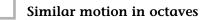
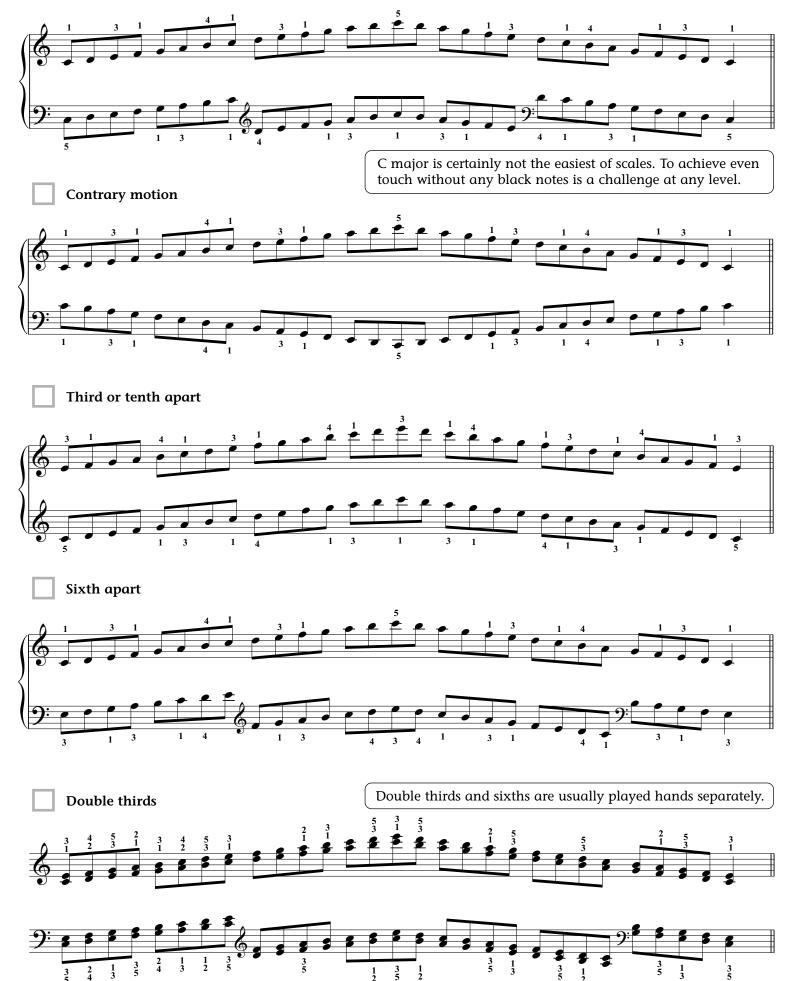
C major

The relative minor of C major is A minor.



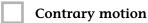


G major T

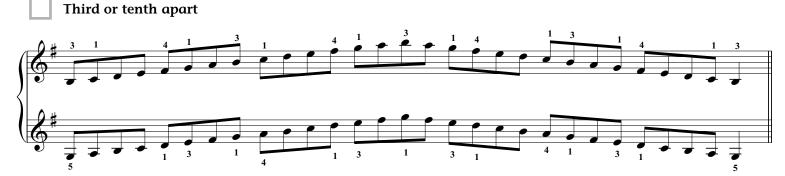
The relative minor of G major is E minor.

Similar motion in octaves

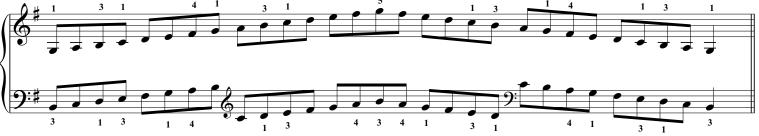


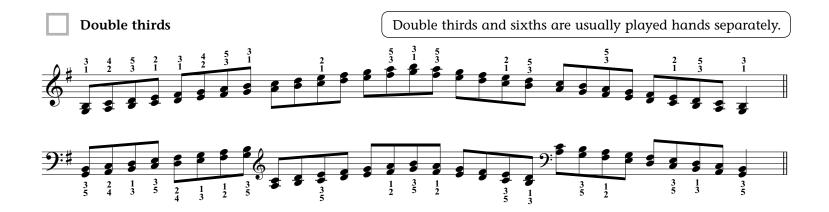






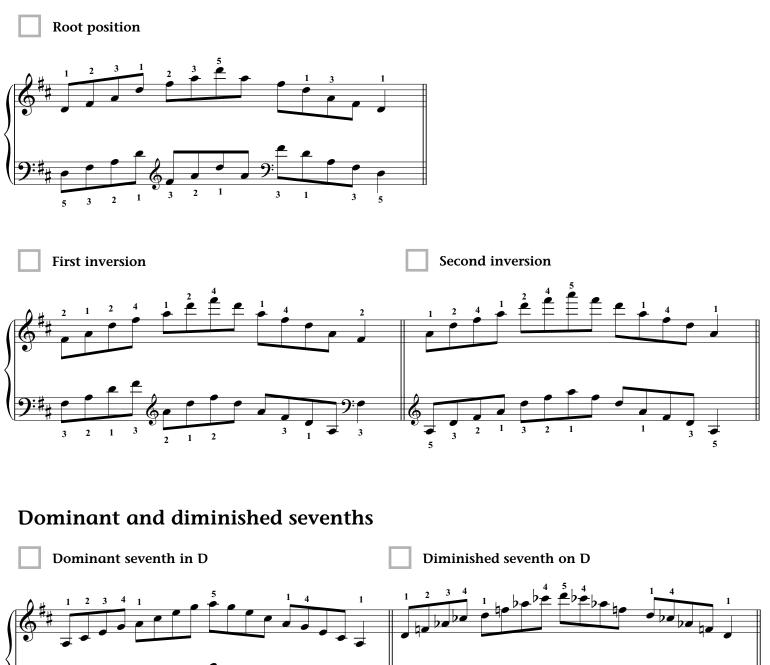
Sixth apart







D major arpeggio



Hints and tips

- Scales in double thirds can be fingered in many ways; the system adopted here is the 'two group' fingering. Each octave is divided into a 3-note and 4-note group, the longer group using the gliding thumb.
- As well as practising using different variations of touch, tone, rhythm and range, you could try playing scales and arpeggios in keys related to D major: the relative minor (B minor), the dominant (A major), the subdominant (G major) and the tonic minor (D minor).
- Using the 3rd finger where 4th is stipulated in arpeggios is accepted by some pianists, but it is better to train the weaker 4th finger from the earliest lessons to encourage proper, systematic hand shape development.