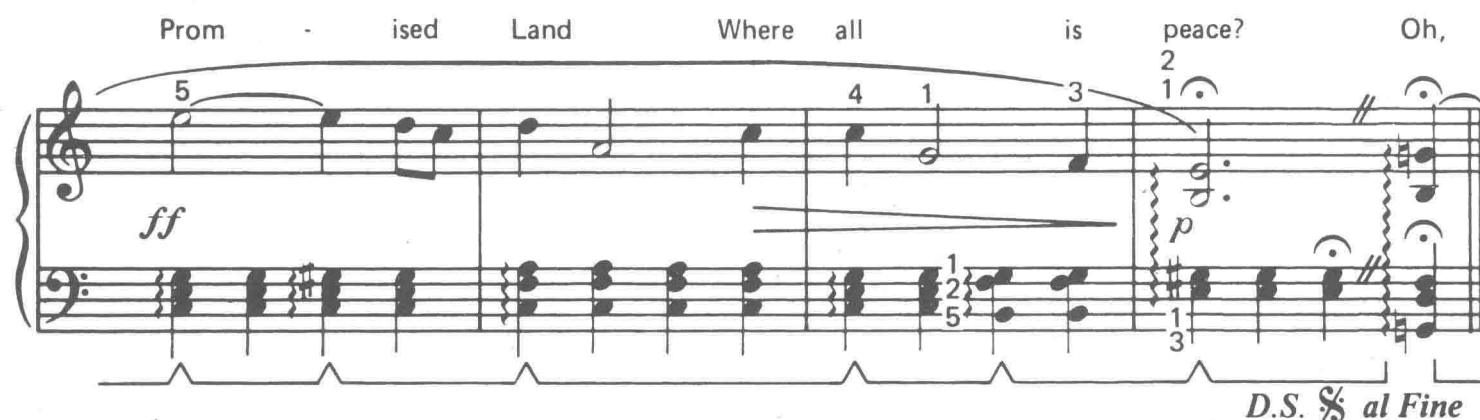
想 要 穿 过 它 来 到 营 地！ 噢， 难 道 你 不

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. al Fine