

**DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 5 EVALUATION — PART 2
MANAGEMENT SKILLS**

Participant's Name KIM LAWRENCE
Chapter COLUMBUS Date 01/19/07
Classification: Director/Co-director _____ Assoc/Asst. dir. _____ Candidate ☒
Skill Area 5 Evaluation — Part 2 is to be completed by all classifications.

Instructions to participant:

Write a brief response to each question. Each question is worth 5 points.

1. List five (5) ways you could assist your director if you were an associate/assistant director of a 40-voice chorus.

1. CONDUCT VOCAL WARMUPS AT WEEKLY REHEARSALS
2. SERVE AS CRITICAL LISTENER
3. CREATE SYSTEM TO HAVE LEARNING TAPES AVAILABLE FOR CURRENT ~~REHEARSALS~~ AND FUTURE SONGS
4. WORK WITH SECTION LEADERS TO MORE EASILY DEVELOP THE DIRECTOR'S MUSICAL PLAN
5. IN EMERGENCY, DIRECT A PERFORMANCE

2. Describe how you would develop an effective music team if you were the director of a 65-voice chorus.

I WOULD LEARN THE VOICES, MUSICAL SKILLS AND PEOPLE SKILLS OF THE OBVIOUS (MOST EASILY RECOGNIZED) LEADERS. THEN I'D STUDY THE SAME IN THE NOT-SO-OBVIOUS LEADERS. I WOULD THEN TEAM THE BEST ~~PAIRS~~ OF EACH GROUP TO ~~BECOME~~ BECOME SECTION LEADERS SO THAT EACH SECTION WOULD HAVE THE MOST BALANCED SET

3. What are the key ingredients of a good working relationship between the chorus director and board of directors?

COMMON GOALS

ABILITY TO OPENLY COMMUNICATE

GOOD GRASP OF KNOWING WHEN TO CONCEDE AND WHEN TO STAND STRONG

MUTUAL TRUST AND RESPECT

OF
LEADERS
AVAILABLE.

4. Briefly describe the two different types of chapter administration:
(1) Board of Directors and (2) Integrated Chapter Management.

1. BOD - TRADITIONAL OFFICERS; ELECTED BY MEMBERSHIP
DIRECTOR IS NOT A MEMBER; HAS NO VOTE
8-12 MEMBERS
MAKES DECISIONS BY VOTE MAJORITY

2. TEAM - 5 - 8 MEMBERS -- OR AS MANY AS CHAPTER NEEDS
DIRECTOR IS AUTOMATICALLY A VOTING MEMBER
DECISIONS MADE BY CONSENSUS
LEADERS ARE DETERMINED BY THE TEAM
TEAM CAN APPOINT ADDITIONAL MEMBERS

5. Describe the differences and/or similarities in the director's role in each type of chapter administration.

IN BOTH TYPES, THE DIRECTOR CAN ATTEND THE MEETINGS
AND PROVIDE INPUT. IN THE BOD SYSTEM DIRECTOR
HAS NO VOTE ON DECISIONS. IN THE TEAM THE
DIRECTOR IS A VOTING MEMBER AND HER MUSICAL
TEAM HAS A DIRECT LINE TO THE DECISION-
MAKING BODY.

25 total points

Divide total points by 5 = 5.0 TOTAL SCORE, PART 2 (maximum 5)

Evaluator Lita Q. Jackson Date 2/11/07
ED Signature _____ Date _____

**DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 6 EVALUATION
JUDGING CATEGORIES & COMPETITION**

Participant's Name KIM LAWRENCE

Chapter COLUMBUS

Date 06/29/08

Classification: Director/Co-director _____

Assoc/Asst. dir. X

Candidate _____

Instructions to participant:

Write the correct answer in each blank. Each answer worth four (4) points, except where noted.

- C 1. In the sound category, 30 % of your score relates to artistic sound.
- C 2. In the music category, 30 % of your score has to do with the arrangement.
- C 3. In the expression category, lyric interpretation accounts for 60 % of your score.
- C 4. In the showmanship category, 70% of your score is focused on PERFORMANCE.
5. Describe the importance of unity and how it relates to *each* category.

C SOUND - UNITY CREATES THE LOCK AND RING

✓ MUSIC - UNITY ALLOWS THE SONG TO BE PERFORMED AS THE COMPOSER INTENDED WITH CHORD ALIGNMENT, RESTS, ETC.

C EXPRESSION - UNITY FREES THE SOUND FOR ARTISTIC INTERPRETATION

✓ SHOWMANSHIP - UNITY ALLOWS THE CHORUS TO "LIVE" THE MUSIC AND LYRICS BY REMOVING ANY UNSURENESS OR HESITATION

- C 6. The total points available for a two-song performance in a regional competition is 800.
7. List two ways a director might detract from the visual performance as described in the showmanship category. (Each part worth 4 points.)
 - ✓ a. LACK OF CONFIDENCE
 - C b. OVERSHADOWING CHORUS WITH OVER-THE-TOP MOTIONS
- C 8. How many categories are affected by harmony accuracy? 4
- C 9. Which category scoresheet has a picture of the barbershop cone? SOUND
- C 10. In case of a tie score, the score in the SOUND category breaks the tie.
- C 11. Who is the only judge evaluating how a chorus takes pitch? SHOWMANSHIP

12. Describe the major identifying characteristics of the barbershop sound as it differs from other types of vocal music.

1. THE VISUAL REPRESENTATION OF THE BARBERSHOP SOUND IS A CONE.
WITH BASS REQUIRING GREATEST INTENSITY, TENOR LEAST.
2. MUSICAL FORM ALMOST ALWAYS IN THE MAJOR KEYS.
3. MELODY LINE HAS A HARMONY PART ABOVE IT.

13. List at least three elements necessary to create the barbershop "lock and ring." (Each part worth 4 points.)

a. VOCAL ACCURACY

b. BALANCE

c. BLEND

14. List the three types of lyrics that are unacceptable in competition and subject to penalty. (Each part worth 4 points.)

a. RELIGIOUS c. NON-ENGLISH

b. PATRIOTIC

c. OFFENSIVE

15. List at least three aspects of an arrangement to be considered when selecting a competition song for your chorus. (Each part worth 4 points.)

a. IS CHORUS EQUAL TO THE LEVEL OF DIFFICULTY OF SONG?

b. IS THE FORM ACCEPTABLE... VERSE 16 MEASURES, CHORUS 32?

c. DOES THE SONG HAVE A NATURAL HIGH (CUMAX)?

16. List at least three elements that impede the forward motion in musical phrasing. (Each part worth 4 points.)

a. INADEQUATE BREATH SUPPORT

b. ABSENCE OF A STEADY TEMPO / UNSURE RHYTHMS

c. LACK OF INTERNAL SYNCHRONIZATION

Participant: Leave the rest of this page blank.

86 total points (maximum 100 total points)

Divide total points by 10 = 8.6 TOTAL SCORE (maximum 10)

Evaluator Lita A. Jackson

Date 8/10-08

ED Signature _____

Date _____

**DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 7 EVALUATION
VOCAL PRODUCTION**

#2

Participant's Name KIM LAWRENCE

Chapter COLUMBUS

Classification: Director/Co-director _____ Assoc/Asst. dir. X Date 06/29/08
Candidate _____

Instructions to participant:

Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- c d 1. When we are not singing or speaking, the vocal cords are open. We refer to the space between them as the:
a. epiglottis b. larynx c. soft palate
d. glottis e. cricoids
- c c 2. The primary resonator in the human voice is the:
a. hyoid bone b. larynx c. pharynx
d. diaphragm e. external and internal intercostals
- c a 3. In singing, muscles that interfere with vocal freedom are the _____ muscles.
a. swallowing b. abdominal c. intercostals
d. diaphragm e. sternum
- c b 4. For proper resonation, the _____ must be lifted.
a. vocal cords b. soft palate c. intercostals
d. larynx e. diaphragm
- c b 5. The "lid" that closes off the windpipe when we swallow is called the:
a. cricoid cartilage b. epiglottis c. glottis
d. sphincter e. soft palate
- c d 6. Amplification of the voice is called:
a. phonation b. articulation c. vibrato
d. resonation e. harmonics
- c d 7. Muscles that are *not* involved in breathing include:
a. intercostals b. diaphragm c. epigastrium
d. mylohyoid e. abdominal

- C 9 8. Proper phonation is achieved by lifting the:
a. abdominal muscles b. jaw c. phrenic nerve
d. larynx e. epiglottis
- C E 9. Closure of the vocal cords is called:
a. resonance b. articulation c. relaxation
d. interference e. approximation
- C C 10. For correct vocal production the _____ must be relaxed and free.
a. intercostal muscles b. vagus nerve c. jaw
d. hyoid bone e. sternum
- C b 11. Every sound that is produced, no matter what the source, must have three elements: an actuator, a _____ and a resonator suitable to the frequency or pitch produced.
a. articulator b. vibrator c. reflex action
d. approximator e. transmitter
- C d 12. Vowels are formed primarily with the:
a. jaw b. soft palate c. vocal cords
d. tongue e. cheek muscles
- C 9 13. Intercostal muscles are the muscles that control the:
a. ribcage expansion b. diaphragm c. abdominal lift
d. shoulders e. vocal cords
- X C 14. Which of the following is *not* an articulator?
a. lips b. tongue c. jaw
d. teeth e. hard palate
- C E 15. The vocal cords are attached to the:
a. soft palate b. hyoid bone c. pharynx
d. epiglottis e. thyroid cartilage
- C 9 16. The "middle voice" is used for producing tones:
a. between middle C and the C an octave higher
b. below middle C
c. above middle C
- C b 17. The area of the pharynx that is closed by the soft palate is the:
a. laryngo-pharynx b. naso-pharynx c. oro-pharynx

- C b 18. The ventricular bands are:
a. vocal cords b. false vocal cords c. tongue muscles
d. jaw muscles e. transverse abdominal muscles
- C C 19. The part of the body not involved in the swallowing mechanism is the:
a. jaw b. tongue
d. lips e. larynx c. diaphragm
- C C 20. Proper posture for singing is an upright stance with body weight primarily:
a. on the outside (downstage) foot
b. on the heels with the legs relaxed
c. forward on the balls of the feet

Participant: Leave the rest of this page blank.

19 total points (maximum 20 total points)

Divide total points by 2 = 9.5 TOTAL SCORE (maximum 10)

Evaluator R. Jucker

Date 8/10/08

ED Signature _____

Date _____

**DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 7 EVALUATION
VOCAL PRODUCTION**

#1

Participant's Name Kim LAWRENCE

Chapter COLUMBUS

Classification: Director/Co-director _____ Assoc/Asst. dir. X Date 05/16/08
Candidate _____

Instructions to participant:

Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- X e 1. When we are not singing or speaking, the vocal cords are open. We refer to the space between them as the:
a. epiglottis b. larynx c. soft palate
d. glottis e. cricoids
- X b 2. The primary resonator in the human voice is the:
a. hyoid bone b. larynx c. pharynx
d. diaphragm e. external and internal intercostals
- a 3. In singing, muscles that interfere with vocal freedom are the _____ muscles.
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d. diaphragm e. sternum
- b 4. For proper resonance, the _____ must be lifted.
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- b 5. The "lid" that closes off the windpipe when we swallow is called the:
a. cricoid cartilage b. epiglottis c. glottis
d. sphincter e. soft palate
- X a 6. Amplification of the voice is called:
a. phonation b. articulation c. vibrato
d. resonance e. harmonics
- X c 7. Muscles that are *not* involved in breathing include:
a. intercostals b. diaphragm c. epigastrium
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a. abdominal muscles b. jaw c. phrenic nerve
d. larynx e. epiglottis
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- c 10. For correct vocal production the _____ must be relaxed and free.
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d. hyoid bone e. sternum
- b 11. Every sound that is produced, no matter what the source, must have three elements: an actuator, a _____ and a resonator suitable to the frequency or pitch produced.
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d. approximator e. transmitter
- d 12. Vowels are formed primarily with the:
a. jaw b. soft palate c. vocal cords
d. tongue e. cheek muscles
- a 13. Intercostal muscles are the muscles that control the:
a. ribcage expansion b. diaphragm c. abdominal lift
d. shoulders e. vocal cords
- X c 14. Which of the following is *not* an articulator?
a. lips b. tongue c. jaw
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- X c 15. The vocal cords are attached to the:
a. soft palate b. hyoid bone c. pharynx
d. epiglottis e. thyroid cartilage
- X c 16. The "middle voice" is used for producing tones:
a. between middle C and the C an octave higher
b. below middle C
c. above middle C
- X a 17. The area of the pharynx that is closed by the soft palate is the:
a. laryngo-pharynx b. naso-pharynx c. oro-pharynx

- ~~e~~ 18. The ventricular bands are:
a. vocal cords b. false vocal cords c. tongue muscles
d. jaw muscles e. transverse abdominal muscles
- C 19. The part of the body not involved in the swallowing mechanism is the:
a. jaw b. tongue c. diaphragm
d. lips e. larynx
- C 20. Proper posture for singing is an upright stance with body weight primarily:
a. on the outside (downstage) foot
b. on the heels with the legs relaxed
c. forward on the balls of the feet

Participant: Leave the rest of this page blank.

10 total points (maximum 20 total points)

Divide total points by 2 = 50 TOTAL SCORE (maximum 10)

Evaluator Kate A. Juran

Date 5-30-08

ED Signature _____

Date _____