

乐理1整理

o semibreve	whole note	4拍
d minim	half note	2拍
d crotchet	quarter note	1拍
♪ quaver	8th note	½拍
♫ semiquaver	16th note	¼拍



notehead → ← stem 音符由 stem + notehead 组成
 semibreve o 只有 notehead.

$$d + d = d$$

$$d + d = o$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = d$$

$$\text{♪} + \text{♪} = \text{♪}$$

$$d + \text{♪} = d$$

$$d - \text{♪} = \text{♪}$$

Bar								double bar line	
									常用于一段 section 的结尾
Beats:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	↑
bar-line									

Time signature: $\frac{2}{4}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{4}$ (ABRSM 1只涉及这三种)

表明每一个 bar 多少拍

$\frac{2}{4}$ ← 每小节有 2 个 crotchet
 ← 每一拍是 crotchet

读四二拍

$\frac{3}{4}$ ← 每小节有 3 个 crotchet
 ← 每一拍是 crotchet

读四三拍

乐理 | 整理

4 也叫 common time 

五线谱 stave . 音符位于五线谱越上方，音越高。

若音符坐落于五线谱之外，则使用 ledger lines
辅助表示

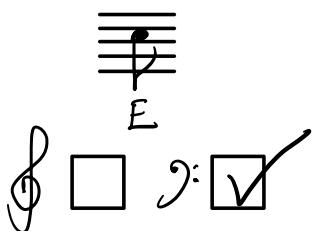
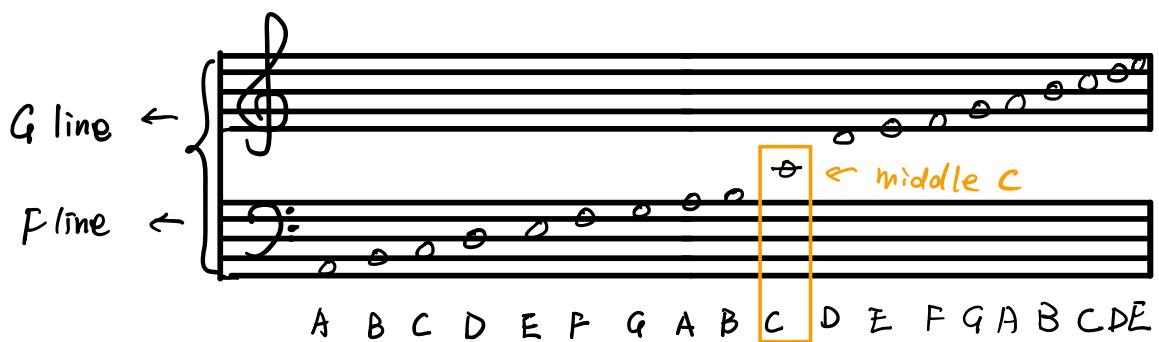


← ledger lines 附加线

音名可以用 A. B. C. D. E. F. G 表示

谱号 clef

高音谱号 treble clef  低音谱号 bass clef 



middle line 之上的音符, stem 在 notehead 左边, 往下

middle line 之下的音符, stem 在 notehead 右边, 往上

the middle line 可往上或往下

乐理1 整理

为了便于阅读，我们会根据 time signature 是组合节拍

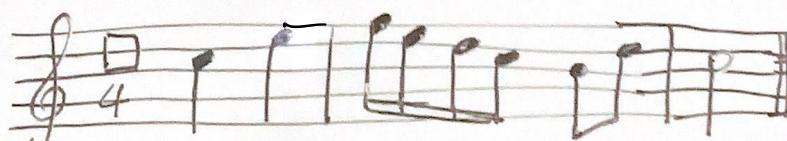
比如 $\frac{2}{4}$ 下， $\text{♪} \text{♪} \rightarrow$ 会用 $\text{♪} \text{♪}$ 表示

$\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \rightarrow \text{♪} \text{♪}$

$\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \rightarrow \text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪}$

$\text{♪} \text{♪} \text{♪} \rightarrow \text{♪} \text{♪}$

我们也可通过看谱子，已分出这首谱子的节拍，如



Beats 1 2 1 2 1 2

通过上述乐谱，我们可以推出该谱子为 $\frac{2}{4}$ 拍。

休止符



semibreve rest 4 拍



minim rest 2 拍



crotchet rest 1 拍

物理工整理



quaver rest $\frac{1}{2}$ 拍



Semiquaver rest $\frac{1}{4}$ 拍

Accidentals 用来改变音的音调，主要有如下三个
(临时变音记号)
sharp (#) flat (b) natural (n)

置于音符前，改变半音音程。(semitone)



和  一样。 (n是还原音)



F# F_(b) F# F_(b)

accidental只能影响 同一个小节的 同一个音 (高8度, 低8度)
不会影响之后的小节 的音不受影响

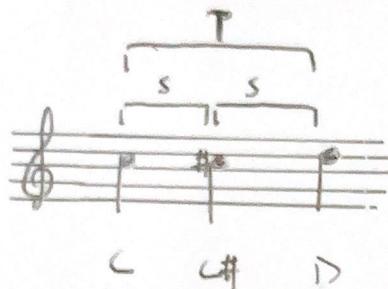


F# F F

#, b 可以在同一小节内被还原

乐理1整理

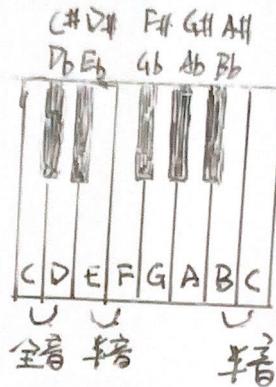
semitones and tones



T代表 tone 全音

S代表 semitone 半音

半音与全音，用于描述音程



无黑键的间隔为半音

有黑键的间隔为全音

E-F 和 B-C 的音程为半音

连音符

→ 听起来就像



Dotted notes 增加音符一半的时间

Dotted minim $d \cdot = d \text{---} d$ 3拍

Dotted crotchet $d \cdot = d \text{---} \text{符}$ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 拍

Dotted quaver $d \cdot = \text{符} \text{---} \text{符}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ 拍

乐理1整理



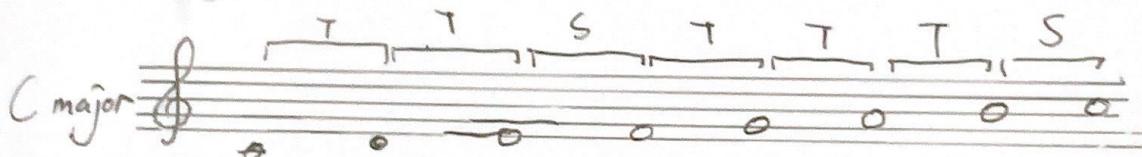
Test 下列哪个组合是对的



Scales 音阶

T = tone 全音

S = semitone 半音



主调音 Tonic (1st) 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th
C D E F G A B C (tonic)

在一个音阶中，音与音之间的排列模式组成不同的调式

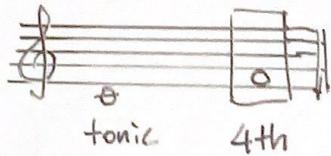
TTSTTTS 全全半全全全半 的音阶排列组合为大调

TSTTSTT 全半全全半全全 的音阶排列组合为小调

第一个音为主调音，所以为C大调。

若是以D为第一个音阶，且音阶的排列组合为大调。
则为D大调。 (ascending or descending)

Test



画出该音阶的第4个音

乐理整理

大调音阶的排列组合为： 全全半全全全半 TTSTTTS

G major

Tonic (1st) 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th Toninc (8th)

T T S T T T S

G大调升F
F#

D major

Tonic 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th

T T S T T T S

D大调升F.C
F# C#

F major

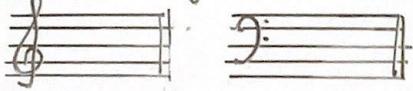
Tonic 1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th Toninc (8th)

T T S T T T S

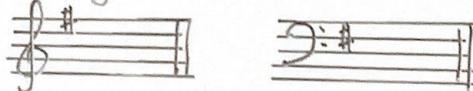
F大调降B
Bb

key signature. 直接写在开头，这样就不用每个音符都写升降号

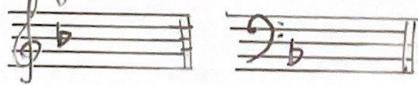
C大调 (major)



G major



F major



D major



b & accidental 只在一个小节生效，并且只对同一个音生效（高8度低8度都不会受影响），并在小节结束后失效。

key signature 写在开头，对同一种音（比如F）都生效。

乐理 1 整理

音程 intervals

degree	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
interval	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th / 8ve
	二度	三度	四度	五度	六度	七度	八度

跨 8 度 \Rightarrow octave (8ve)

test

D major (记得 F# , C#)

8ve 4th 3rd

tonic triads 主音和弦

由三个音符组成：1度、3度和5度。

Tonic (1st) 2nd 3rd 4th 5th

C大调

主音是最低的音符

test

\rightarrow D major



C major



F major



Terms and signs = dynamics

我们可以从五线谱上的音符得知音高和音长，从而得知演奏的音高和节奏的信息。

然而，这些信息并没有告诉我们需要弹奏多大声或多快，或者其它表达方式。所以我们还需要 Terms and signs 去得知更多的信息

1级需要知道的 terms.

① 应该演奏多大或多小声：Dynamic

Italian term 意大利语	Meaning 意思
fortissimo (ff)	very loud (-issimo 意思是 'very')
forte (f)	loud
mezzo forte (mf)	moderately loud
pianissimo (pp)	very quiet
piano (p)	quiet
mezzo piano (mp)	moderately quiet
crescendo (cresc.)	gradually getting louder
decrescendo (decresc.)	gradually getting quieter
diminuendo (dim.)	gradually getting quieter

mezzo 意思是 'half' \rightarrow mezzo forte (mf) \rightarrow half loud

test

What does p mean?

very quiet

quiet

moderately quiet

乐理 | 整理

Tempo 节奏 → 描述快慢

Italian term	Meaning 意思
allegro	quick
allegretto	fairly quick
moderato	at a moderate speed
andante	at a medium speed
adagio	slow
accelerando (accel.)	gradually getting quicker
rallentando (rall.)	gradually getting slower
ritardando (ritard. or rit.)	gradually getting slower
a tempo	in time (resume the original speed)

描述快慢的符号通常写在乐谱前面并加粗



test

What Italian word means 'gradually getting quicker'?

allegro

rallentando

accelerando

乐理 | 整理

更多术语

Italian term

Cantabile

da capo (D.C.)

dolce

fine

legato

staccato (stacc.)

Meaning

in a singing style

repeat from the beginning

sweet

the end (al fine = 'up to
the end')

smoothly

detached

test

what is the Italian word for 'sweetly'

fine

legato

dolce

乐理|整理

符号 Signs

Italian sign

Meaning



gradually getting louder
(the sign for crescendo)



gradually getting quieter
(the sign for decrescendo or
diminuendo)



accent the note (play with emphasis;
slur; perform smoothly)



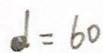
tie; hold the value of both notes



staccato, detached



pause on the note or rest



metronome mark; 节拍器标志.
here the number '60' tells us play
at a tempo of 60 crotchet beats
in a minute.



repeat the section between the
two signs (if the first sign is
missing, repeat from the beginning.)