

2021 上海音乐学院第十届 [ 百川奖 ] 作曲比赛  
 THE 10<sup>TH</sup> RIVERS AWARDS COMPOSITION COMPETITION OF SHCM 2021



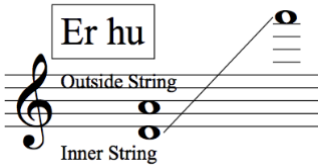


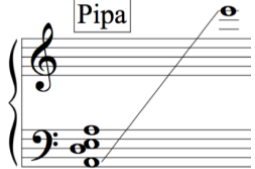
# 报 名 表

## REGISTRATION FORM

姓 名 Name	中文/Chinese:			贴二寸照片 Passport Size Photograph (33m*49mm)
	英文/English:			
出生年月日 Date of Birth		年 龄 Age		
国 籍 Nationality		职 业 Profession		
通 讯 方 式 Communication	地址/Address:			
	电话/Tel:			
	电邮/E-mail:			
作 品 名 Title of the Work				
作 品 编 制 Instrumentation		作 品 时 长 Duration		
创作年份/Year of composition				
比赛章程“三”之“6”款邮寄内容 在“□”中用“√”确认 Check the following items a-d of III: The Registration Procedure, #6	1. 有 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 2. 有 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 3. 有 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes 4. 有 <input type="checkbox"/> Yes			
我同意并愿意遵守本比赛章程规则。 I agree to abide by the Regulation of this Competition.				
签名/Signature:		日期/Date:		

*The Rivers Awards Composition Competition (RACC)*

**Designated Traditional Chinese Instruments Introduction**

<p><b>Erhu</b></p>	
	
<p>Erhu</p>	<p>Erhu Performance Demonstration (by LU Yiwen)</p>
	<p>The <b>Erhu</b> generally has two strings, namely the inner string and the outside string, with a bow between them. It is almost always tuned to the interval of a fifth and the treble clef is applied in Erhu music notation based on the actual pitch.</p>
<p><b>Pipa</b></p>	
	
<p>Pipa and the artificial fingernails (right hand)</p>	<p>Pipa Performance Demonstration (by SHU Yin)</p>
	<p>The strings of the <b>Pipa</b> are conventionally tuned to A-D-E-A. Players always wear the artificial fingernails for Pipa performance. The grand staff is applied in Pipa music notation based on the actual pitch.</p>

**Dizi - Bamboo Flute (including Xiao)**



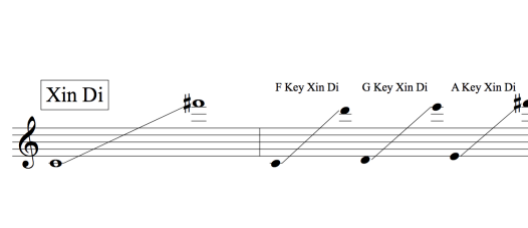
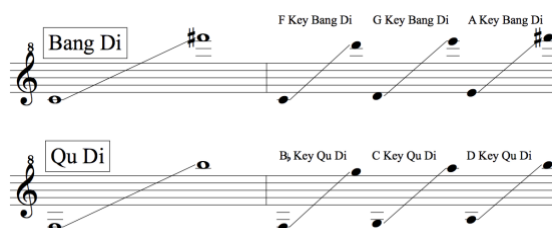
From top to bottom: Bangdi in G key, Qudi in D key, Xindi in G key and Xiao in G key



Dizi Performance Demonstration (By WANG Junkan)



Xiao Performance Demonstration (By WANG Junkan)



The **Dizi** is a traditional Chinese transverse flute usually made of bamboo. It has six finger-holes, one blowing hole and one membrane hole. The membrane has a great influence on the sound produced by the flute. Qudi and Bangdi are the most predominant among the many varieties of Chinese flute. To satisfy the needs of different music, professional players usually have a set of dizi, each in a different key and size, where the Bangdi in G key and the Qudi in D key are most commonly used. A low octave approach in treble staff is applied to Dizi music notation.

**Xindi**, that is, a flute without the membrane hole, features a lower sound, which, though similar to Dizi, is heavier and louder. The most typical of this kind is a Xindi in G key, pitched in the same range as the Xiao. The treble clef is applied in Xindi music notation based on the actual pitch. In practice, the Xindi is sometimes replaced by other instruments of similar range such as the Dadi.



The **Xiao** is a Chinese vertical end-blown flute. It is generally made of bamboo. More traditional xiao have six finger holes without the membrane hole, and features relatively low volume. Xiao are today most often pitched in the key of G, and the treble clef is applied in Xiao music notation based on the actual pitch.