打开艺术之门——钢琴

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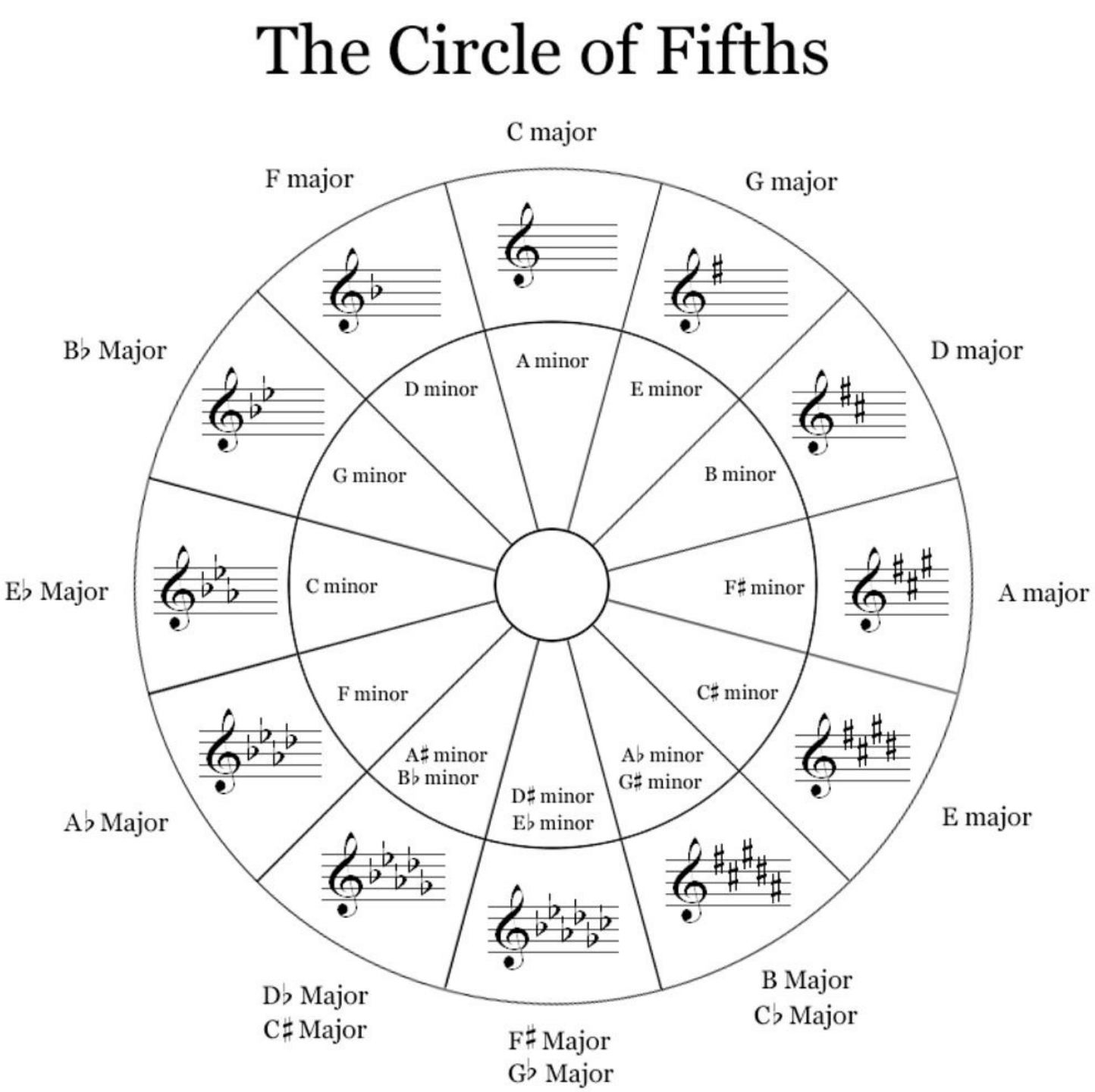
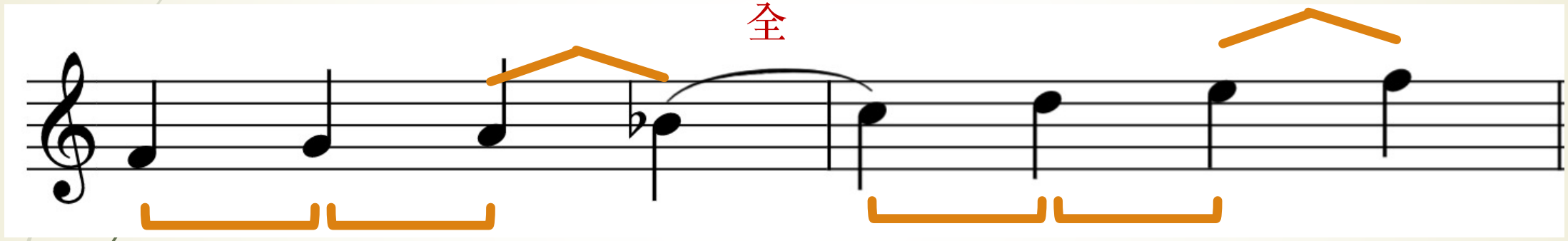
五度圈


The Circle of Fifths
C major
G major
D major
A major
E major
B Major
C♭ Major
F♯ Major
G♭ Major
D♭ Major
C♯ Major
A♭ Major
E♭ Major
B♭ Major
F major
A minor
E minor
B minor
F♯ minor
C♯ minor
A♭ minor
G♯ minor
D♯ minor
E♭ minor
A♯ minor
B♭ minor
F minor
C minor
G minor
D minor

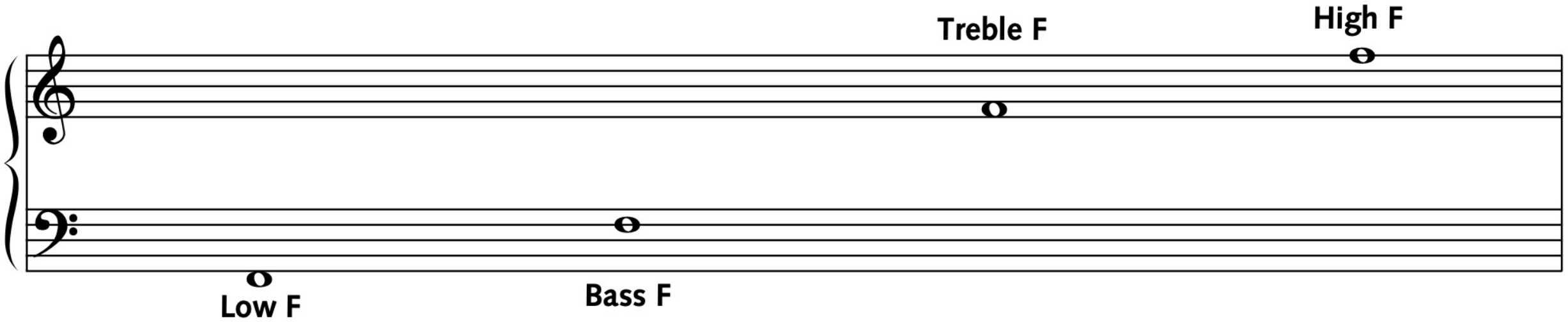
用四度音阶 (Tetrachord) 表示F大调音阶



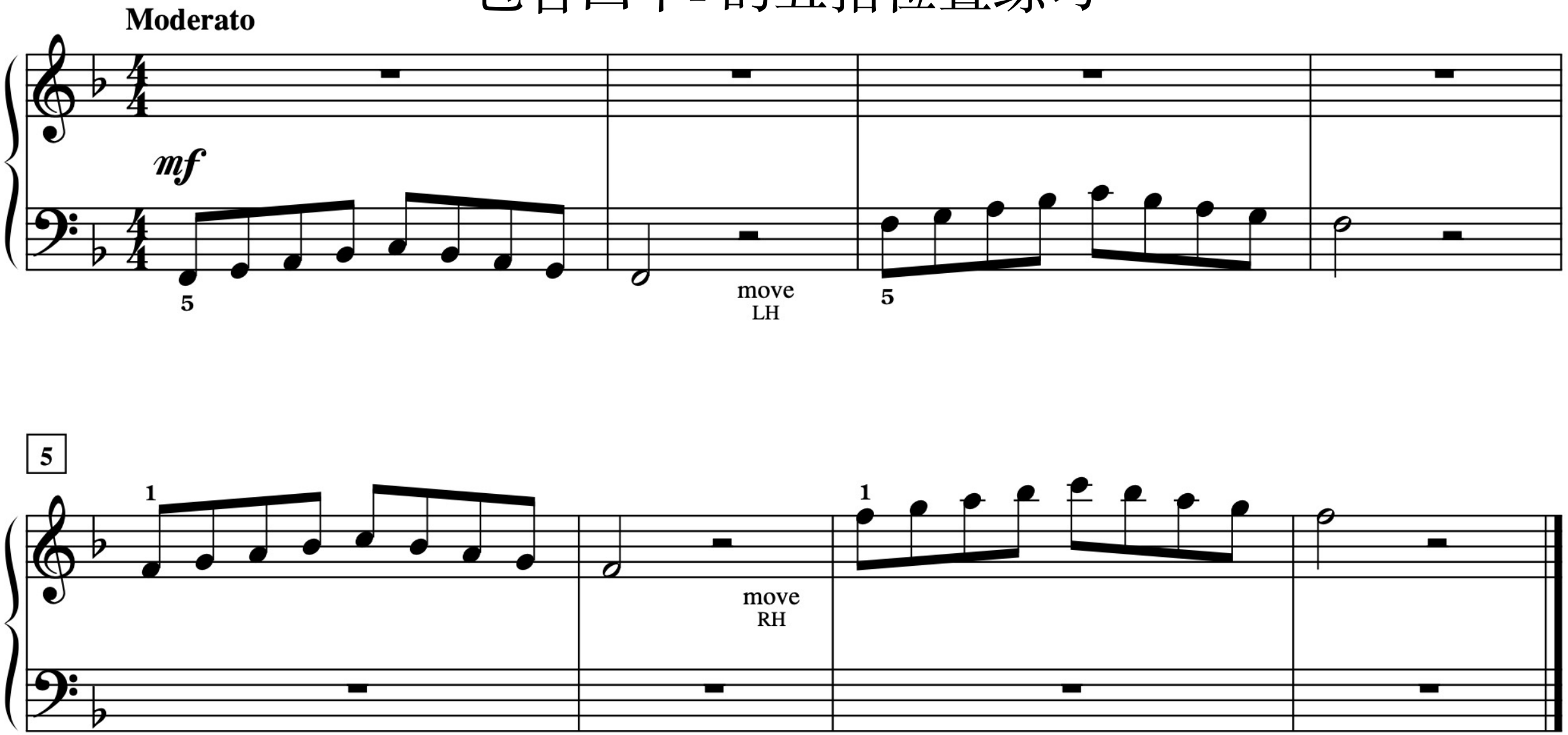
第一组四度音阶

第二组四度音阶

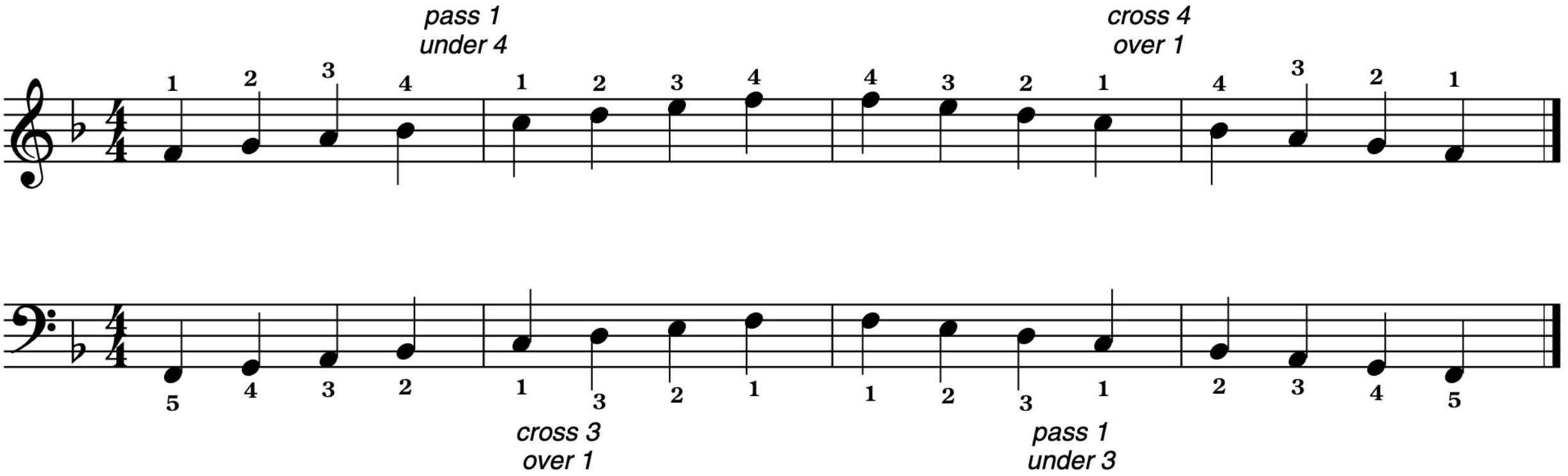
五线谱上常见的F位置



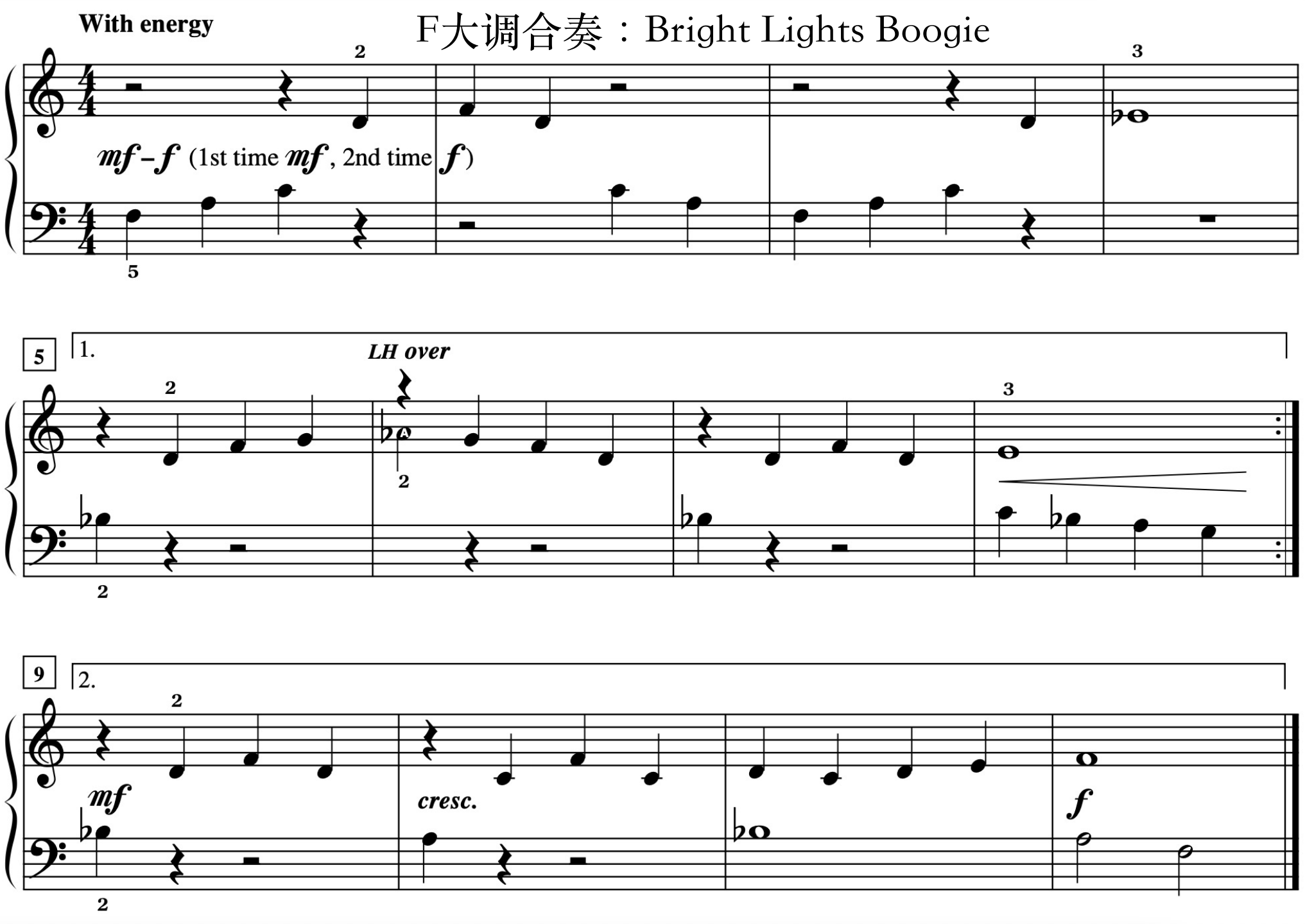
包含四个F的五指位置练习



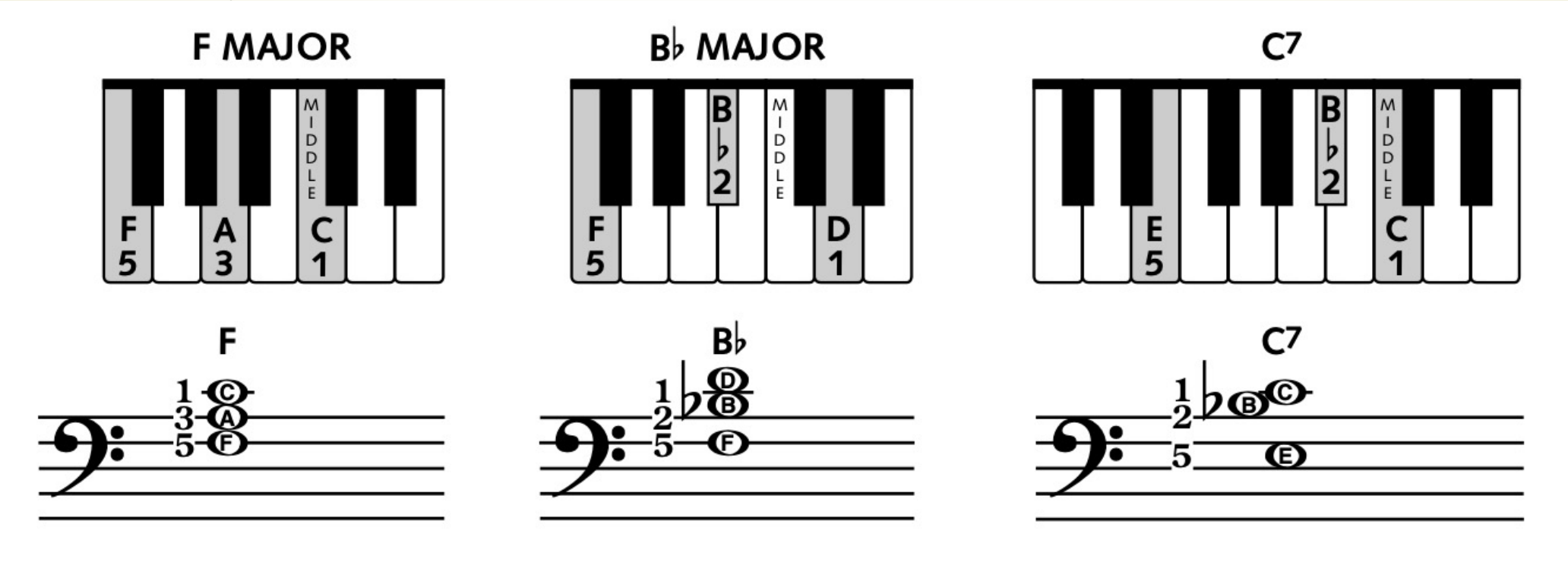
F大调音阶对应指法



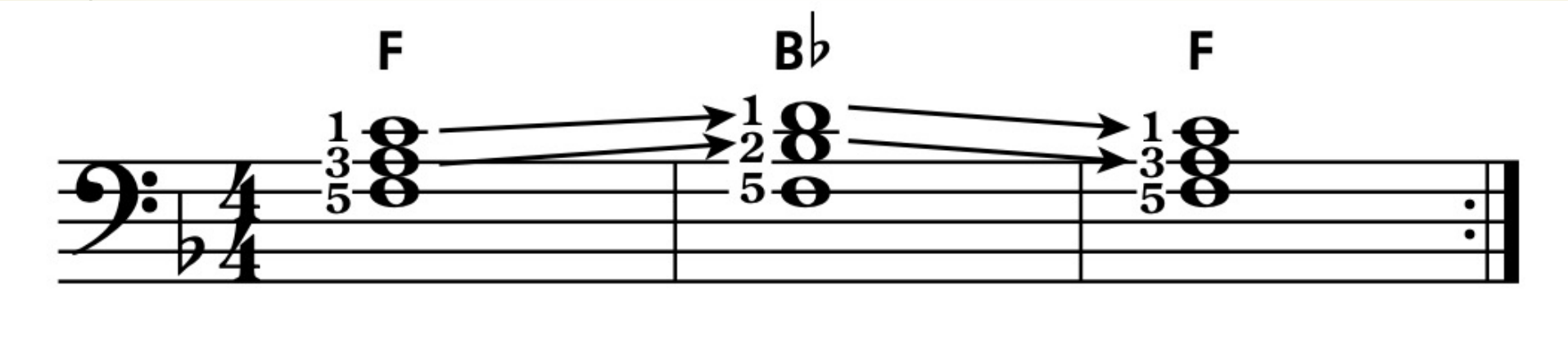
F大调合奏：Bright Lights Boogie



F大调的伴奏和声：F与B♭ 与C7

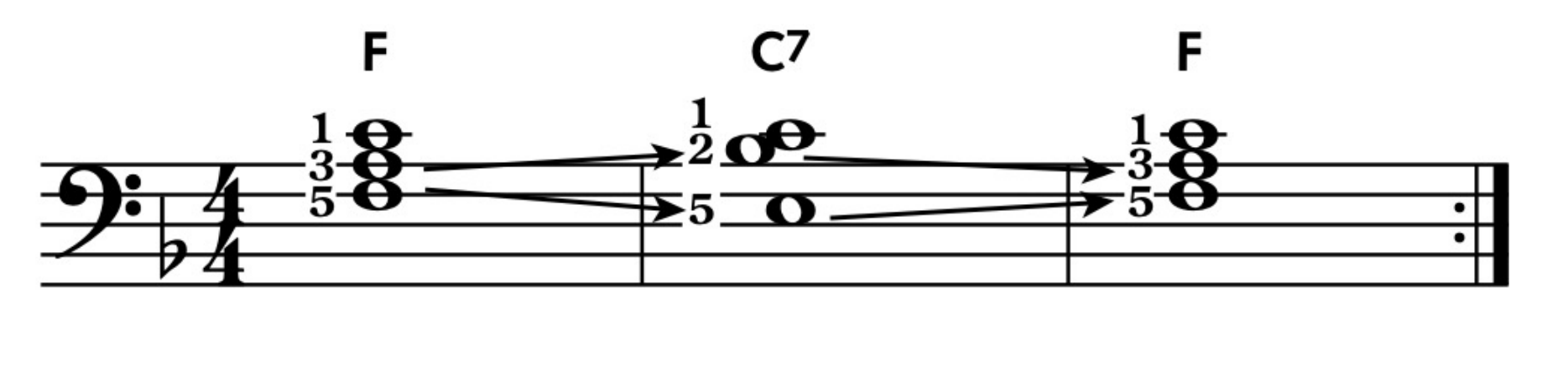


F大调的伴奏和声：F与B♭



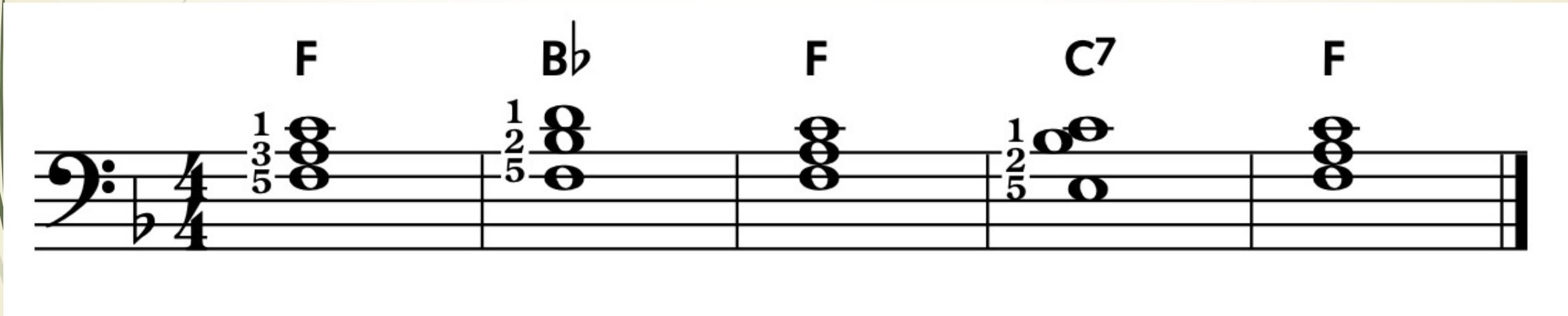
- F与B♭之间的转换，5指留在F音上不变
- 唯一离开F的5指位置的手指是1指，向上全音演奏D

F大调的伴奏和声：F与C7

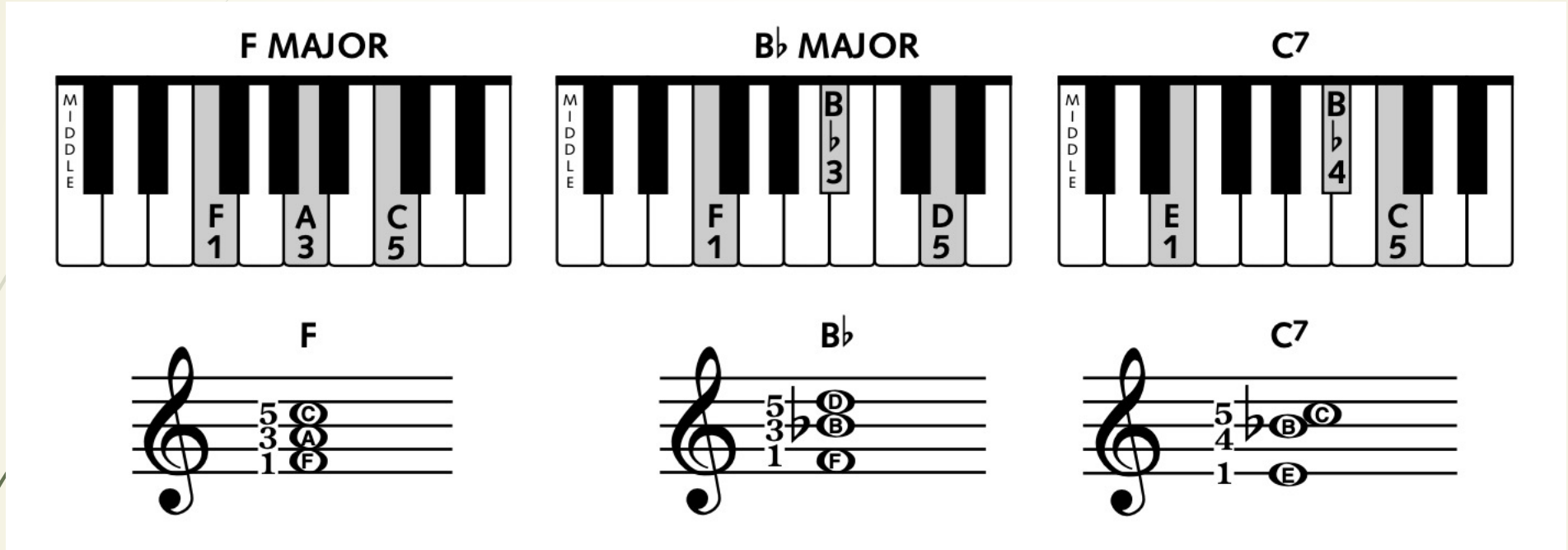


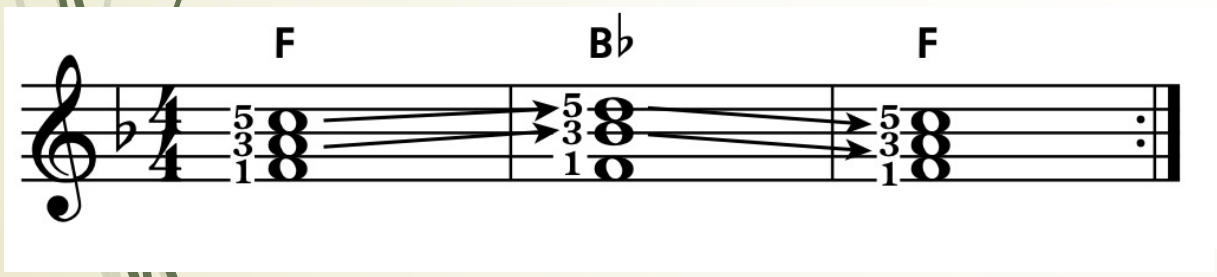
- F与C7之间的转换，1指留在C音上不变
- 唯一离开F的5指位置(F position)的手指是5指，向下半音演奏E

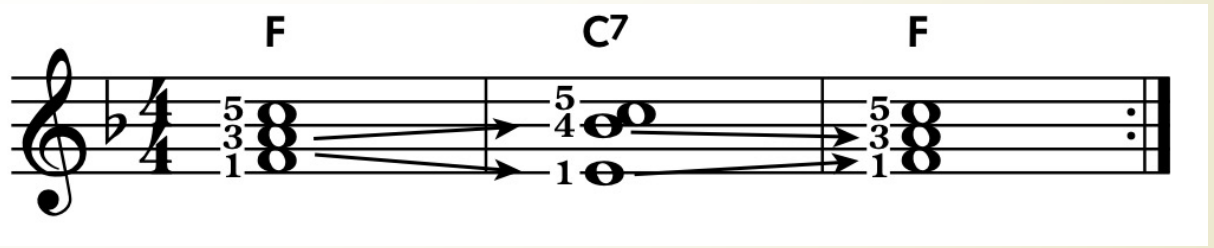
F大调伴奏和声的左手衔接练习



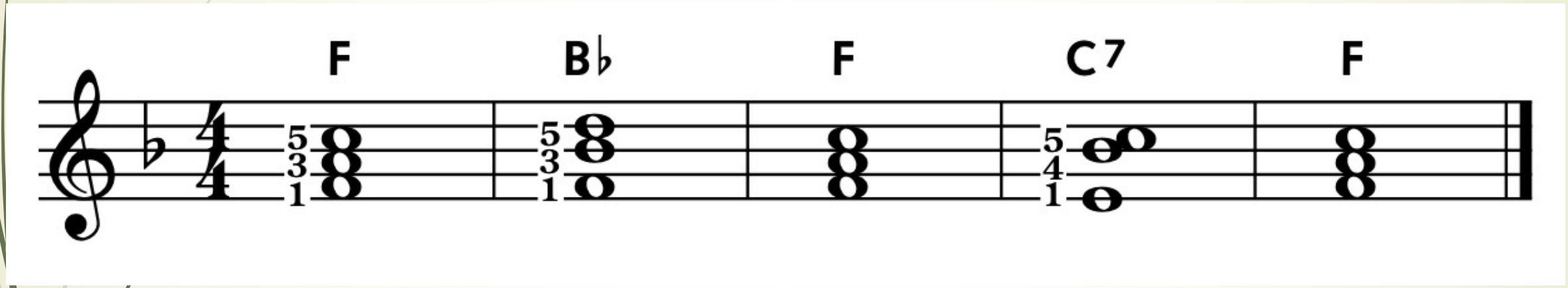
右手演奏F大调的伴奏和声





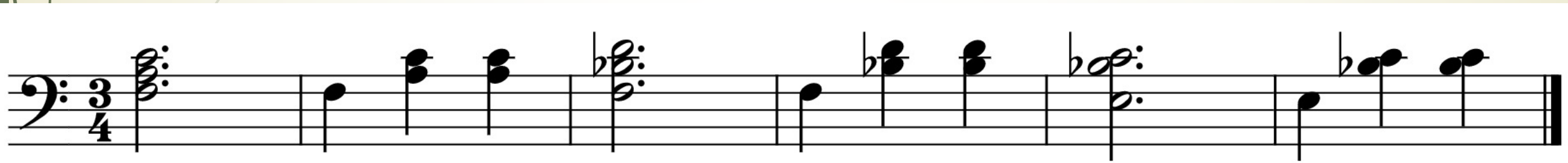


F大调伴奏和声的右手衔接练习

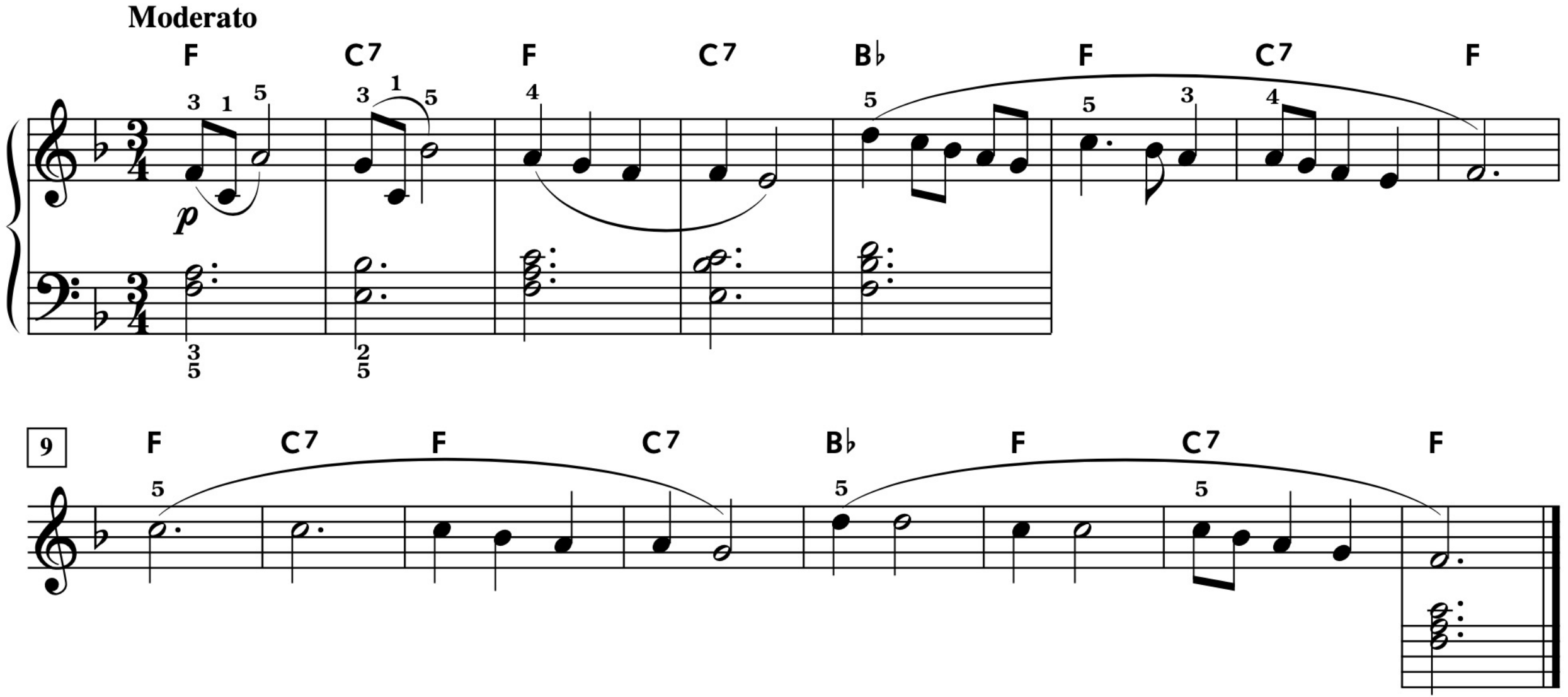


F大调常用伴奏音型：柱式和弦与圆舞曲低音

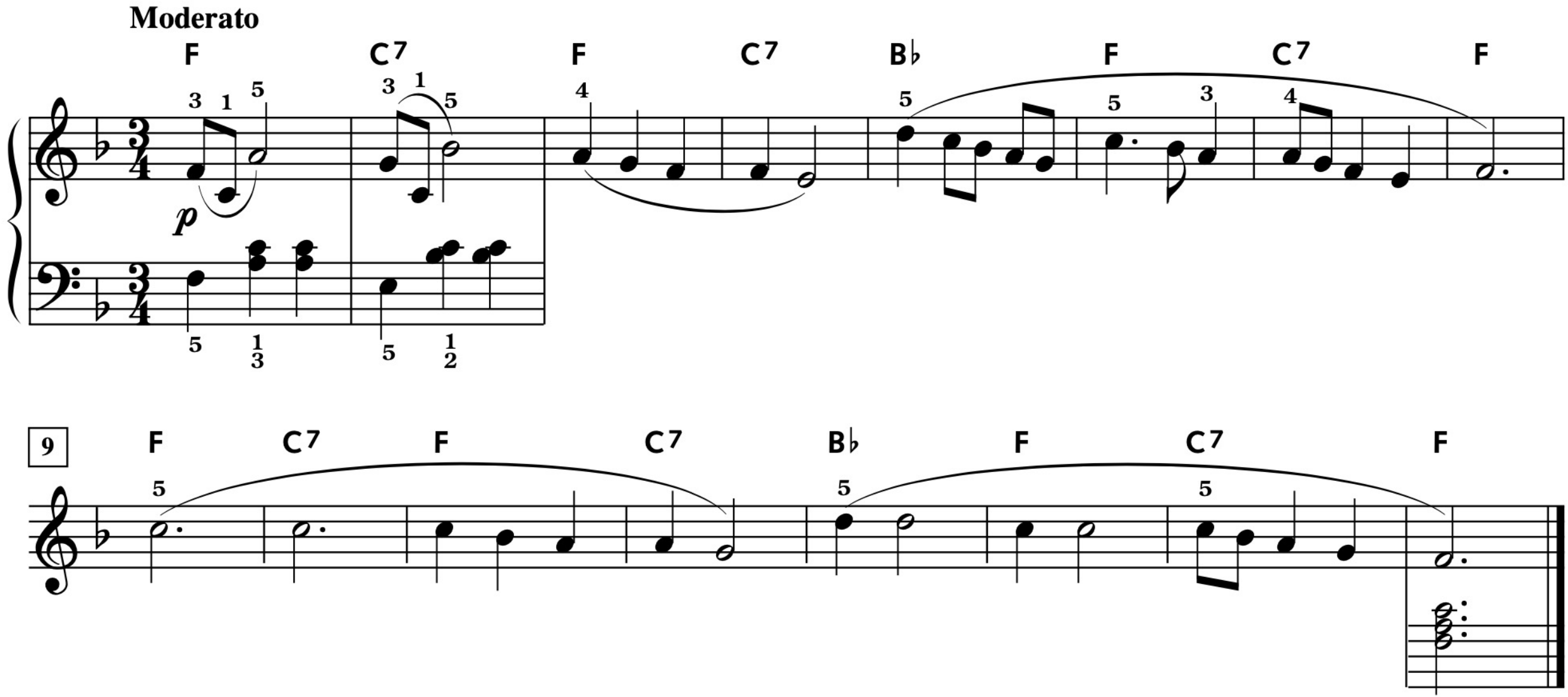
F　　B♭　　C7



为旋律配和声：柱式和弦



为旋律配和声：圆舞曲低音



舒伯特（1797-1828）

- 弗朗茨·舒伯特（Franz Schubert），维也纳“歌曲之王”, 擅长创作德国艺术歌曲（Art Song）——浪漫时期的最重要艺术体裁之一
  - 共创作超过600首艺术歌曲，部分为声乐套曲（song cycle）——一套由多首艺术歌曲组成的歌曲，通常不独立演奏，剧情贯穿始终，如《美丽的模仿女》《冬之旅》等
  - 著名歌曲如《圣母颂》(Ave Maria)，《小夜曲》(Ständchen)，《魔王》(Erlkönig)《纺车旁的葛丽卿》(Gretchen am Spinnrade)，《鳟鱼》(Trout)，《死与少女》(Death and the Maiden)等

舒伯特的钢琴风格

- 织体清晰，乐谱结构工整，伴奏通常为分解和弦，节奏型重复性高，常维持多个小节
- 旋律常出现在右手（左手偶有出现），旋律线条具有歌唱性（搭配连音线），单音旋律发展成为八度旋律，并配合分句连音线较为常见

课后作业

1. 练习F大调音阶同向或反向，两个八度
2. 练习《A Classic Tale》或《F大调小步舞曲》（L. Mozart）
3. 完成学在浙大上的视频作业