



节奏 Rhythm

Breve	Semibreve	minim	crotchet	quaver	semiquaver	demisemiquaver
ball	o	d	♪	♪	♪	♪
				♩	♩	♩
double whole note	whole note	half note	quarter note	8th note	16th note	32th note
倍全音符	全音符	二分音符	四分音符	八分音符	十六分音符	三十二分音符

$\frac{4}{2}$ 拍里全小节休止符会使用 breve, 其余的拍号使用 semibreve 作为全小节休止符

$\frac{4}{4}$ 有 4 个 d $\frac{4}{2}$ 有 4 个 d

复附点音符 Double - dotted notes

$$\text{♪.} = \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

(Dotted notes)

$$\text{♪..} = \text{♪} + \text{♪} + \text{♪}$$

(Double - dotted notes)

组合例子



Duplets in compound time 复合拍子里的二连音

在复合拍子里，每一拍可以分成三个相同的拍子。如



但如果我想分成两个相同的拍子而不是三个，这时
候可以用二连音



$$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ \text{♪} \end{smallmatrix} = \text{♪} \text{ ♪} \text{ 或 } \text{♩}$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ \text{♩} \end{smallmatrix} = \text{♩} \text{ ♩} \text{ 或 } \text{♩}$$

$$\begin{smallmatrix} 2 \\ \text{♪} \end{smallmatrix} = \text{♪} \text{ ♪} \text{ 或 } \text{♪}$$

二连音也可以和休止符结合



同理，在 simple time 简单拍子里想将一拍分成三种
相同的拍子可以用 triplets 三连音。



Simple time 和 compound time 可以相互改写

simple time



compound time



Simple time



Compound time



节奏 Rhythm II

新 time signature 拍号

- $\frac{4}{8}$ Simple quadruple time 简单四拍子。

① 每一小节 4 拍，每一拍又可以平均的分成 2 个相同拍子

② 与 $\frac{2}{4}$ 有点像，但是每一小节是有 4 个 ♪ quaver 拍

③ $\frac{4}{8}$ 和 $\frac{2}{4}$ 可以通过加倍或减半时值相互改写

④ 在 $\frac{4}{8}$ 里，少于 ♩ 的音符可以组合起来使占有半个拍子
但是不要在中间的拍子 1-2 或 3-4



● $\frac{6}{4}, \frac{9}{4}$ compound time signature 复合拍号

每一拍均分成三个相同拍子

$\frac{6}{4}$ 每小节有 2 个 d.

$\frac{9}{4}$ 每小节有 3 个 d.

o. dotted semibreve 会在 $\frac{9}{4}$ 和 $\frac{6}{4}$ 使用，相当于 2 个 d.

组合规则和 $\frac{6}{8}, \frac{9}{8}$ 一样，除了时值加倍



$\frac{9}{8}$ 和 $\frac{9}{4}$ 相互改写的例子

加倍 ↴

$\frac{9}{8}$ d. d d $\overline{d d d}$ | d d d. | $\overline{d d d}$ d. \times ||

$\frac{9}{4}$ d. d d $\overline{d d}$ | d d o. | $\overline{d d d}$ d. \square ||

● $\frac{6}{16}, \frac{9}{16}, \frac{12}{16}$ compound time signature 复合拍子

$\frac{6}{16}$ 每小节有 2 个 ♪ . ($\frac{6}{8}$ 每小节有 2 个 d.)

$\frac{9}{16}$ 每小节有 3 个 ♪ . ($\frac{9}{8}$ 每小节有 3 个 d.)

$\frac{12}{16}$ 每小节有 4 个 ♪ . ($\frac{12}{8}$ 每小节有 4 个 d.)

这几个复合拍子经常会组合成 ♪ . 的时值，但 $\frac{9}{16}$ 可以整合小节组合起来（同 $\frac{3}{8}, \frac{3}{4}$ 一样）

音符的组合可以
让我们容易区分是
简单拍子还是复合
拍子

Simple time signature 每拍可以均分成2个相同的拍子

Compound time signature 每拍可以均分成3个相同的拍子

Duple time 每小节有2拍

Triple time 每小节有3拍

Quadruple time 每小节有4拍

$\frac{6}{4}$ | 2 || becomes $\frac{3}{2}$ | 2 3 ||
beats

$\frac{6}{8}$ | 2 || becomes $\frac{3}{4}$ | 2 3 ||

$\frac{6}{16}$ | 2 || becomes $\frac{3}{8}$ | 2 3 ||

TEST:

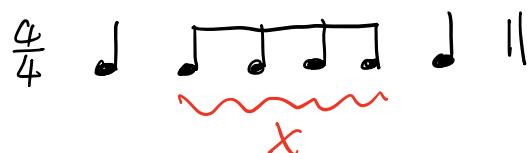
在 $\frac{2}{2}$ 里 $\boxed{\text{J J J}}$ 等于 1 minim(s)

在 $\frac{9}{8}$ 里 $\boxed{\text{J J}}$ 等于 3 quaver(s)

在 $\frac{4}{4}$ 里，一个小节有 4 minim beats, 或 8 crotchets

音符组合规则 (前提都是为了更好的阅读乐谱)

- 在 simple time 简单拍子，音符可以组合超过一拍，但是不能在跨过中间的拍子，比如：



- 在 compound time 复合拍子，通常会组合少于一拍的音符，不会组合超过一拍

休止符组合规则 Rests

- 在 $\frac{2}{2}$ 拍，整小节休止用 $\overline{\overline{|}}\overline{\overline{|}}$ ，其余所有拍号，使用 $\overline{\overline{|}}\cdot\overline{\overline{|}}$
- 半小节，一拍的休止，使用对应的休止符
- 尽量使用最少量的休止符
- 不要将横跨中间的拍子的休止时间组合在一起

连音符组合规则 Ties — 用于连接同音音符

- 在 simple time，当一个音符无法表达出对应的时值就会使用 ties 连音符
- 在 compound time，当跨越不同的拍子可使用连音符，但是如果一个音符可以表示就尽量少用连音符。

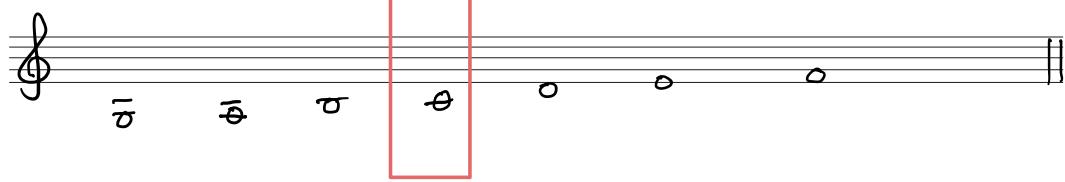
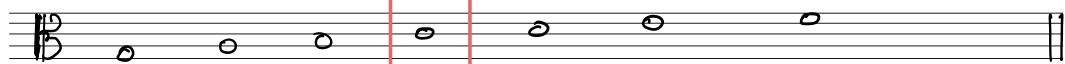
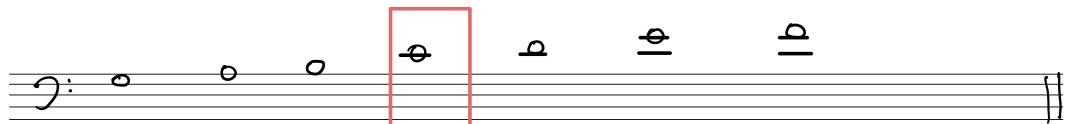


pitch 音高

中音谱号中间的线上的音符为

中音谱号 alto clef

← middle C



G A B C D E F



middle C 同一个音

TEST:

选择正确地把下列旋律改写成八度 (One octave lower)



Double sharps and double flats 双重升号，降号

accidental 变音符号



Double sharp:

x



升 2个半音

sharp:

#



升 1个半音

natural:

b



还原音

Flat:

b



降 1个半音

Double flat:

bb



降 2个半音

TEST: 选择正确的音符名称



- E double sharp
- C sharp
- C double sharp
- E double flat

Enharmonic equivalents 同高异名

音符名称不同，但音高一样



F



G sharp



G double flat



keys & Scales 音调和音阶

之间描述音程关系用的是几度，以下是其对应的专业术语

Degree 度	Name 名称	
1st	tonic	主音
2nd	supertonic	上主音
3rd	mediant	中音
4th	Sub dominant	下属音
5th	dominant	属音
6th	submediant	下中音
7th	leading note	导音

新大调音阶 D_b 和 B major

Db major Ab major Eb major Bb major F major C major G major D major A major

E major B major

B major Scale, ascending

Degree: tonic supertonic mediant subdominant dominant submediant leading note tonic

B C# D# E F# G# A# B

Db major scale, ascending

Degree: supertonic subdominant submediant tonic
 tonic mediant dominant leading note

Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C Db



调号的升降号在不同的谱号上排序是一样的

TEST:

选择以下描述对或错

The mediant of B major is D. True False

The leading note of Db major is Cb. True False

The submediant of B major is G#. True False

TEST:

根据下列旋律，选择对应的key

F# D
还原 E B A

D major

A major

E major

G major



keys & Scales 音调和音阶 II

2个新小调音调

Db major Ab major Eb major Bb major F major C major G major D major A major
 Bb minor F minor C minor G minor D minor A minor E minor B minor F# minor

E major B major
 C# minor G# minor

Bb melodic minor

Ascending

升高

6th

7th

G^\flat

Descending

降低

7th

6th

Bb harmonic minor

Ascending

升高

7th

G^\flat

Descending

降低

7th

G^\flat

G# melodic minor

Ascending

升高

6th

7th

F^\sharp

Descending

降低

7th

6th

F^\sharp

G# harmonic minor

Ascending

升高

7th

F^\sharp

Descending

降低

7th

F^\sharp

TEST 判断正确或错误

① The submediant degree of Bb harmonic minor is G

True

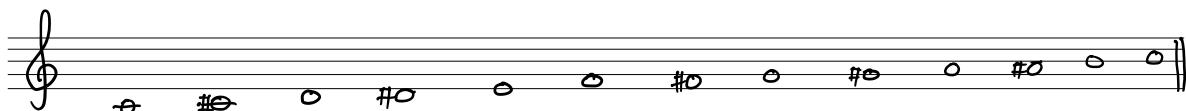
False

chromatic scale (半音阶)

由12个不同音高排列的音阶，每2个音之间差半个音程。

可以通过 enharmonic equivalents 同音异名方式 写出不同的 chromatic scale (半音阶)

由C开始的半音阶可以写成以下2种方式：



① 五线谱上每条线上和线之间必须有音符，且不超过2个音符。

错误示范

TEST: 选出下列的旋律对应的调

B major E minor B minor F# minor

① This is the scale of Bb melodic minor, descending.

True

False

② The relative major of this scale is Eb major.

True

False

③ The interval between the first two notes is a tone.

True

False

④ The supertonic of this scale is the note C.

True

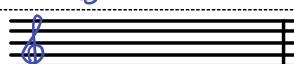
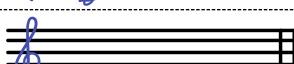
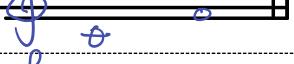
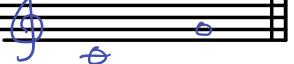
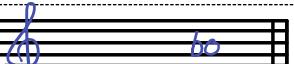
False

Intervals 音程

perfect
完美 → 增
1 4 5 8

⇒ Nice chord
好和弦

diminished minor major augmented
小 → 大 → 增
2 3 6 7

Interval	Example	Distance in semitone	
minor 2nd	C to D \flat	1	
major 2nd	C to D	2	
minor 3rd	C to E \flat	3	
major 3rd	C to E	4	
perfect 4th	C to F	5	
perfect 5th	C to G	7	
minor 6th	C to A \flat	8	
major 6th	C to A	9	
minor 7th	C to B \flat	10	
major 7th	C to B	11	
perfect 8th/8ve	C to C	12	

augmented 增几度就是在大或完全音程的基础上升高半音

Diminished 减几度就是在小或完全音程的基础上降低半音

例

perfect 4th
5个半音



augmented 4th
6个半音



diminished 5th
6个半音



perfect 5th
7个半音



TEST

选择对应的音程名称



perfect

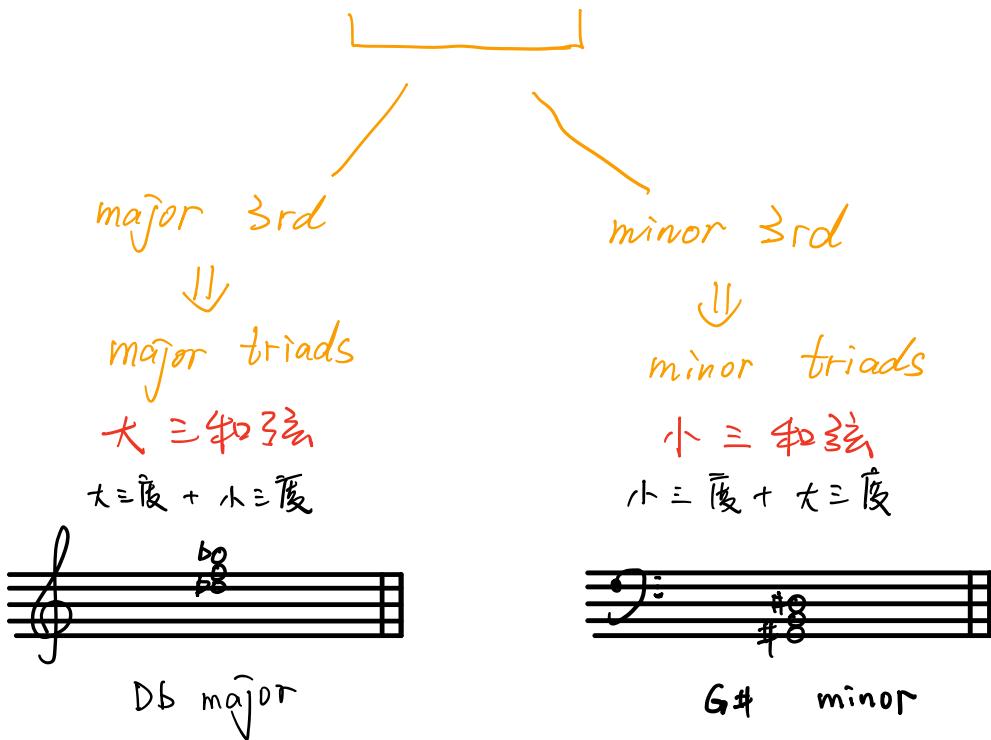
major minor diminished augmented



Triads chords 三和弦

tonic + mediant + dominant .

1st 3rd 5th



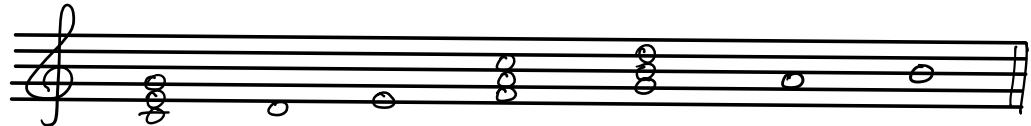
Primary triads 正三和弦

- tonic triads (I) 主和弦 1, 3, 5
- subdominant triads (IV) 下属和弦 4, 6, 1
- dominant triads (V) 属和弦 5, 7, 2

Root 根音 是和弦的最低音

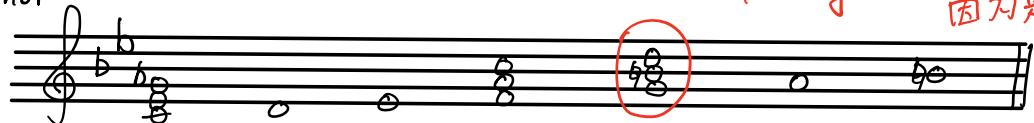
如 C major, dominant triads 的根音是 G

C major



I
tonic
IV
subdominant
V
dominant

C minor



I
tonic
IV
subdominant
V
dominant



识别是大三和弦还是小三和弦小贴士

① I, IV, V 是不是大三和弦?

看最低的两个音符是不是大三度

② I, IV 是不是小三和弦?

看最高化的两个音符是不是小三度

③ V dominant triad 是否 leading note 升高了

是 minor. 否 major

TEST:

根据已知和弦，写出对应的调号

1 V

key = B minor

IV

key = D minor

Primary triads 正三和弦是 Primary chord 正和弦的一种

由 3 个音符间隔 3 度的音符组成

Primary chord 是基于 Primary triads 相同的三个音符，但是三个音符可以坐落于不同的 octaves (a staff) 谱表上。而 4 个音符的正和弦，其中一个音符坐落于另一个八度。

C major 的三种正和弦写法

I IV V

根音一定是最低化的那个音符
Root

I IV V

I IV V

↓

常见于钢琴谱，
因为横跨了的
音域。

TEST 判断下列和弦是否正确

D major

I IV V

B minor

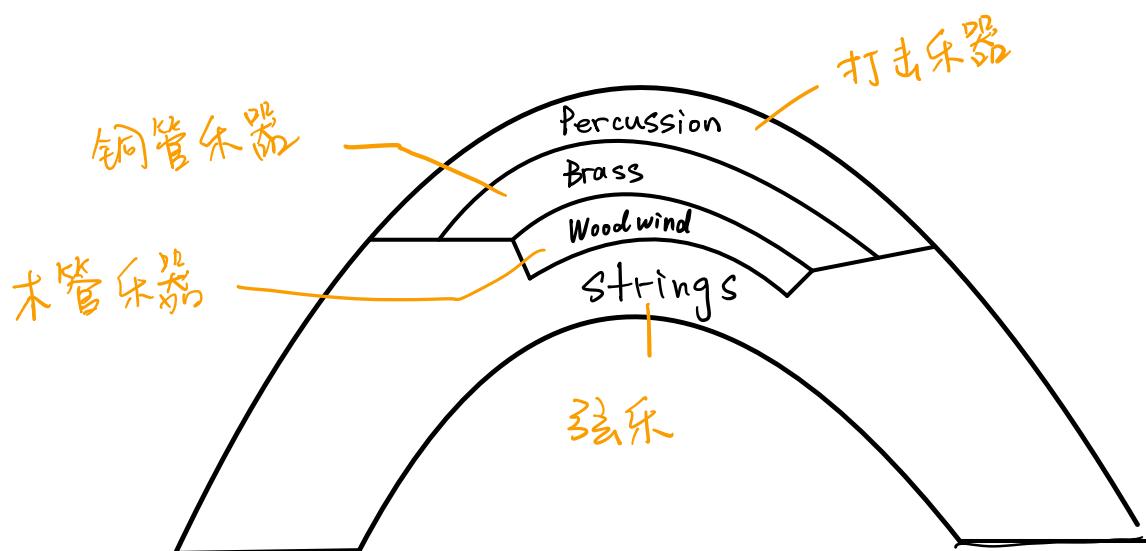
I IV V



Terms. Signs & Instruments

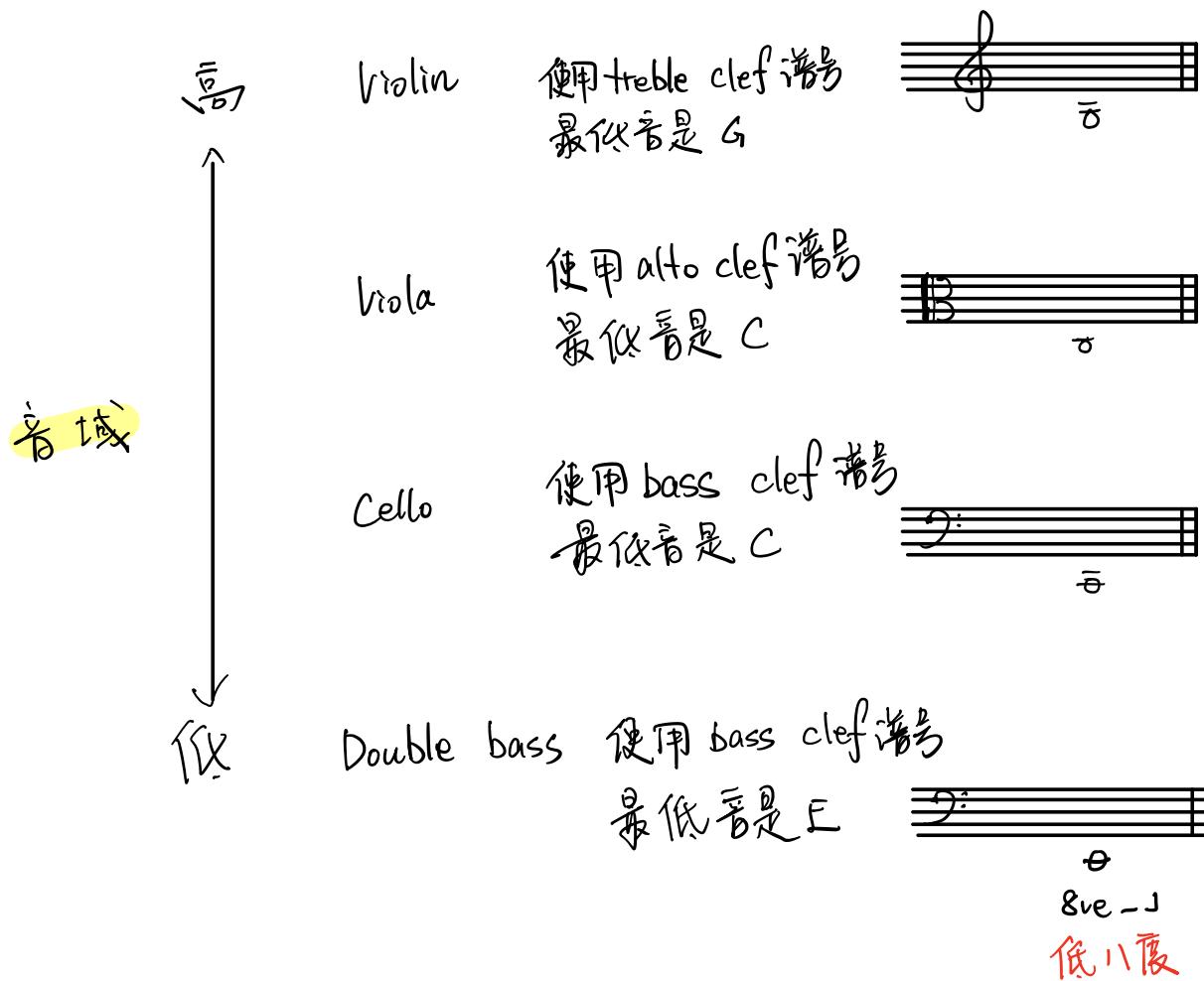
管弦乐 可以分成 4 大类

Orchestra



弦乐器包括：Violin 小提琴，Viola 中提琴，Cello 大提琴
Strings Double bass 低音提琴等

- 可以拔弦 (plucking the strings) 或用弓拉 (bow)
- 可以同时拉 2, 3, 4 个音



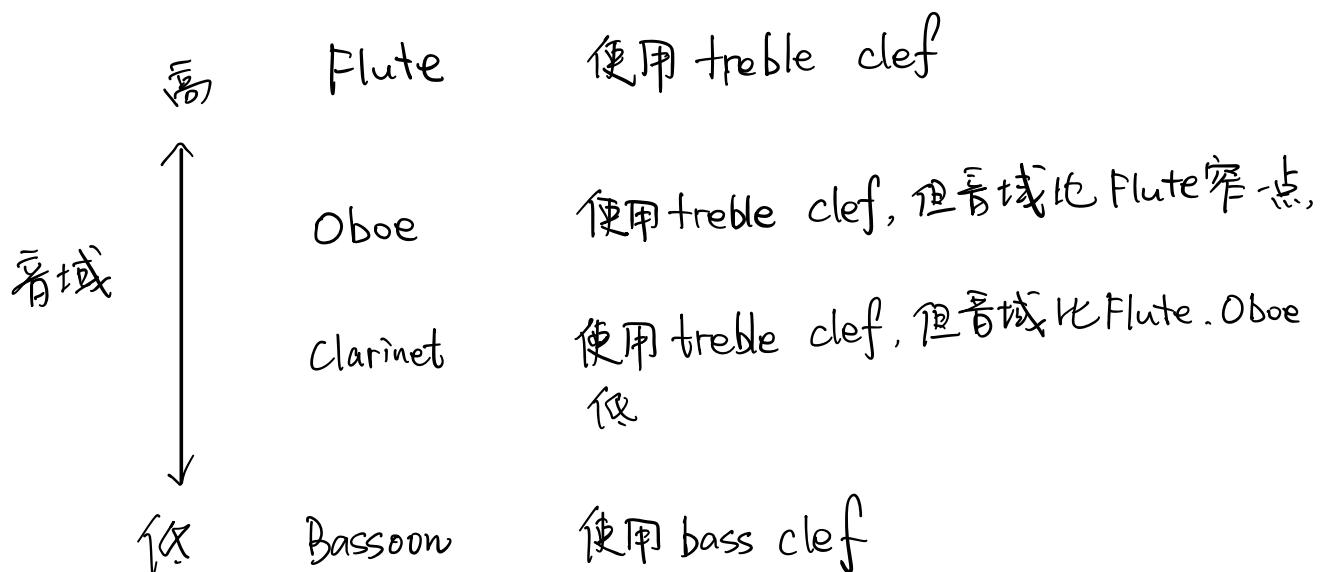
Term (abbreviation)	Meaning
pizzicato (pizz.)	pluck with the fingers
arco	play with the bow (only used if the player has previously been instructed to pluck)
＼	bowing direction for down-bow
／	bowing direction for up-bow
—	play all the notes in the slur with one bow-stroke
sul G	play on the G string (the lowest pitched of the four strings of a violin)
sul D	play on the D string (the next string up from the G string on a violin)

Some music requires string players to use mutes to produce a softer tone.

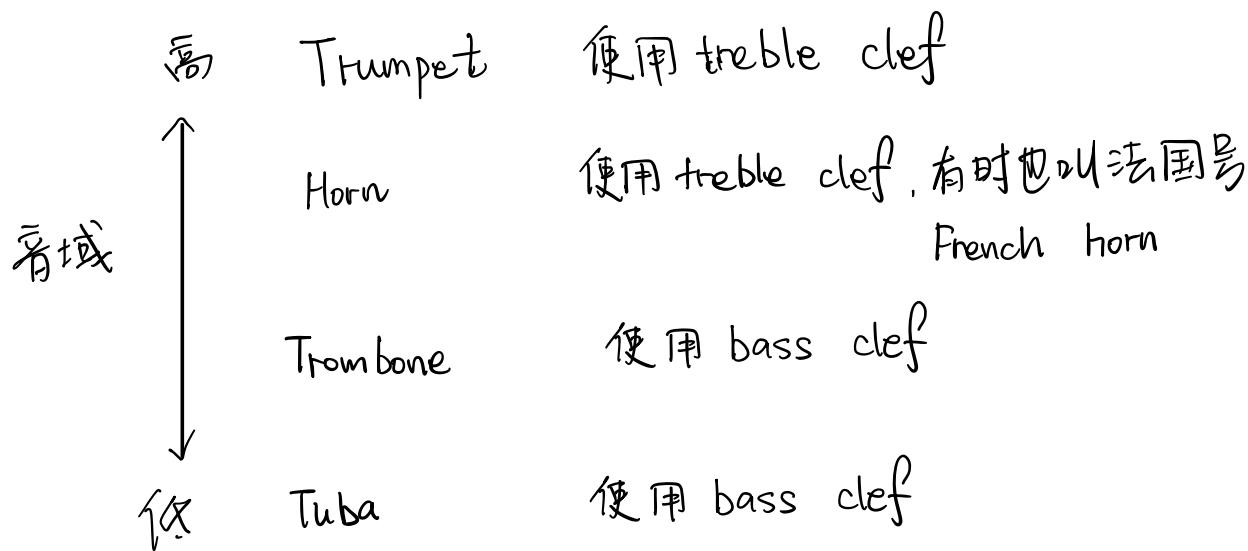
The following Italian and French terms are used:

con sordini (con sord.) / avec sourdines	with mutes
senza sordini (senza sord.) / sans sourdines	without mutes

Woodwind 木管乐器包括 Flute 长笛，Oboe 双簧管。
Clarinet 单簧管。Bassoon 大管等



Brass 铜管乐器包括: Trumpet 小号, Horn 圆号
Trombone 长号, Tuba 大号 等



percussion 打击乐器包括: 定音 definite pitch 和非定音 indefinite pitch 类

Timpani / kettle drum 定音鼓 definite pitch

Side drum / Snare drum 小鼓 indefinite pitch

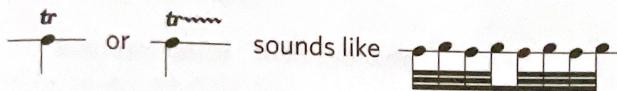
Bass drum 大鼓 indefinite pitch

Cymbal 铜钹 indefinite pitch

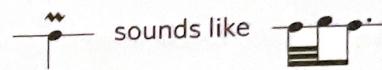
Ornaments 装饰音

At Grade 4 you will need to be able to recognise the following ornament signs:

Trill **震音**

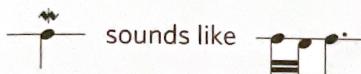


Upper mordent **上连音**

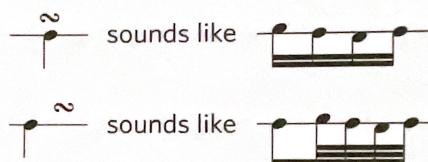


Lower mordent

下连音

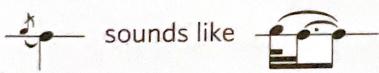


Turn (or upper turn)



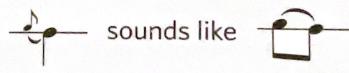
Acciaccatura (or grace note)

碎音

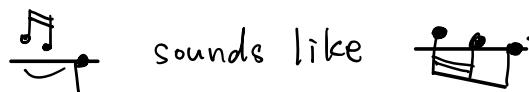


Appoggiatura

倚音



可以多于一个装饰音



Tempo:

Italian term

Meaning

comodo/tempo comodo convenient/at a comfortable speed

con brio

with vigour, lively

larghetto

rather slow

rubato/tempo rubato

with some freedom of time

stringendo

gradually getting faster

affettuoso

tenderly

amabile

pleasant (like the word 'amiable')

appassionato

with passion

deciso

with determination

mesto

sad

misterioso

mysterious

ritmico

rhythmically

Expression:

alla breve

with a minim beat

assai

very (*allegro assai* – very quick)

General:

come prima

as before

French term	Meaning	Similar Italian
<i>animé</i>	animated, lively	<i>animato</i>
<i>douce</i>	sweet	<i>dolce</i>
<i>lent</i>	slow	<i>adagio/lento</i>
<i>modéré</i>	at a moderate speed	<i>moderato</i>
<i>retenue</i>	held back	<i>ritenuto</i>
<i>vite</i>	quick	<i>allegro</i>

Repeated notes Diagonal lines are placed over notes to show the time value of the repetition.

 means  |  or  means 

 means 

Repeated bars (//)

