

Lesson #7

Introduction:

A. Theme scripture, bookmark: 1 Corinthians 14:15

1. Distribute.
2. Discuss.

I. Two Minute Sermon

A. Think about who does a noticeable job of presenting their sermon.

1. Watch for a skill that you would like to develop.
2. Be a "good finder."
3. Be ready to vote for a winner.

B. Begin the Speeches

C. Evaluate, reinforce, compliment after each speaker.

D. Vote for winner to be presented at conclusion of class.

1. Hand out voting cards.
2. Vote for one person.
3. Fold the card in half if you vote for yourself.

II. Song Leading

A. What to do before you get there...

1. Pick out your songs

a. If you are leading the main part of worship there should be much thought put into the songs chosen.

b. Talk to the speaker and see if you can find songs that are topic specific.

2. Send the song numbers and names to the church office so they can put it on the PowerPoint.

3. Practice the song, set the pitch

B. At The Pulpit

1. Look at the congregation

2. Greet them

3. Announce the Song Number (Twice, Slow and Clear)

4. Set the Pitch

5. Indicate the verses with your fingers.

C. Things to Remember

1. Being a Song Leader means that you must LEAD.

a. You set the tone, Tempo, and mood of the Worship service.

2. Pitch the song where it is the most comfortable for you.

3. Set the pace for the song.

a. Don't let the congregation speed up or slow down the song.

4. Use the Microphone so the whole congregation can hear you

5. Just lead singing. Preachers Preach and Song leaders lead singing.

6. What to do When.....

a. You Mess Up.

Option one – Keep Going (Flub the words, small pitch error.)

Option Two – Stop and Fix it. (Wrong Page Number, Big Pitch Error, Wrong Tune)

Realize that everyone messes up!

b. Lead Change (Bass, Alto, Tenor)

Is it Short or Long?

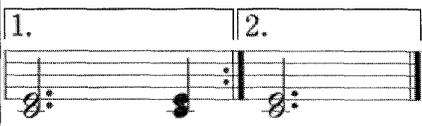
What are you comfortable doing?

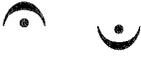
Does it effect the control of the song?

c. A Response to the invitation.

If For Prayers watch the Preacher or Elder for cues.
 If For Baptism flip through the book for some songs while we
 are waiting to get ready for the baptism.

D. Music Theory

MARKING / SYMBOL	MEANING
	A <i>decrescendo</i> means that the music grows softer.
	A <i>crescendo</i> means that the music grows louder.
<i>pp</i>	(<i>pianissimo</i>) = very soft
<i>p</i>	(<i>piano</i>) = soft
<i>mp</i>	(<i>mezzo piano</i>) = medium soft
<i>mf</i>	(<i>mezzo forte</i>) = medium loud
<i>f</i>	(<i>forte</i>) = loud
<i>ff</i>	(<i>fortissimo</i>) = very loud
	Music between the <i>repeat bars</i> is sung twice. If only one sign is given, repeat from the beginning of the music.
	Some songs have <i>more than one ending</i> . The first time through the song, use the measures for the first ending. Repeat as indicated, skipping the first ending and using the second ending as directed.
FINE	This marking means "the end" (<i>finale</i>).
<i>D.C. al fine = Da capo al fine</i>	means to return to the beginning and sing to the word <i>fine</i>
<i>D.S. al fine = Dal segno al fine</i>	means to return to the sign  and sing to <i>fine</i> .

	coda = A <i>coda</i> is an added section at the close of a piece of music. To use the coda, sing to the  , then skip to the matching  .
<i>D.S. al coda = Dal segno al coda</i>	means to return to the sign  and sing until the  ; then skip to the matching  .
<i>rit. = Ritardando</i>	means to slow the song gradually.
	Fermata = When placed over a note or rest, the note or rest is held for an indefinite period of time at the discretion of the song leader
	Staccato = When placed over a note, the note is pronounced short and detached

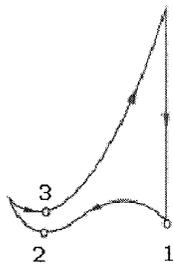
Standard Conducting Patterns (RIGHT HAND shown)

The two-beat pattern



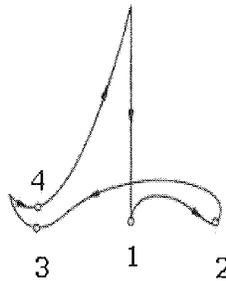
Used for songs marked, $\frac{2}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, or $\frac{6}{8}$

The three-beat pattern



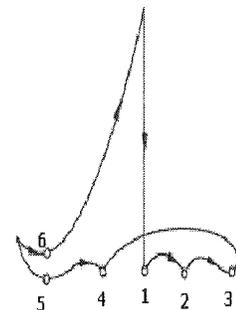
Used for songs marked $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$

The four-beat pattern



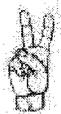
Used for songs marked or $\frac{4}{4}$ or $\frac{12}{8}$

The six-beat pattern



Used for songs marked $\frac{6}{8}$

Use your hand to indicate the number of the next verse to be sung. This is done at the end of the previous verse and respective chorus.

-  Indicates Second Verse
-  Indicates Third Verse
-  Indicates Fourth Verse
-  Indicates Fifth Verse
-  Indicates Last Verse

 Indicates Repeat the CHORUS

There are times when the song leader may choose to repeat the CHORUS. The above hand sign is then used.

You must start the song on the right pitch. You can use a pitch pipe to hear the right note. If there is no marking at the key signature the song starts in the Key of C.

					
C major (A minor)	F major (D minor)	B \flat major (G minor)	E \flat major (C minor)	A \flat major (F minor)	D \flat major (B \flat minor)

				
G major (E minor)	D major (B minor)	A major (F \sharp minor)	E major (C \sharp minor)	B major (G \sharp minor)

Note: ♭ = flat symbol and ♯ = sharp symbol

Flats:

1 ♭ = F major. 2 ♭ = B♭ major 3 ♭ = E♭ major 4 ♭ = A♭ major 5 ♭ = D♭ major 6 ♭ = G♭ major

Sharps:

1 ♯ = G major. 2 ♯ = D major. 3 ♯ = A major. 4 ♯ = E major. 5 ♯ = B major. 6 ♯ = F♯ major

Conclusion:

- A. Next Weeks Class: Be prepared to lead a Song.
- B. Next week we will discuss How to present an Idea to a committee or an Elders meeting.
- C. Award prize.