

# Schradeck – The School of Violin-Technics

For instructions and fingering please refer to the appropriate pages in the printed version

# Exercise I

Pages 2-3 for the G-string

Schradieck

The sheet music contains ten staves of musical notation for the G-string. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (G major). The music is in common time, indicated by a 'C'. The notes are primarily sixteenth notes, grouped into pairs or triplets, forming a continuous pattern across all ten staves.

A single-line musical staff in G major with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The staff consists of ten measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The notes are grouped by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth note, and so on. Measures 2 through 9 follow a similar pattern with slight variations in the grouping of notes. Measure 10 concludes with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth note, and ends with a final eighth note.

# Exercise I

Pages 2-3 for the D-string

Schradieck



# Exercise I

Pages 2-3 for the E-string

Schradieck

The sheet music contains ten staves of musical notation for the E-string. The key signature is two sharps (G major). The time signature is common time (C). The first staff begins with a C-clef. The music consists of continuous sixteenth-note exercises, primarily using eighth-note patterns grouped by vertical bar lines. The notes are mostly black, with some white notes appearing in the later staves.

A ten-line musical staff showing a continuous sequence of eighth-note patterns in G major (two sharps) and common time (indicated by a 'C'). The pattern consists of a sixteenth-note run followed by a eighth-note pair, repeated across the staff.



# Exercise II

Page 4 for the G-string

Schradieck

The sheet music contains ten staves of musical notation for a single string instrument, likely the G-string of a cello or violin. The notation is in common time (indicated by 'c'). The key signature changes throughout the piece, indicated by the following key signatures:

- Staff 1: G major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 2: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 3: B major (two sharps)
- Staff 4: C major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 5: D major (one sharp)
- Staff 6: E major (two sharps)
- Staff 7: F# major (one sharp)
- Staff 8: G major (no sharps or flats)
- Staff 9: A major (one sharp)
- Staff 10: B major (two sharps)

The music consists of continuous eighth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes. The notation is written on five-line staff paper.

# Exercise II

Page 4 for the D-string

Schradieck

The sheet music contains ten staves of sixteenth-note exercises for the D-string. The key signature changes from staff to staff, starting at common time with a treble clef. The first four staves are in common time (C), while the remaining six staves transition through various time signatures: 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, 5/4, 6/8, 7/8, 8/8, 9/8, and 10/8. The exercises involve continuous sixteenth-note patterns, primarily consisting of eighth-note pairs grouped by vertical bar lines. The notes are mostly black, with occasional naturals or sharps appearing in some staves.

# Exercise II

Page 4 for the E-string

Schradieck

The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for the E-string. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is primarily composed of eighth-note patterns, with some sixteenth-note figures and occasional grace notes. The key signature changes from one staff to the next, starting with one sharp (F#) and gradually increasing to four sharps (D major). The notation includes vertical bar lines and repeat signs, indicating a continuous loop of exercises.

# Exercise III

Page 5 for the G- and D-strings

Schradieck

The sheet music contains eight staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (G major), and a common time signature (C). The music consists of a series of eighth-note exercises. Each staff is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Within each measure, pairs of eighth notes are grouped together by horizontal bar lines and connected by slurs, creating a continuous melodic line. The notes are distributed between the G and D strings, with some notes on the G string and others on the D string. The first staff starts with a note on the G string, the second with a note on the D string, and so on, alternating between the two strings throughout the exercise.

The musical score consists of eight staves of music for a single instrument, likely a flute or piccolo. The music is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a treble clef (indicated by a G-clef). The key signature changes from one sharp to two sharps across the staves.

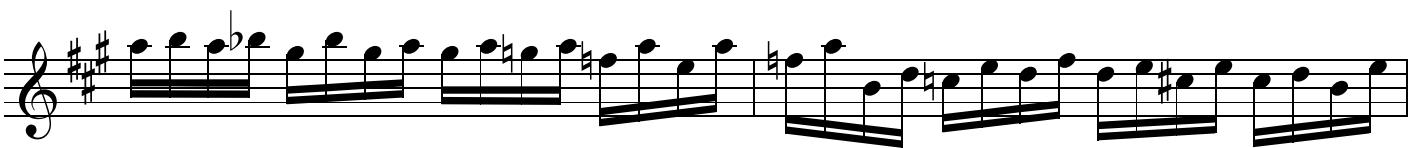
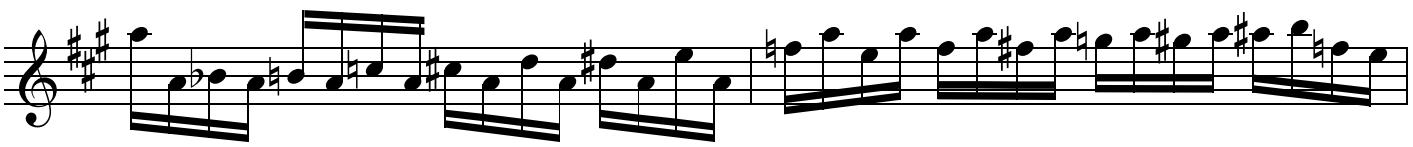
The music begins with a series of eighth-note patterns with slurs. The first staff starts with a note on the first line, followed by a note on the fourth line, and so on. The second staff continues this pattern. The third staff introduces grace notes and more complex slurs. The fourth staff maintains the eighth-note patterns. The fifth staff adds more grace notes. The sixth staff continues the eighth-note patterns. The seventh staff adds more grace notes. The eighth staff concludes the piece with a final eighth-note pattern.

# Exercise III

Page 5 for the A- and E-strings

Schradieck

The sheet music contains nine staves of musical notation for two strings. Each staff begins with a treble clef, followed by a key signature of two sharps (G major). The time signature is common time (C). The music consists of sixteenth-note exercises, primarily using eighth-note patterns grouped by vertical bar lines. The first four staves feature eighth-note patterns such as (E, G, B, D), (B, D, G, B), (D, G, B, E), and (G, B, E, G). The remaining five staves introduce additional notes like F# and C# into the patterns.



# Exercise IV

Pages 6-7 for the G- and D-strings

Schradieck

The image displays eight horizontal staves of musical notation, each consisting of five lines and four spaces. The notation is written in common time (indicated by a 'C') and uses a treble clef. A key signature of one sharp is present on all staves. The music consists of eighth-note patterns, primarily grouped into pairs or triplets, separated by vertical bar lines. The notes are black dots with stems extending either upwards or downwards. The first two staves show simple eighth-note pairs. The subsequent staves introduce more complex patterns, including eighth-note triplets and variations in note grouping. The eighth staff includes some sharp and flat symbols under the notes, indicating临时调 (tempo changes). The ninth staff concludes the exercise.

The musical score consists of nine staves of music for a single instrument, likely a flute or recorder. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The key signature changes throughout the piece, starting at F# major (one sharp) and moving through various modes and临时调 (tempo changes) indicated by sharp and flat symbols. The notation is primarily eighth-note patterns, with occasional sixteenth-note figures and pairs. The piece ends with a final eighth-note followed by a short vertical line.

# Exercise IV

Pages 6-7 for the A- and E-strings

Schradieck

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for violin strings. The key signature is three sharps (G major). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first seven staves are identical, showing a continuous pattern of eighth-note pairs. The eighth staff begins with a different pattern, featuring eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The notation includes vertical bar lines and horizontal repeat signs.

The musical score consists of nine staves of music for a single treble clef instrument. The key signature is G major, indicated by two sharp signs. The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be common time based on the context. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. The first seven staves feature eighth-note pairs, primarily in the upper half of the staff. The last two staves introduce eighth-note triplets, adding a rhythmic variation. The notes are black on white staff lines, and the overall pattern is a continuous sequence of eighth-note groups.

# Exercise V

Page 8 for the G-, D-, and A-strings

Schradieck

The image shows a page of musical notation on ten staves. Each staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns. Vertical bar lines divide the measures, and horizontal bar lines further delineate the rhythm. The notes are black on white staff lines. The final staff ends with a single note followed by a double bar line.