

Alfred's Basic Piano Course

邹彦译

课程·4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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上海音乐出版社出版

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下列教材可与《课程·4级》配套使用

书名	起始页码
《技巧·4级》	4
《乐理·4级》	2



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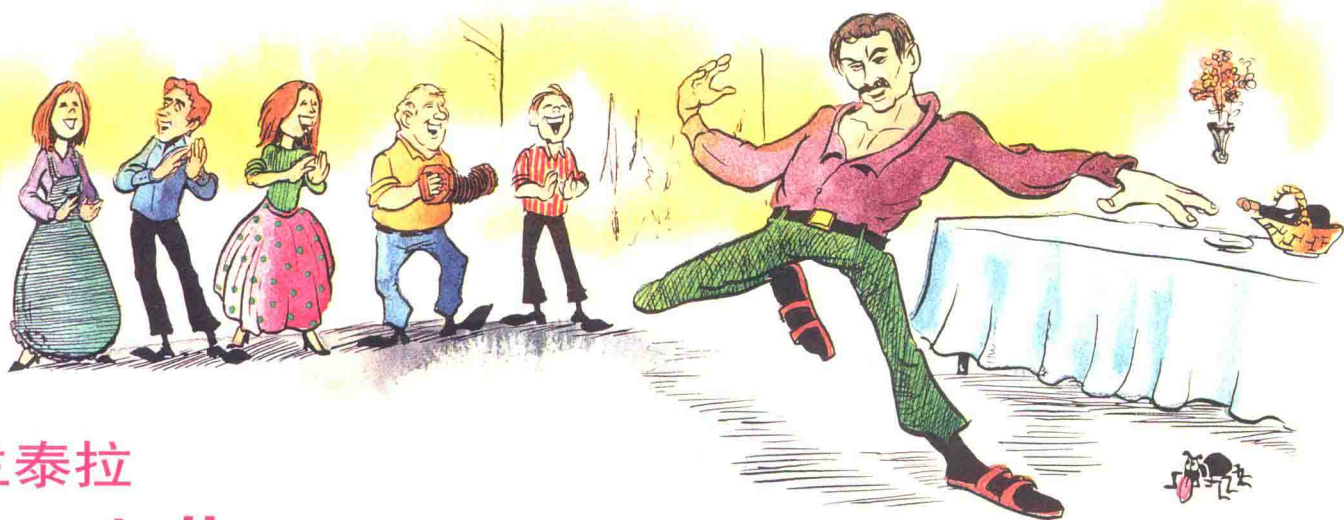


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内页设计：大卫·斯维尔曼（绘画：车利·海尼加尔）

塔兰泰拉(TARANTELLA)总是 $\frac{3}{8}$ 或 $\frac{6}{8}$ 拍。有许多流行的钢琴曲和歌曲都用这个标题。关于“塔兰泰拉”的起源有两种说法，一种是，这种音乐是用来为起源于意大利塔兰多(Taranto)的一种舞蹈伴奏；另一种是，这种舞曲得名于一种巨大的蜘蛛——塔兰图拉(tarantula)，被这种蜘蛛咬过就会疯狂地跳舞。跳塔兰泰拉舞可以治愈塔兰图拉蜘蛛的毒这是一种迷信的说法。《塔兰泰拉》演奏起来总是非常好听，令人激动。



塔兰泰拉 Tarantella

Allegro

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time, marked **Allegro**. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The melody in the treble staff is characterized by eighth-note patterns and triplets. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system starts with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic, featuring a more complex melodic line with triplets and a strong bass accompaniment. Fingerings (1-5) and accents (>) are clearly marked throughout the piece.

你现在可以开始同步学习《乐理·4级》了。



D.C. al , 然后 CODA*

 CODA

accelerando -----



* 从开始反复弹至  记号处；然后演奏 Coda。

八分音符的三连音

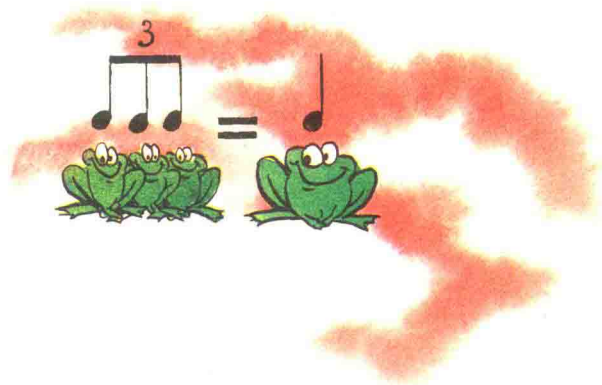
Eighth Note Triplets

当三个音符构成一组，音符的上方或下方有一个数字3，这组音符就被称作三连音。

由八分音符组成的三连音 = 一个四分音符。

当乐曲中有三连音时，数“三—连—音”
或“一—嗒—嗒”
或用老师给你的方法。

弹奏下面的乐曲之前先做这几个热身练习。



1

2

3

闹鬼的屋子

Haunted House



Andante moderato

第三遍 8va segue*

*SEGUE 表示“保持下去”（到结束，或另一个指示出现）。

你现在可以开始同步学习《技巧·4级》了。

First system of the musical score. The treble clef staff contains a whole rest followed by a half note chord (F#4, A4). The bass clef staff contains a half note chord (F#2, A2), a triplet of eighth notes (F#3, A3, C#4), and a half note (F#3). Fingerings are indicated: 1 for the first half note in the bass, 4 for the first note of the triplet, and 1 for the final half note. A slur covers the triplet and the final half note. A fermata is placed over the final half note. Above the final measure, the fingering 5 3 1 is written.

最后一遍 *ritard.*

Second system of the musical score, marked "最后一遍 *ritard.*". It consists of three measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a triplet of eighth notes (F#4, A4, C#5) and a half note (F#4), and a bass staff with a half note (F#2) and a half note (A2). The second measure has a treble staff with a half note (F#4) and a half note (A4), and a bass staff with a half note (F#2) and a half note (A2). The third measure has a treble staff with a half note (F#4) and a half note (A4), and a bass staff with a half note (F#2) and a half note (A2). The system is divided into three parts: 1. (first measure), 2. (second measure), and 3. (third measure). The second part is marked "接下一段" (Connect to next section) and the third part is marked "Fine". Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *pp* (pianissimo). A slur covers the first two measures. A fermata is placed over the final half note in the third measure. A dashed line with "8va" indicates an octave extension.

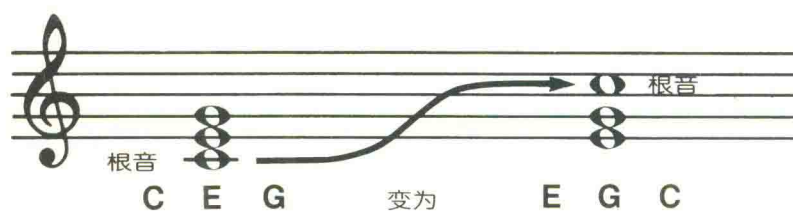
Third system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes (F#4, A4, C#5) and a half note (F#4). The bass staff contains a series of half notes (F#2, A2, C#3, F#3, A3, C#4). Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). A slur covers the first four measures. A fermata is placed over the final half note in the fifth measure. A dashed line with "8va" indicates an octave extension.

Fourth system of the musical score. The treble staff contains a series of triplet eighth notes (F#4, A4, C#5) and a half note (F#4). The bass staff contains a series of half notes (F#2, A2, C#3, F#3, A3, C#4). Dynamics include *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *pp* (pianissimo). A slur covers the first four measures. A fermata is placed over the final half note in the fifth measure. A dashed line with "8va" indicates an octave extension. The system ends with the instruction "D.C. al Fine" in red.

三和弦：第一转位

TRIADS: The 1st Inversion

任何原位三和弦都可通过将根音移至最高来转位。

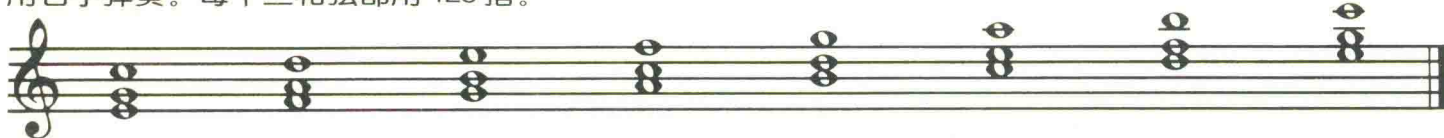


所有音名都是一样，但根音在最上方。

这被称作第一转位。

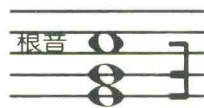
C 大调三和弦的第一转位

用右手弹奏。每个三和弦都用 125 指。



左手低八度弹奏上面的和弦，每个三和弦都用 531 指。

在第一转位中，根音永远是
四度音程的上方音！



这个音程是四度。

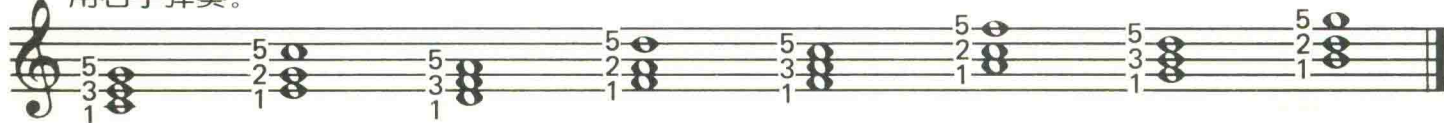
这个音程是三度。

用箭头将下列每个三和弦的根音相连。

如果三和弦中有个四度音程，那么四度音程的上方音就是根音。

如果没有四度音程，最低的音就是根音。

用右手弹奏。



霍基 - 普基舞

The Hokey-Pokey



Slow rock tempo (慢摇滚速度)



这首乐曲中除了三个和弦之外，其他的都是第一转位。

在弹奏之前，先找出这个三和弦并说出其名称。

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) features a series of chords and eighth notes, with fingerings 3, 5, 2, 1, and 3 indicated. The left hand (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The instruction "左手 staccato" (Left hand staccato) is written below the left hand staff.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with chords and eighth notes. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. A crescendo hairpin is visible in the right hand.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. It includes fingerings 2, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, and 5. The left hand has fingerings 1 and 5. A crescendo hairpin is present in the right hand.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand features a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. It includes fingerings 3 and 3. The left hand has fingerings 1 and 5. A crescendo hairpin is present in the right hand.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand includes an octave marking "8va" and a forte (*f*) dynamic. The left hand has fingerings 1 and 5, with an octave marking "8va" and a dotted line indicating an octave extension. The system concludes with a double bar line.

琶音和弦

当一条竖波浪线出现在一个和弦旁边的时候，这个和弦就要以琶音的方式演奏（分解或滚奏）。先弹最低音，然后迅速弹下一个音直至最高音，弹完整个和弦。第一个音要在拍子上弹。



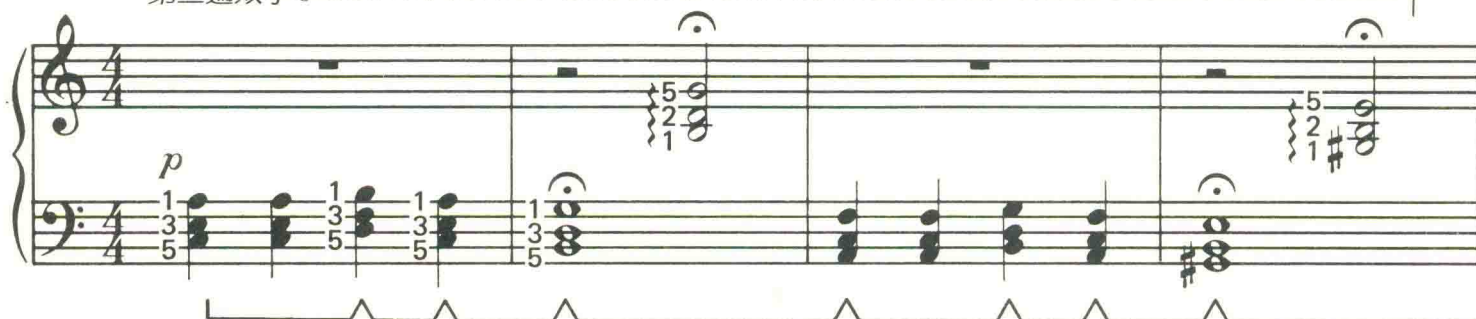
A 小调前奏曲

Prelude in A Minor

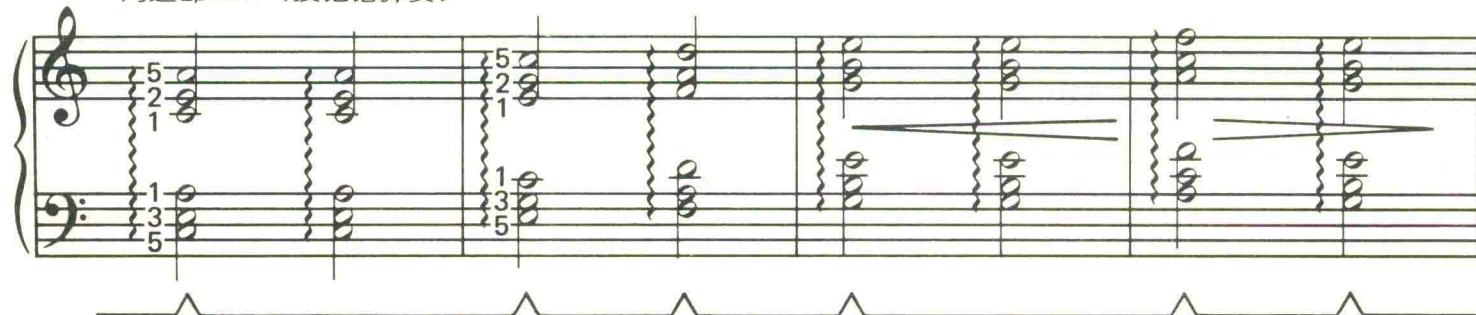
Andante moderato



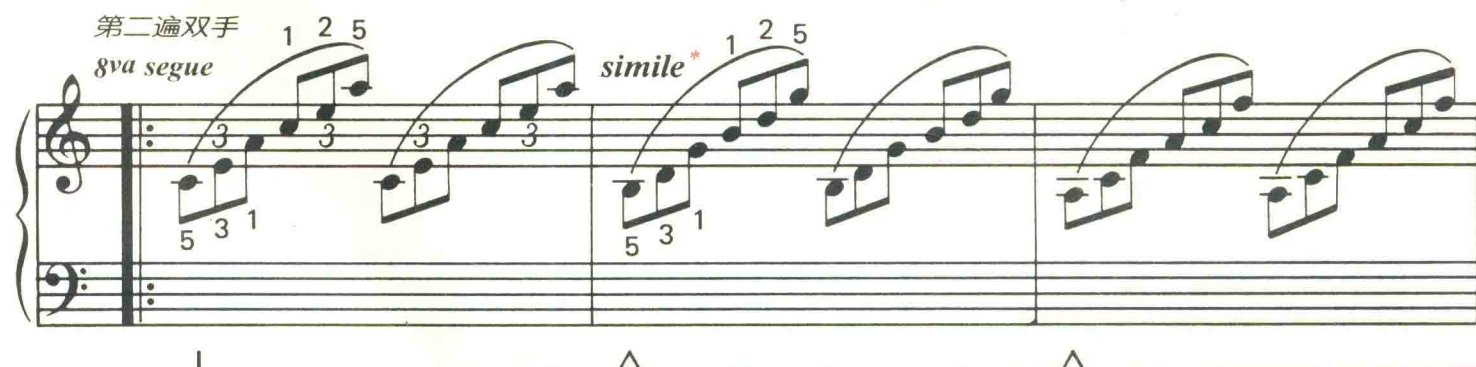
第二遍双手 8va



两遍都 loco (按记谱弹奏)

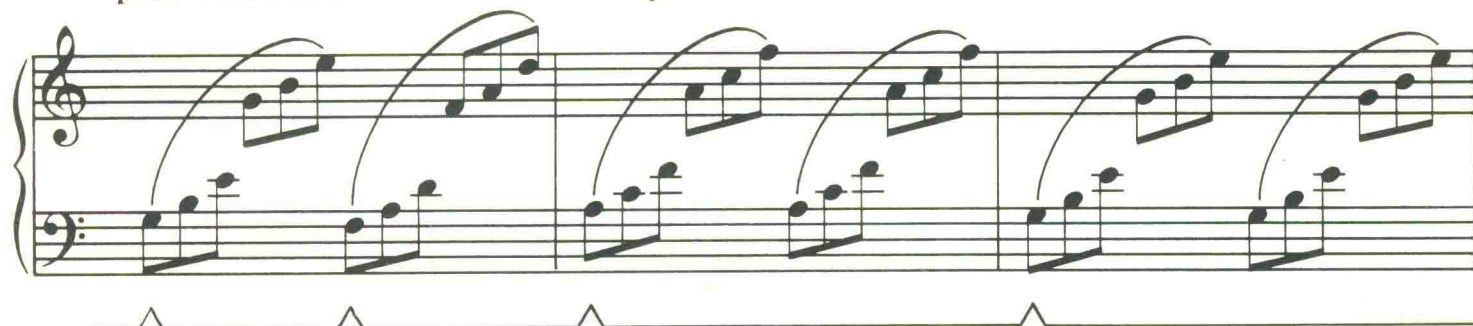


第二遍双手
8va segue

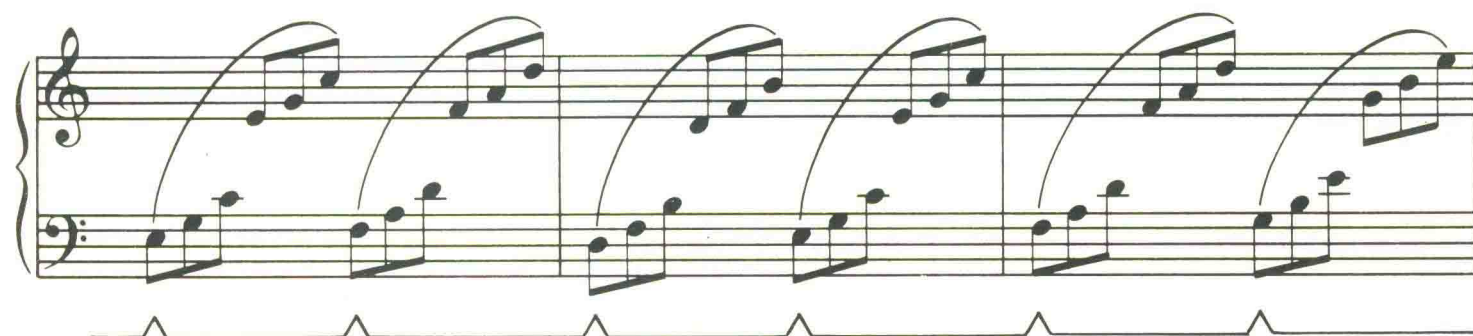


*Simile 表示以同样的方式。在这首乐曲中，三连音上方或下方没有数字 3 也要一直弹奏三连音。

poco ritardando ----- *a tempo*



poco ritardando ----- *a tempo*



1.

ritardando



2. 反复三遍: 1. 双手 8va

2. 按记谱弹, 速度慢一些

3. 双手低八度, 再慢一些

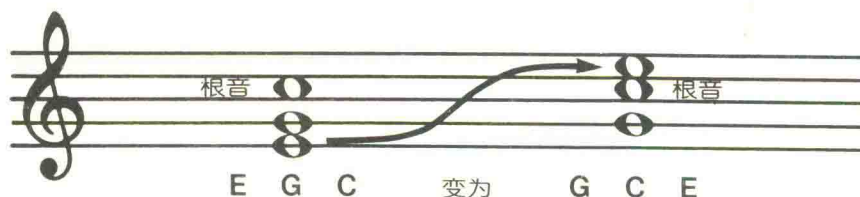


*Morendo 表示“逐渐消失”。

三和弦: 第二转位

TRIADS: The 2nd Inversion

任何一个第一转位的和弦都可以通过将最低音移到最高而进行再次转位:



所有的音名都是一样的, 但根音位于中间。
这被称作第二转位。

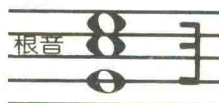
C 大调三和弦的第二转位

用左手弹奏。每个三和弦都用 5 2 1 指。



右手高八度弹奏上面的和弦, 每个三和弦都用 1 3 5 指。

在第二转位中, 根音永远是四度音程的上方音!



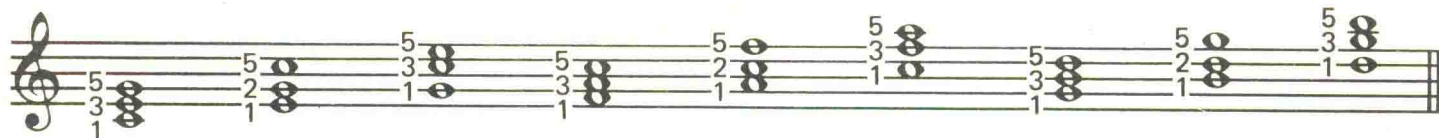
这个音程是三度。
这个音程是四度。

用箭头将下列每个三和弦的根音相连。

如果三和弦中有一个四度音程, 那么四度音程的上方音就是根音。

如果没有四度音程, 最低音就是根音。

用右手弹奏。



记住: 如果根音在底部, 这个三和弦就是原位。
如果根音在顶部, 这个三和弦就是第一转位。
如果根音在中间, 这个三和弦就是第二转位。

用右手弹最后一行音乐, 边弹边念:

“原位”、“第一转位”、“第二转位”, 等。

航天飞机布鲁斯

Space Shuttle Blues



先单独弹左手，说出每个三和弦的根音。

左手的每个和弦都是第二转位的三和弦，因此根音永远在中间！

Moderate blues tempo

1 2 3 1 2 5 1 1 2 3 1 2

mf I'm gon - na build my - self a shut - tle; I'm gon - na take off to the

我 想 要 造 架 航 天 1 飞 机; 1 2 5 2 5 我 想 要 起 飞 到 月

5 1 moon! I'm gon - na build my - self a shut - tle;

1 2 5 球! 我 想 要 造 架 航 天 1 飞 机; 2 5

4 4 3 2 1 2 1 2 3 4 **

I'm gon - na take off to the moon! I don't know how I'm gon - na build it,

我 想 要 飞 到 月 球! 我 不 知 如 何 建 造 飞 机,

4 5 3 1 1

I on - ly know I'll build it soon! *p*

但 我 要 马 上 来 动 手!

* 成对的八分音符在弹奏时可以略微不均匀，长 - 短组合。

** 注意仅在这一小节中改变了拍号。

奥林匹克队列 Olympic Procession



这首乐曲中的每一个左手和弦及右手的每一个三音和弦都是第二转位！

Slow march tempo (慢进行曲速度)

* *p* *mf* *mp* *f* *simile*

* 拍号 **C** 表示“常见拍子”，与 $\frac{4}{4}$ 拍相同。

First system of the musical score. The right hand features a melody with triplets and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of chords. Fingering numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated above the right-hand notes.

Second system of the musical score. The right hand continues the melodic line with triplets and slurs. The left hand accompaniment includes a section marked *ritardando* indicated by a dashed line. Fingering numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5 are shown.

Maestoso

Third system of the musical score, marked ***ff*** (fortissimo). The right hand plays a series of accented chords. The left hand accompaniment consists of chords with slurs. Fingering numbers 1 and 5 are indicated.

Fourth system of the musical score. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and a long slur. The left hand accompaniment includes a section marked *ritardando* indicated by a dashed line. Fingering numbers 1, 3, 4, and 5 are shown.

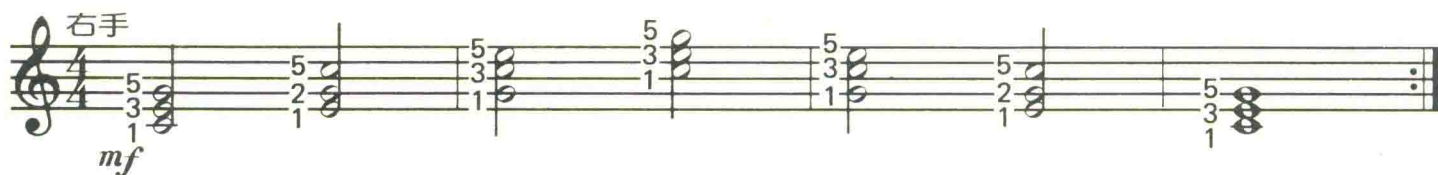
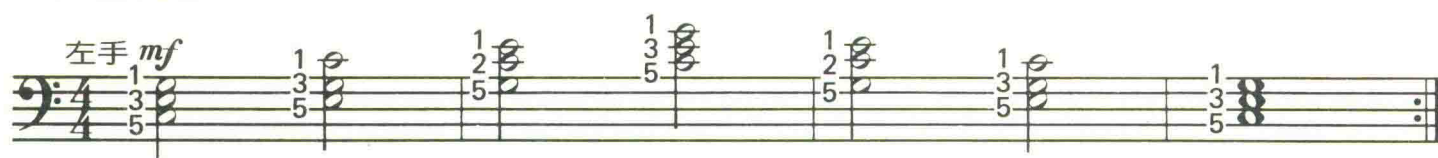
所有位置的三和弦

Triads in All Positions

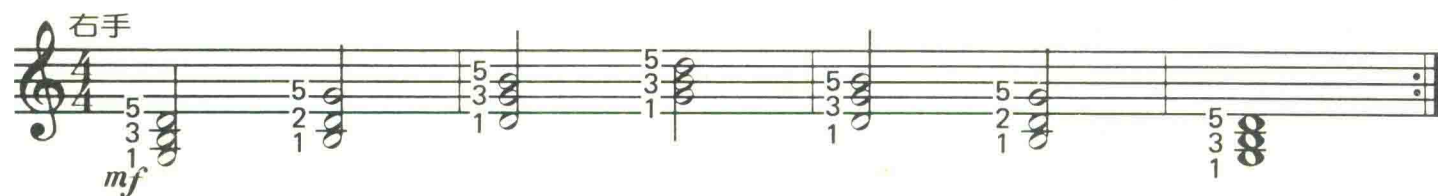
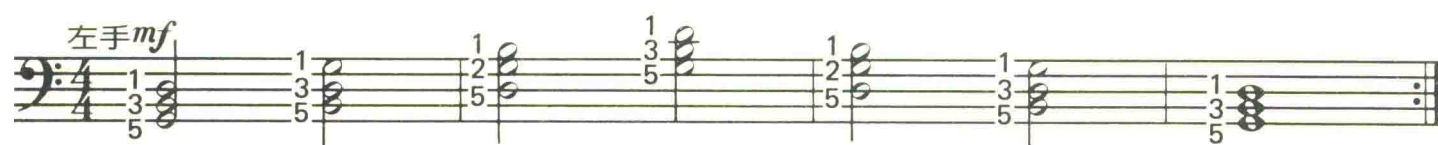


弹奏下面的音乐：

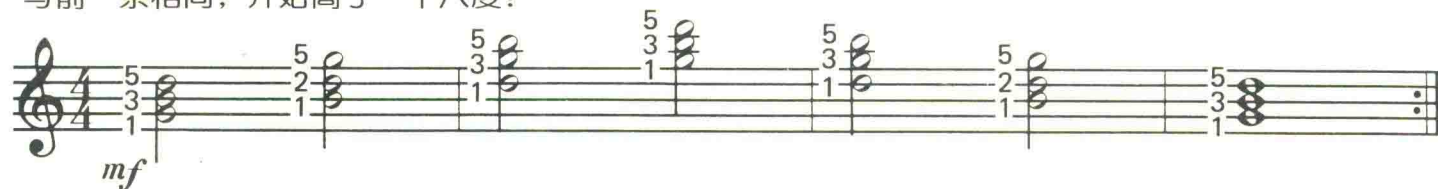
C 大三和弦



G 大三和弦



与上一条相同，开始高了一个八度：



重要！

将上面全部和弦用琶音方式演奏：



等。

骊歌

Farewell to Thee (Aloha Oe)

在夏威夷岛中，“Aloha Oe”用于问候或告别。这首著名的歌曲在游客抵达和离开海岛时演奏或演唱，它是由夏威夷岛的最后一个女王莉蒂亚·卡梅卡哈·莉莉乌卡拉尼创作的，她在1891—1893年统治夏威夷岛。

Adagio

第二遍双手自始至终 8va

L.K. 莉莉乌卡拉尼女王

Queen L.K. Liliuokalani

The musical score is for the song "Farewell to Thee (Aloha Oe)" in G major, 4/4 time. It is marked "Adagio". The score is for piano and includes fingerings and chord markings. It consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a C chord and a melody in the right hand with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 5, 4, 2, 4, 2, 2. The second system starts with a D7 chord and a melody in the right hand with fingerings 5, 4, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 1, 3, 1, 2, 4, 5. The third system starts with a C chord and a melody in the right hand with fingerings 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 4, 2, 4, 2, 2. The fourth system starts with a D7 chord and a melody in the right hand with fingerings 5, 4, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 3, 1, 5, 2, 1. The left hand has a bass line with fingerings 3, 1, 2. The score ends with a "ritard." marking.