

DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 7 EVALUATION
VOCAL PRODUCTION

Participant's Name Susan Clark
Chapter Scenic City Date 4-28-14
Classification: Director/Co-director ☒ Assoc/Asst. dir. ☐ Candidate ☐

Instructions to participant:

Write the letter of the correct answer in each blank.

- ___ 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
- ___ 2. The primary resonator in the human voice is the:
a. hyoid bone b. larynx c. pharynx
d. diaphragm e. external and internal intercostals
- ___ 3. In singing, muscles that interfere with vocal freedom are the _____ muscles.
a. swallowing b. abdominal c. intercostals
d. diaphragm e. sternum
- ___ 4. For proper resonance, the _____ must be lifted.
a. vocal cords b. soft palate c. intercostals
d. larynx e. diaphragm
- ___ 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
- ___ 6. Amplification of the voice is called:
a. phonation b. articulation c. vibrato
d. resonance e. harmonics
- ___ 7. Muscles that are *not* involved in breathing include:
a. intercostals b. diaphragm c. epigastrium
d. mylohyoid e. abdominal

- ___ 8. Proper phonation is achieved by lifting the:
a. abdominal muscles b. jaw c. phrenic nerve
☒ d. larynx e. epiglottis
- ___ 9. Closure of the vocal cords is called:
a. resonance ☒ b. articulation c. relaxation
d. interference e. approximation
- ___ 10. For correct vocal production the _____ must be relaxed and free.
a. intercostal muscles b. vagus nerve ☒ c. jaw
d. hyoid bone e. sternum
- ___ 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
- ___ 12. Vowels are formed primarily with the:
☒ a. jaw b. soft palate c. vocal cords
☒ d. tongue e. cheek muscles
- ___ 13. Intercostal muscles are the muscles that control the:
☒ a. ribcage expansion b. diaphragm c. abdominal lift
d. shoulders e. vocal cords
- ___ 14. Which of the following is *not* an articulator?
a. lips b. tongue ☒ c. jaw
d. teeth e. hard palate
- ___ 15. The vocal cords are attached to the:
a. soft palate ☒ b. hyoid bone c. pharynx
d. epiglottis ☒ e. thyroid cartilage
- ___ 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
- ___ 17. The area of the pharynx that is closed by the soft palate is the:
a. laryngo-pharynx ☒ b. naso-pharynx c. oro-pharynx

- ___ 18. The ventricular bands are:
a. vocal cords b. ~~false vocal cords~~ c. tongue muscles
d. jaw muscles e. transverse abdominal muscles
- ___ 19. The part of the body not involved in the swallowing mechanism is the:
a. ~~jaw~~ b. tongue c. diaphragm
d. lips e. larynx
- ___ 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.

11 total points (maximum 20 total points)

Divide total points by 2 = 5.5 TOTAL SCORE (maximum 10)

Evaluator _____ Date _____

ED Signature _____ Date _____

**DIRECTOR CERTIFICATION PROGRAM
SKILL AREA 2 EVALUATION
ANALYTICAL LISTENING SKILLS**

Participant's Name Susan Clark
Chapter Scenic City Date 4-28-14
Classification: Director/Co-director ☒ Assoc./Asst. dir. ☐ Candidate ☐

Listen to each recorded example and circle the correct answer.

1. This selection would be greatly improved by:
 - a. Better synch
 - b. Better forward motion
 - c. Better unity
 - d. Better note accuracy
2. ~~The~~ major problem with this part of the tag is:
 - a. Clarity of words
 - b. Breath support
 - c. Over singing
 - d. Harmony accuracy
3. Your first priority to improve in this selection should be:
 - a. Synchronization
 - b. Chord clarity
 - c. Dynamic variation
 - d. Phrase endings
4. This selection is a good example of:
 - a. Inaccurate intervals
 - b. Consistent tempo
 - c. Unmatched vowels
 - d. Ringing chords
5. The balance problem in this selection is:
 - a. Lack of bass
 - b. Lack of bari
 - c. Lack of lead
 - d. Lack of tenor

6. This intro is a shining example of:
- a. Well developed vocal skills
 - b. Synchronization errors
 - ☒ c. Tuning problems
 - d. Over singing
7. In this example, to improve the balance you would:
- a. Strengthen the lead line
 - ☒ b. Strengthen the bari line
 - c. Strengthen the bass line
 - d. Tell the tenors to pipe down
8. The pitch-taking for this song could be described as:
- a. Strong and accurate
 - b. Tentative and weak
 - ☒ c. Out of tune
 - d. Good solid foundation to begin on
9. The quality of synchronization at the start of this selection:
- a. Is strong and together
 - ☒ b. Creates chord and word clarity issues
 - c. Impedes the forward motion
 - d. Sets the tempo
10. As the stomp section is begun:
- a. There is solidity in the sound
 - b. Bases are singing faster than the rest
 - c. The expression wanes
 - ☒ d. The vocal quality loses its resonance and depth

(Each correct answer is worth 1 point.)

Total points = 10 = TOTAL SCORE (maximum 10)

Evaluator _____ Date _____

ED Signature _____ Date _____