

## Whole Class Instrumental Teaching (WCIT) Strings Scheme of Learning – September 2024



## National Curriculum Key stage 2 Music

Pupils should be taught to sing and play musically with increasing confidence and control. They should develop an understanding of musical composition, organising and manipulating ideas within musical structures and reproducing sounds from aural memory. Pupils should be taught to:

- KS2A play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression
- KS2B improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music
- KS2C listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory
- KS2D use and understand staff and other musical notations
- KS2E appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians
- KS2F develop an understanding of the history of music

The General Musicianship strand of WCIT uses songs and games in a Spiral Curriculum— revisiting all the inter-related dimensions of Music; pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, structure and appropriate musical notation developing more depth and understanding each time. This is done using simple songs; partner songs and rounds, call and response games chants and visual aids. There should be clear progression through the year and children should be continuously growing in confidence and understanding, all evidenced through the standard of singing, developing increasingly complex songs and rhythmic understanding. This will build a strong framework on which to build their practical instrumental skills.

SEND/Further Support- consult with class teacher/relevant member of school staff to ensure appropriate support during the class and concerts. Approaches will be tailored according to specific needs of individual students. Include: simplified repertoire, reward activities such as pointing, conducting, counting the class in, providing pulse, or clapping responses where appropriate. Teachers will provide suitable moments for student demonstration regardless of level of activity, this includes making musical choices. There will be interventions such as simplified notation and /or coloured stickers to find notes on the instrument.

Typical resources: Mp3 player, projector/whiteboard- internet connectivity, hard copies of charts in case of technical issues, pointer/conducting stick, flash cards for all notes and rhythms to be covered, teacher instruments, spare strings and items for quick instrumental repairs.

All repertoire is suggested and should serve as a guide to appropriate levels

	TERM 1					
	Learning Objectives (LO)	Whole Class: General Musicianship (GM)	Whole Class: With Instruments	Backup Lessons	Stretch and Challenge	SEND/Further support
1	Introduce teachers and develop rapport with the class. Present instrument(s) and build excitement. Involve the class in music making and listening. Introduce names of strings and parts of the instrument. Learn to hold instrument.	Name Game (circle) Say names in rest. Use app/keyboard drum beat or other instrumental track and get students to notice/feel the steady beat. KS2C  Clapping back rhythms in 4/4. Introduce idea of groups of 4 beats. Get students to lead. KS2C  Don't Clap This One Back  KS2C  KS2C	Introduce instrument: play something inspiring, show and name parts, go over care of instrument.   Take out by neck, put on lap (for vlns & vlas), find thick and thin string, give letters and choose animals, e.g. 'E for elephant' and pluck the rhythms on different strings: play around and mix it up!   KS2A  Show rest position and playing position — practise transitioning between (vlns & vlas: feet apart, crocodile snap, stop the traffic, find button, look at button hovercraft land on shelf/shoulder, free head, look down runway, rest head on chinrest)  Learn Willow Waltz with chart — sing with actions (tap heads/ shoulders/tummy/knees for different strings), then pluck with vln/vla on lap, then in playing position with thumb on side of fingerboard. No bows yet. Explain what a Waltz is.  KS2A KS2D KS2E KS2F  Jig (plucked with chart) - stand-up/sit-down to help memorise note changes. KS2A KS2D	Label instruments.     Retrieval for <i>Willow Waltz</i> and <i>Jig</i> — mix it up with some children pointing to chart, some showing actions and some playing KS2A KS2D     Check they can all hold instrument comfortably and know names of strings. KS2A	Ask pupil(s) to be the teacher and lead everyone else from rest position into playing position.     For those who already play, let them use the bow, and consider giving them rhythmic variations for Willow Waltz and Jig.  KS2A	Talk to class teacher about any additional needs in the class, how best to approach and whether any additional resources may be required.     Pencil the letter names on bridge and / or colour code strings.     If pupils face motor challenges could keep violin / viola on lap to see strings for plucking.
2	Develop steady pulse and accurate pitch through clapping and singing (ongoing).     Reiterate good posture and set-up.     Recognise notation for basic rhythms: crotchet, quavers, and crotchet rests. Introduction to bow holds and bowing.	Name Game (circle) Say names in rest. Use app/keyboard drum beat or other instrumental track and get students to notice/feel the steady beat. KS2C Introduce flash cards for simple rhythms of tas & ti tis KS2D Don't Clap This One Back KS2C	Revisit rest position / playing position and animal sentences for names of strings. KS2A  "Don't Pluck This One Back". Slow and simple this week while students develop coordination. KS2C  Pluck Jig from memory with accompaniment KS2A KS2C  Willow Waltz plucked with chart - add big circles in the rests to prepare action of down bow retakes KS2A KS2D  Trains - perform to class and then ask questions – 'how many strings were used?', then sign and sing through, then pluck, pluck call and response on D string in middle section KS2C KS2E  Practise action of brushing arm or gliding from nose tap to drinking smoothie from a straw, (out / in, or down / up) to a fun backing track. KS2A	Show bow and name parts – stick / hair, point / heel, screw.  Rule of why not to touch hair and practise loosening / tightening bows.  Begin bow holds KS2A  Experiment with bows on open strings. KS2A	Try playing Jig or Willow Waltz with eyes shut. KS2A For anyone already confident, let them demonstrate Jig with bow to group KS2A	Stay with plucking for longer before using bow.     Experiment with alternative Suzuki-style bow hold, with thumb under frog     Assistant teacher can assist any pupils in gaining fluency with bowing action.
3	Consolidate learnings from previous weeks. Build confidence in playing with bow. Develop bowing technique. Develop notation reading skills from flash cards and aural skills from GM and playing activities.	Pass The Beat Around the Room (circle) Students to say and clap one syllable each, passing the beat around the room – don't forget the rest! Suggested Audio: Electric Worm by the Beastie Boys. KS2C     Don't Clap This One Back get students to lead. KS2C     Flash Cards – introduce more variation this week. KS2D	Bow holds recap on backups last week. KS2A  Kinesthetics with bow - stir the magic pot, windscreen wipers, ironing and painting etc. KS2A  Let everyone experiment with bows on strings (specify between bridge and fingerboard) and practice stopping the noise / chaos: "Silent unicorns!" = bows on foreheads. KS2A  Jig with bows — KS2A KS2C  Pluck Willow Waltz pluck, then try with bows with circles KS2A  Trains plucked and signed and then play with bows. In the call and response middle section keep rhythms simple KS2A KS2C	Focus on bow holds and bowing technique – give individual attention to make sure that each child can hold bow and make a clear sound KS2A	If there are children who have lessons already or are very confident with the bow let them demonstrate 'expert' bow hold to the others KS2A     Provide opportunities for short solos in any pieces learnt KS2A	As in weeks 1 and 2.      For those finding co-ordinating with bow tricky, experiment with Suzuki style bow hold or holding bow half-way up     In <i>Trains</i> , a response could be clapped instead of bowed in improvisation section.



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5	Discover improvisation as creative expression.     Further development of bow holds and bowing technique with     Consolidation of notation for open strings     Prepare for taking instruments home (set expectations).	Play some music as children come into the class (e.g. some Jazz) and begin with a talk about how it relates to Manhattan Blues KSZE KSZF  Notation Flash Cards (rhythm and pitch) KSZD  Rhythm Clock — introduce simple version by teachers demonstrating first KSZD  Pass the Beat Around the Room KSZC	Bowholds and bowing -ask everyone to show their bow holds and announce 'bowhold' of the week. Do call and echo on open strings with simple rhythms to develop bowing action KS2A Trains - naming / singing notes from chart and then play with bows with call and echo in middle section KS2D KS2A KS2C Willow Waltz with bow circles – introduce concept of down and up bows and show symbols KS2A Recall Jig with bows KS2A Revise note-reading for D & A and learn Manhattan Blues - chorus by singing and signing KS2D KS2A Explain about improvisation section in Manhattan Blues and let children try improvising KS2B Play Manhattan Blues with improvisation section. KS2B	Reminder on care of instruments and talk about home practise.  Revise repertoire from previous sessions, involving children in choices.  Solos (own choice) – remembering to give targeted, individual advice to students to help them progress technically.   KS2A	For children who are already confident players, ask them to be the leader in the improvisation section of <i>Manhattan Blues</i> . KS2B     Where children have outside experience, ask for more complex improvisations KS2B	<ul> <li>Pieces can be sung or plucked with actions.</li> <li>In Manhattan Blues, improvisation can be restricted to one open string.</li> <li>In Willow Waltz bows could stay on the string instead of doing circles if more appropriate.</li> <li>Again, 'being the pointer' is an opportunity for participation as an alternative to holding an instrument.</li> </ul>
6	Developing a good tone with free movement on all strings.     Consolidation of pieces learnt in the first half of the term.     Learn to appreciate the value of practice (instruments home this week)     Further development of reading notation.     Consolidation of basic improvisation concepts.	<ul> <li>Play a Waltz(e.g Strauss) as children come into the room and then have a discussion about how it relates to Willow Waltz KS2E KS2F</li> <li>Rhythm Clock simple version KS2D</li> <li>Flash cards both notation and simple rhythms now. KS2D</li> <li>Pass the Beat Around the Room KS2C</li> </ul>	* Technique refresh – if after holiday, refresh hold of instrument, bow hold and bowing action.      * Notation – recap with a quiz	Improvisations for <i>Manhattan Blues</i> – work on feeling 2 bars and fitting impro within (rest of group to count 4 twice aloud to help).      Fractise bowing for <i>Sailing Home</i> or <i>Failing Leaves</i> – talk about weight of bow, speed etc KS2A	Sailing Home finger part from Vamoosh 2. KS2A KS2D     Where appropriate offer leadership opportunities to confident learners being the 'teacher' in leading improvisation for example KS2B	Bowing for <i>Sailing Home</i> can still be practised without instrument (brushing arm).     Pieces can be sung / signed where appropriate to maximise participation.     Personalised / alternative notation charts can be introduced for specific pieces if helpful.
7	Consolidation of notation and bowing skills in repertoire already learnt.  Development of good tone with slow sustained bowing.  Introduction of new repertoire to stretch notation and playing skills.	Flash cards for notation and rhythms with more variation KS2D Rhythm Clock — still with the simple version KS2D Don't Clap This One Back — introduce 'put your finger on your nose' as well KS2C	Manhattan Blues with 2 bar improvisation KS2B     Recap of Trains, Willow Waltz and Jig – use each for a quick notation quiz and emphasise the need for good bow holds, bowing action and instrument hold in each. KS2A KS2D     Sailing Home or Falling Leaves- sing and sign from notation and then play with emphasis on slow bows and good tone KS2A KS2D     On Top of Old Smokey- stave work (clap rhythm then work out notes) then sing, pluck, play. KS2D KS2A	Practise <i>On Top of Old Smokey</i> by give each child (or pair) either G, D or A notes to play. KS2A  Talk about the musical style of <i>On Top of Old Smokey</i> and how it relates to traditional songs KS2F	Harder part for <i>Sailing Home</i> if needed.     If pupils are already confident let them demonstrate new pieces to the class KS2A	Letter / alternative note charts can be used as before.     Assistant to help with maximising participation, whether by signing, pointing or supporting in other ways.
8	Consolidation of repertoire learnt so far in the term. Building of expectations and excitement for the concert. Develop understanding of concert / performance etiquette. Building confidence for performing.	Rhythm Clock a more complicated version can be introduced now with variety of rhythms KS2D     Notation flash cards - this can be played by individuals on instruments KS2D     Don't Clap This One Back with 'put your finger on your nose' KS2C	Ask who is practising and how often? Perform to the children (teacher duet) – talk about mood, character, techniques. Model concert etiquette including announcing and bowing, and discuss their upcoming performance KS2E On Top of Old Smokey – sing and sign from notation – play at slow speed and then faster. KS2A KS2D Trains with call and response, Willow Waltz, Jig, Manhattan Blues with improvisations, Sailing Home and /or Falling Leaves, On Top of Old Smokey KS2A KS2B Learn Jingle Bells – sing and sign firstly then play phrases as call and response – KS2C	Solos (own choice) – remembering to give targeted, individual advice to students to help them progress KS2A     Make sure all can play Jingle Bells KS2A	On Top of Old Smokey in warm up—can anyone sing the words whilst tapping violin notes on body?     Jingle Bells LH finger part from Vamoosh 2 for those already using fingers. KS2A KS2D	Option to sing Jingle Bells instead. KS2C Improvisation can continue to be made simple with option for one string, one rhythm or limited in length KS2B  Maximise participation through opportunities for 'pointing' or signing roles where appropriate
9	Consolidate learnings from previous weeks and prepare for concert.     Develop performance skills, playing a variety of rep in various styles and speeds.     Memorise as much repertoire as possible to develop aural and performance skills.	Don't Clap This One Back with 'put your finger on your nose' KS2C     Echo and response to class with sections of pieces learnt KS2C     Rhythm Clock – more complicated version. KS2C	Establish concert order, select announcers for the concert and practise announcements. Remind about rest position when not playing and good posture for playing KS2A     Memorise as much repertoire as possible and used notation as needed: Trains with call and response, Willow Waltz, Jig, Manhattan Blues with improvisations, Sailing Home / Falling Leaves, On Top of Old Smokey (play, sing, play), Jingle Bells KSA KS2C KS2D KS2B     Check whether school can video for next week . Involve year 5 and 6 children where possible - ideally all play together at the end (e.g. Jingle Bells with tune) KS2A	Spend time on any pieces that need more attention. KS2A     Give announcers practise time if possible.     Reiterate points about concert etiquette. KS2A	1 or 2 children to perform solo in front of class if they want to KS2A     Where appropriate harder parts in Sailing Home / Jingle Bells KS2A	Make sure charts are available if needed and that teachers are signing for children who will benefit.     Pupils themselves can sign / sing / point instead of playing if this maximises participation
10	CONCERT WEEK     Confident performance using concert etiquette.     A celebration of the term's learning and the skills gained.     Introduce concept of using fingers for next term.	Quick warm up with <i>Don't Clap This One Back</i> and / or rhythm clock. KS2C  Call and echo for sections of pieces learnt as warm up. KS2A	If possible, rehearse pieces first, and give reminders about concert etiquette (announcing with appropriate historical information where appropriate /bowing)  Remind those who want to improvise in concert to make it clear by putting up hand in Manhattan Blues KS2B  Involve continuers with their own performance plus a piece for everyone at end if possible KS2A  Performance of repertoire including Trains (with call and response), Willow Waltz, Jig, Manhattan Blues with improvisations, Sailing Home / Falling Leaves, On Top of Old Smokey and Jingle Bells KS2A KS2C KS2D	Introduction to using fingers for next term — demonstrate and explain to pupils the different pitches that can be made. KS2A	Solo improvisations in <i>Manhattan Blues</i> KS2A KS2B     Provide opportunities for other solos in other pieces where appropriate for those that want to do them KS2A     Make the announcing challenge more demanding where appropriate with historical information about pieces performed KS2E KS2F	Make sure that pupils who need them have finger charts.     If necessary, some pieces can be sung /signed instead of played.     Assistant to support as much as possible and appropriate to ensure maximum participation of all pupils.



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Curriculum Key	Description	Coverage (weeks 1 – 10)
KS2A	Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression	64
KS2B	Improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music	13
KS2C	Listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	27
KS2D	Use and understand staff and other musical notations	32
KS2E	Appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians	6
KS2F	Develop an understanding of the history of music	6