

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO PATTERNS: Harp (Pedal)

The examples below clarify patterns and ranges found in the Harp (Pedal) syllabus. Reference should be made to the appropriate syllabus pages for the full requirements.

ARPEGGIOS divided between the hands

two octaves, root position

A musical example for two-octave arpeggios in root position, divided between hands. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on G4, followed by a eighth-note G4, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note G4. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on E3, followed by a eighth-note E3, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note E3. The patterns are divided by vertical bar lines.

three octaves, root position

A musical example for three-octave arpeggios in root position, divided between hands. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on G4, followed by a eighth-note G4, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note G4. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on E3, followed by a eighth-note E3, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note E3. The patterns are divided by vertical bar lines.

four octaves, root position (and similarly, first or second inversions)

A musical example for four-octave arpeggios in root position, divided between hands. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on G4, followed by a eighth-note G4, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note G4. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on E3, followed by a eighth-note E3, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note E3. The patterns are divided by vertical bar lines.

ARPEGGIOS narrow position

four octaves, root position

A musical example for four-octave arpeggios in narrow position, root position. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on G4, followed by a eighth-note G4, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note G4. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern starting on E3, followed by a eighth-note E3, another sixteenth-note pattern, and a eighth-note E3. The patterns are divided by vertical bar lines. The word "etc." appears at the end of each staff.

DOMINANT SEVENTHS hands separately or together

three octaves, root position (and similarly, four octaves and first, second or third inversions)

A single staff of sheet music for piano. The treble clef is on the top line. The bass clef is on the bottom line. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music consists of a series of eighth-note chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and B major (B-D-F#). The notes are played separately by each hand.

DOMINANT SEVENTHS divided between the hands

four octaves, root position (and similarly, first, second or third inversions)

A two-staff piano score. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and B major (B-D-F#). The chords are distributed between the two hands.

DOMINANT SEVENTHS narrow position

four octaves, root position

A two-staff piano score. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and B major (B-D-F#). The chords are distributed between the two hands in a narrow position.

DIMINISHED SEVENTHS divided between the hands

four octaves

A two-staff piano score. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The music shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note chords: G major (G-B-D), C major (C-E-G), F major (F-A-C), and B major (B-D-F#). The chords are distributed between the two hands in a narrow position.