

# Arpeggios & Climbs

## Arpeggio Run

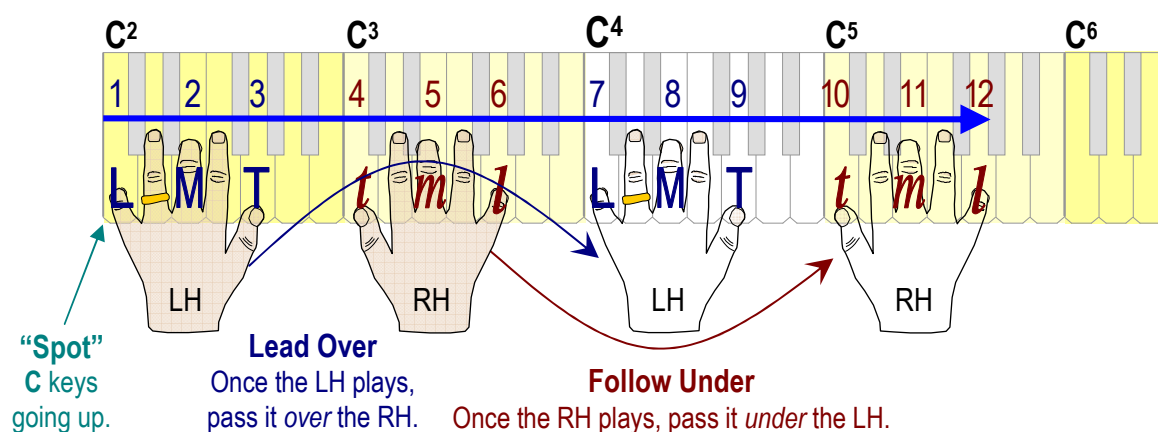
Arpeggios produce harp-like sounds. Few things excite like an Arpeggio Run rumbling up from the depths of the keyboard. To play an Arpeggio Run, arpeggiate a chord over several octaves up (or down). Pass the lead hand (which starts the run) *over* the other hand, which will follow *under*.

## “Spotting” Keys

When playing an Arpeggio Run, fix your hands in 5-finger position so there is no need to see every key. All you need do is “spot” or glance at the first key your hand will play in each chord, and your fingers will naturally fall on the remaining two keys without looking.

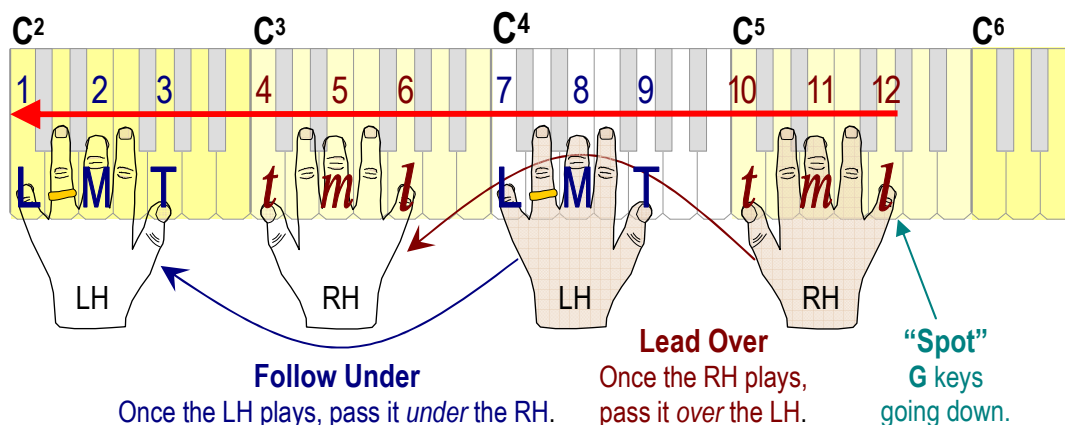
## C Major Run – Up

- Start with hands in octaves C<sup>2</sup> & C<sup>3</sup>.
- Play slowly to avoid pauses between 6 & 7 and 9 & 10.
- Count steadily 1 to 12 as you arpeggiate *up*.
- Gradually build speed to a continuous harp-like motion.



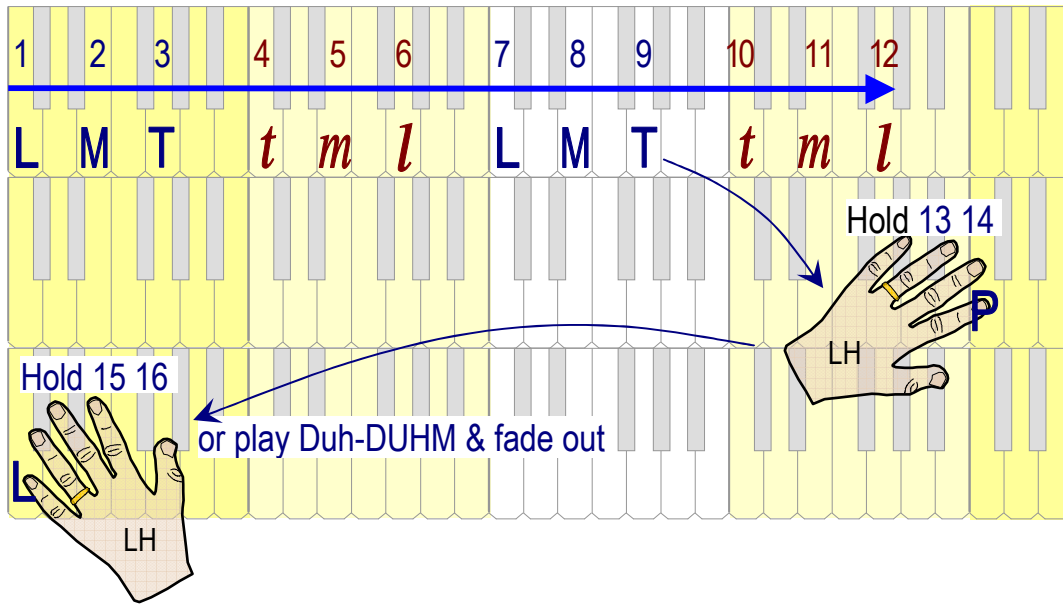
## C Major Run – Down

- Start with hands in octaves C<sup>4</sup> & C<sup>5</sup>.
- Count steadily down from 12 to 1.



# C Major Run Ending

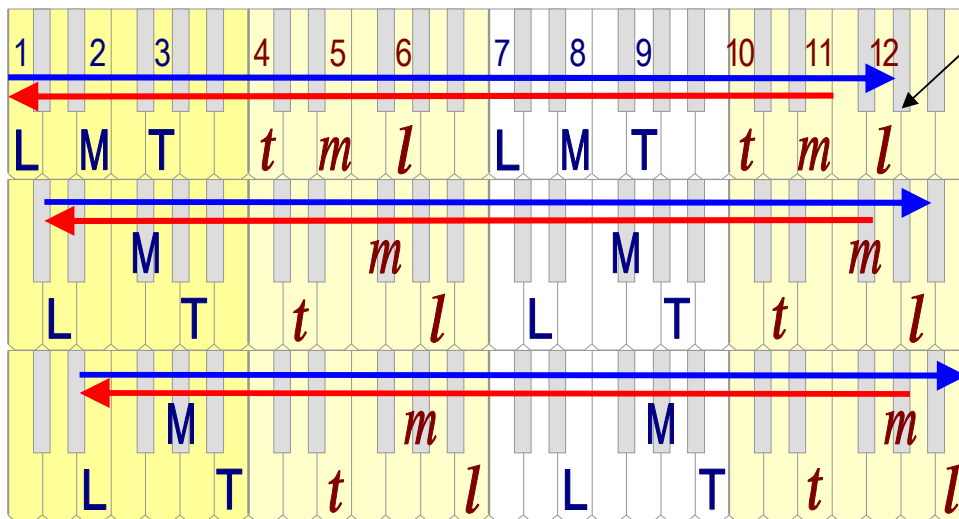
To use an Arpeggio Run to end a song, arpeggiate the *final* chord of the song *up* two or more octaves, sweep your LH up to play a high Root key, then sweep it down to play a deep Root key. Hit the deep Root once, or hit it twice with a dramatic Duh-DUHM!



# C - D - E Major Run Chord Practice

Arpeggio Runs are also a fun way to learn and practice chords. Arpeggiate up 1 to 12 then immediately down 11 to 1.

Play the 12<sup>th</sup> key only once.



**C Major**  
Spot C's going up  
G's going down.

**D Major**  
Spot D's going up  
A's going down.

**E Major**  
Spot E's going up  
B's going down.

*Try Arpeggio Runs with other chords as well.*

### White-Root "Spot" Hints

C [CEG]: C (see) EGg

F [FAC]: FACt's

G [GBD]: GoBirDay

D [DF<sup>#</sup>A]: DeF<sup>#</sup>Ame

E [EG<sup>#</sup>B]: EG<sup>#</sup>Beater

A [AC<sup>#</sup>E]: AC<sup>#</sup>Epito

B [BD<sup>#</sup>F<sup>#</sup>]: Be D<sup>#</sup>F<sup>#</sup>erent

## Climbing Chord

Climbing (and descending) is a fun way to practice both rolling chords and pedaling. For full, dramatic, over-the-top effect, play with grandeur, flair, and exaggerated strums as you roll each chord.

### C Major Climb

Play the LH each time the RH plays.

Sweep the RH up then down, spotting the C keys.

Play with exaggerated rolls and flair.

Use the rightmost pedal to sustain sounds between hand moves.

The diagram illustrates the C Major Climb exercise. It consists of four rows of a piano keyboard. The left hand (LH) plays a sequence of chords: C major (L-M-T), C major (L-M-T), C major (L-M-T), and C major (L-M-T). The right hand (RH) plays a sequence of notes: t-m-l, t-m-l, t-m-l, and t-m-l. Annotations include: 'Sweep the RH up then down, spotting the C keys.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes; 'Play with exaggerated rolls and flair.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes; and 'Use the rightmost pedal to sustain sounds between hand moves.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes.

### D Major Climb

The diagram illustrates the D Major Climb exercise. It consists of four rows of a piano keyboard. The left hand (LH) plays a sequence of chords: D major (M-T), D major (M-T), D major (M-T), and D major (M-T). The right hand (RH) plays a sequence of notes: t-m-l, t-m-l, t-m-l, and t-m-l. Annotations include: 'Sweep the RH up then down, spotting the C keys.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes; 'Play with exaggerated rolls and flair.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes; and 'Use the rightmost pedal to sustain sounds between hand moves.' with an arrow pointing to the RH notes.

*Try Climbing with other chords as well.*