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钢琴视学

张李小珊



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视听

音高是声音的高低。从第一个音符开始，越往下走，音就越低；越往上走，音就越高。看看音乐的高低，相向和反向。你听得出来吗？

天鹅湖

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled '天鹅湖' (Swan Lake). The score is written in 3/4 time and consists of two staves: a treble clef staff on top and a bass clef staff on the bottom. The treble staff begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The melody in the treble staff starts on a middle line (F4) and moves in a series of steps, alternating between ascending and descending directions. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, with notes that are consistently 15 degrees (two octaves) below the corresponding notes in the treble staff. This creates a clear intervallic relationship between the two parts. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

在第7小节里，高音部分继续往上走。
低音部分则先向下移8度，然后重复同一音高的音符。

相隔8度的音符，有相同的名称。如果音符在间里，它的上下8度就在线上，或相反。
相隔15度也有相同的名称。如果音符在间里或线上，它的上下15度也在间里或线上。
在这里，相向的高低音符都是相隔15度。

高低音谱

同一线间的音符在低音谱里和高音谱里是完全不同的。所以说，弹奏前一定看清楚谱号。先找到第一个音符在钢琴上的相对位置，然后再找出五指位置。

在低音谱里，第一个音符是比中音 C 低 11 度的 G。



相关音调

写在谱号后的升号或降号，称为调号。

同一调号，可以分别代表一个大调和一个小调。

比方说，升 **F** 代表 **G** 大调或 **E** 小调。

降 **B** 代表 **F** 大调或 **D** 小调。

提问：什么是 **C** 大调相关的小调呢？

答对了，是 **A** 小调。

从大调的主调音开始，向下数三个音 (Doh ti la) 就可以找到相关小调的主调音了。



C 大调

A 小调

G 大调

E 小调

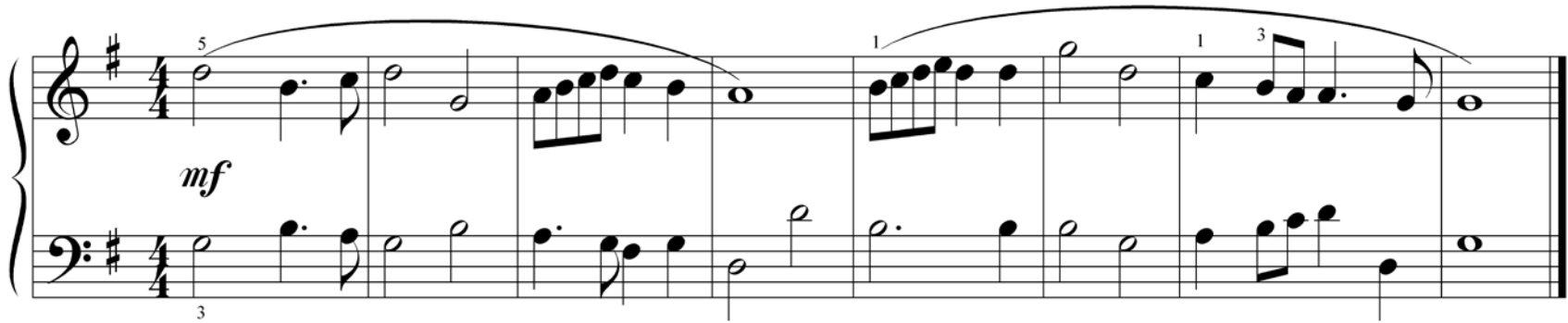
F 大调

D 小调

音程活用

快！先看清楚谱号、调号、拍号！再看看旋律的高低起伏。边读边想一想指法吧。

英雄颂



从第一个音符开始：

向下移3度，

向上移2度，

向上再移2度，

向下移5度。

继续上下移动。

当你做好五指位置，手指就自然可以感觉到音程方向和度数，也就更容易在钢琴上伸展了。记住，分手、分句练习可以使双手同时弹奏时更连贯流畅。

模进

当同一规律或形式，在不同音高上立即重复的时候，我们称它为模进。
先找出相同的形式和指法，弹奏就更简单了！

仙后

The musical score is for a piece titled '仙后' (The Fairy). It is written for piano in 3/4 time and the key of D major. The score is divided into two systems, each containing four measures. The first system starts with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a triplet of notes in both the treble and bass staves. The second system begins with a boxed number '5' above the first measure. The music features a consistent triplet pattern throughout, with the right hand playing a descending line and the left hand playing an ascending line. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fourth measure of the second system.

看看乐句的结尾。你能听出半终止和全终止吗？

E 小调

每当在谱号后看到一个升号，这乐曲中所有的 **F** 音都自动变成升 **F**，除非另有还原号指示。
Ti，又称导音。它有导向主调音的意思。在 **E** 小调里，**Ti** 是升 **D**。

布谷鸟

The musical score for 'Cuckoo' is written in E minor (one sharp, F#) and 2/4 time. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system contains 7 measures, beginning with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features eighth and sixteenth notes, with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The bass line in the left hand consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The second system starts at measure 8 and ends with a double bar line. It continues the melodic and rhythmic patterns, with some fingerings (1, 2) and a final cadence.

看看旋律的高低起伏，你能听出布谷鸟的歌声吗？
第 6 至第 9 小节里有相同的旋律和节奏形式，称为模进。

D 小调

音调就像有规律的组织，有主有次。
无论大调或小调，我们通常可以从乐曲的头尾找出主调音。

木偶

The musical score is for a piece titled "木偶" (Puppet) in D minor, 6/8 time. It consists of two systems of piano accompaniment. The first system has five measures, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second system has six measures, starting with a box around the number 6, and ending with a pianissimo (*ppp*) dynamic. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *dim.* and *ppp*.

短倚音 (♪) 可以在主音前快速弹奏连接主音，或和主音同时弹出，然后立即放掉短倚音。
听第 8 小节里的音色变化。渐弱 *dim.*，直到最后非常非常轻 *ppp*。

A 小调

A 小调的主和弦是 A - C - E。让我们一起快速阅读。

小赋格

The musical score is for a piece in A minor, 4/4 time. It begins with a piano introduction marked *f*. The first system shows a treble clef with a melody starting on G4, followed by a bass clef with a simple accompaniment. The second system continues the melody with triplets and includes dynamics like *rit.* (ritardando) and *ff* (fortissimo). The piece concludes with a final chord in A minor.

看看指法，你发现模进了吗？弹奏前，请看清楚表情记号：

f 强，大声

rit. 减慢

< 渐强

ff 很强，非常大声。