



蒋维民 周温玉 编著

# 实用练习教程

SHIYONG GLIAN ER JIAOCHENG

中册·中级程度·下



上海音乐学院出版社  
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# 目 录

## 第一单元

一、和声听觉训练.....	1
1. 复音程.....	1
2. 三声部开放排列的三和弦及连接.....	4
二、听写旋律.....	10
1. 换音式 倚音式变化音.....	10
2. 离调 变和弦所形成的变化音.....	20

## 第二单元

一、和声听觉训练.....	26
1. 大小调的重属和弦.....	26
2. “3+1”密集排列形式的四声部和弦连接 .....	32
二、听写旋律.....	46
1.E大调、B大调、#F大调 .....	46
2. 变拍子.....	56
3. 两声部旋律.....	60

## 第三单元

一、和声听觉训练.....	63
1. 大调各级副属和弦.....	63
2. 四部排列的大、小和弦.....	67
3. 四声部排列的正三和弦连接.....	69
二、听写旋律.....	75
1. #c小调、#g小调、#d小调 .....	75
2. 四、五、六个升号的民族调式.....	84
3. 两声部旋律.....	87

## 第四单元

一、和声听觉训练.....	90
1. 小调各级副属和弦.....	90
2. 四部排列的减、增和弦.....	94

3. 含有副三和弦的四声部和弦连接	96
4. 听写和弦低音与和弦级数	105
二、听写旋律	112
1. $\flat$ A大调、 $\flat$ D大调、 $\flat$ G大调	112
2. 两声部旋律	120
3. 三声部旋律	123

## 第五单元

一、和声听觉训练	127
1. 四声部排列的V <sub>7</sub> 和弦	127
2. 含有V <sub>7</sub> 和弦的四声部和弦连接	129
3. 四声部排列的减 <sub>7</sub> 和弦	138
4. 含有VII <sup>0</sup> 和弦的四声部和弦连接	139
5. 听写和弦低音与和弦级数	144
二、听写旋律	146
1. f小调、 $\flat$ b小调、 $\flat$ e小调	146
2. 四、五、六个降号的民族调式	153
3. 两声部旋律 三声部旋律	155

## 第六单元

一、和声听觉训练	163
1. 四声部排列的小 <sub>7</sub> 和弦	163
2. 含有小 <sub>7</sub> 和弦的四声部和弦连接	164
3. 大调含有重属及副属和弦四声部和弦连接	169
4. 小调含有重属及副属和弦四声部和弦连接	173
5. 织体化和弦连接题	176
二、听写旋律	183
1. 转平行调	183
2. 转属调及其平行调	185
3. 转下属调及其平行调	190
4. 两声部旋律 三声部旋律	193

## 阶段测试题

1. 听写各类七和弦	198
2. 听写四声部排列的三和弦与七和弦	198
3. 听写和弦连接	199
4. 听写织体化和弦连接	201
5. 听写单声部旋律	203
6. 听写两声部、三声部旋律	205

# 第一单元

## 一、和声听觉训练

### 1. 复音程

复音程的听辨练习重点为九度—十五度。旋律复音程增加了两音之间的进行距离，拓宽了听觉的范围，给听辨练习带来了新的难度。和声复音程与相同性质的单音程音响色彩基本一致，因此大部分和声复音程的听辨并无很大困难，其中较容易混淆的有：九度音程与单音程的七度音程；增十一度（减十二度）与十四度音程；大、小十度与大、小十三度等等。

习题一：听写调内含有复音程的音组

The image contains ten musical examples, numbered (1) through (10), each consisting of two measures of music on a staff. The music uses a variety of note heads (circles, squares, triangles) and rests. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, measure 2 with a bass clef. Measures 3-10 start with a treble clef. Measures 1-4 have one sharp sign. Measures 5-10 have one flat sign. Measures 1-5 end with a double bar line. Measures 6-10 end with a single bar line.

提示：可以用先听单音程的方法来帮助听辨。

## 习题二：听辨和声复音程

### 1. 听性质

The image shows three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. The middle staff uses a treble clef and has notes on the second, fourth, and sixth lines. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. All staves have a common time signature.

### 2. 听写音高及性质

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. Both staves have a common time signature.

### 3. 兼有复音程与单音程

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. Both staves have a common time signature.

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has notes on the first, third, and fifth lines. Both staves have a common time signature.

4. 听辨开放和弦外声部所构成的复音程 ①口头听辨 ②记写音高

提示：若干复音程超出两个八度。

习题三：听写含有复音程的音程连接

(1)	(2)	
[F]	[A]	
(3)	(4)	(5)
[e]	[b]	[B]
(6)		
[g]		
(7)		
[c]		
(8)	(9)	(10)
[F]	[D]	[F#]

(11)

(12)

### 非调内音程连接

(13) (14)

(15)

(16)

## 2. 三声部开放排列的三和弦及连接

这一学习阶段是向学习四声部排列和弦发展的一个过渡阶段，在听觉上起着承前启后的作用。三声部开放排列的和弦分布音域较宽，各声部的音比较清晰，声部的独立性较强。

三声部开放排列的三和弦构成举例如下：

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and G major (indicated by a treble clef and a 'G' in parentheses). It shows three open-position chords: G major 3rd (G-B-D), B-flat major 6th (B-flat-D-G), and E major 4th (E-G-B).

习题一：听辨高音旋律位置相同的密集与开放和弦

Four musical staves illustrating chords for identification practice. The first staff shows G major 4th, B-flat major 3rd, B-flat major 6th, and E major 4th. The second staff shows E major 3rd, B major 6th, E major 3rd, and B major 6th. The third staff shows G major 3rd, B major 6th, E major 3rd, and B major 6th. The fourth staff shows B major 3rd, E major 6th, B major 3rd, and E major 6th.

提示：在听开放和弦时，往往会受旋律位置的影响而作出错误的判断，应通过这一练习找到正确的感觉。

习题二：听写三声部开放排列的大、小和弦

1. 先弹外声部

(1)

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and C major (indicated by a treble clef and a 'C' in parentheses). It shows two open-position chords: C major 3rd (C-E-G) and F major 4th (F-A-C).

A musical staff in common time (indicated by a 'C') and G major (indicated by a treble clef and a 'G' in parentheses). It shows two open-position chords: G major 3rd (G-B-D) and D major 4th (D-F#-A).

## 2. 直接弹整个和弦

A musical staff with two measures. The first measure shows a major 6th chord (G major) with notes G, B, D, E, G. The second measure shows a minor 6th chord (A minor) with notes A, C, E, G, B.

大<sub>6</sub> 小<sub>6</sub>

A musical staff with two measures. The first measure shows a major 6th chord (D major) with notes D, F#, A, B, D. The second measure shows a minor 6th chord (E minor) with notes E, G, B, C, E.

A musical staff with two measures. The first measure shows a major 6th chord (B major) with notes B, D#, F#, G, B. The second measure shows a minor 6th chord (C major) with notes C, E, G, A, C.

## 习题三：听写带解决的三部开放增、减和弦

A musical staff with four measures. The first measure shows a D major chord (D, F#, A). The second measure shows an F major chord (F, A, C#). The third measure shows an A major chord (A, C#, E). The fourth measure shows a G major chord (G, B, D).

[D] [F] [a] [g]

A musical staff with four measures. The first measure shows a B major chord (B, D#, F#). The second measure shows an A major chord (A, C#, E). The third measure shows an E major chord (E, G, B). The fourth measure shows a C major chord (C, E, G).

[^B] [A] [^E] [c]

Four measures of piano chords in G major:

- [b]: G major chord (G-B-D)
- [e]: G major chord (G-B-D)
- [f]: G major chord (G-B-D)
- [d]: G major chord (G-B-D)

#### 习题四：听写三声部开放排列的和弦连接

Eight examples of three-part open-chord harmonic progressions:

- (1) [D] I IV<sub>6</sub> I<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> V I<sup>-5</sup>
- (2) [d] I<sub>6</sub> V<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> I V<sub>6</sub> I
- (3) [B] VII<sup>°</sup> I<sup>-5</sup>
- (4) [g] VII<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> I<sub>6</sub><sup>5</sup> III<sup>+</sup> I<sub>6</sub>
- (5) [G] VII<sub>6</sub><sup>°</sup> I<sup>-5</sup>
- (6) II<sub>4</sub><sup>6</sup> III<sub>6</sub><sup>+</sup> I<sup>-5</sup>
- (7) [E] V<sub>7</sub><sup>5</sup> I<sup>-5</sup>
- (8) [b] V<sub>7</sub><sup>5</sup> I<sup>-5</sup>

(9)

[A] VII<sub>6</sub><sup>°</sup> I      VII<sub>4</sub><sup>°</sup> I<sub>6</sub><sup>5</sup> [f]

(10)

VII<sup>°</sup> III<sub>4</sub><sup>6+</sup> V      I<sup>5</sup>

习题五：听写开放排列与密集排列结合的和弦连接

(1)

[B] I      VI      IV<sub>6</sub>      II      V<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup> I

(2)

[b] I      III<sup>+</sup>      V<sub>4</sub><sup>1</sup> I      II<sub>4</sub><sup>°</sup> I<sup>5</sup>

(3)

[g]      V<sub>7</sub><sup>5</sup> I<sup>5</sup>      [A]      V<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup> I

(4)

V<sub>2</sub>      I<sub>6</sub>      [f]      VII<sub>5</sub><sup>°</sup>      IV<sub>3</sub><sup>4</sup> V<sub>5</sub><sup>6</sup> I

(5)

[E]      b<sup>5</sup> II<sub>6</sub><sup>8</sup> V<sub>2</sub>      IV<sub>7</sub> VII<sub>6</sub><sup>°</sup> I<sup>5</sup>

(6)

[c]      IV<sub>3</sub><sup>4</sup>      II<sub>2</sub><sup>8</sup>      III<sub>6</sub><sup>4+</sup>      V<sub>7</sub><sup>5</sup> I<sup>5</sup>

(7)

D      b<sup>5</sup> II<sub>6</sub><sup>8</sup> V<sub>2</sub>      IV<sub>7</sub> VII<sub>6</sub><sup>°</sup> I<sup>5</sup>

(9)

[d]       $V7^5$        $IV5^6$        $VII4^5_3$        $V2$        $I6$

(10)

[B]       $IV3^4$        $b5 II6^5$        $VII2^5$        $V7$        $I^5$

织体化和弦连接题

(11)

[#f]       $II7^5$        $V7^5$        $V4_3$        $I6$

(12)

[A]                       $\text{VII}_7$                $\text{V}_9^{-5}$                $\text{V}_7^{-5}$                $\text{I}^{-5}$

## 二、听写旋律

### 1. 换音式 倚音式变化音

换音式变化音与一个调式音级形成级进而与另一个形成跳进，因而有“先级后跳”与“先跳后级”两种状态。听辨的关键是要将与变化音形成级进的调式音级作为基础，以此来正确地判断出变化音。

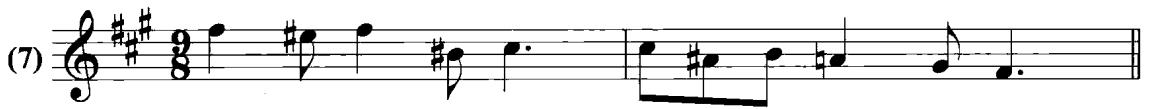
位于强拍、强位的倚音是紧张度最强的和弦外音，以变化音的形式出现的倚音更是有着强烈的解决倾向。听辨这类变化音一定要把它与解决音结合在一起综合分析。

#### 习题一：听写含有换音式变化音的旋律片断

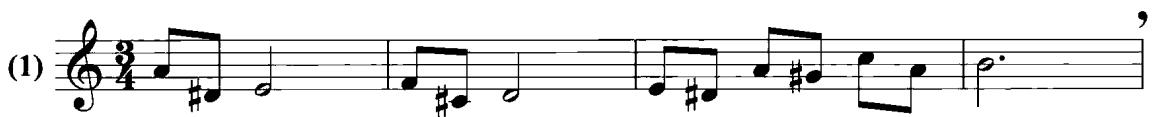
(1)

(2)

(3)



习题二：听写旋律





选自英国听写教材



埃尔加曲



柴可夫斯基曲

