

## Bible 10 Sermonette Assignment

The purpose of the Sermonette is for you to explore what you have been learning about your own spiritual journey and share your insights to the class in a well organized engaging mini-sermon.

### Pre-Writing

1. Write out one important thing you have learned – or are learning – in your Christian walk. It should be a message that could relate to other believers as well.
2. Find 3 scriptural passages that relate to that lesson. Write them out in full, and beside each one, explain how each passage relates to your topic.
3. Find a story, an illustration, or an object lesson that will demonstrate the lesson (not a personal illustration). Write this out. Explain how this will relate to your topic.
4. Explain why this is an important topic for all believers.

### Outlining

5. Arrange these ideas into three clear points. These will be the three points of our Sermonette. (see attached outline)
6. Miss Duerksen must see completed **Outline on Friday, January 21<sup>st</sup>** . 10% will be docked from total mark if this is not seen.

### Final Sermonette

1. Using the information from your prewriting, create a *sermonette* about your topic. Remember to use the Bible to drive home your main ideas, and to include a strong concluding paragraph to sum up your message.
2. Give this sermonette a catchy/significant title.
3. Type your message up, using double spacing and 12 pt. font. Must be handed in with your sermonette on the day of your presentation. Written sermonette must have proper citations.
4. For your presentation, try not to read your write up. Instead, use note-cards and your memory. Be sure to include you topic, verses, and illustration or object lesson.
5. Presentations must be **no less than 4 minutes, no more than 8 minutes**.
6. Feel free to invite your friends from other classes (if they have a spare) or family members. Presentations are done in class.

**Presentations will be given on Wednesday, January 26<sup>th</sup> and Thursday, January 27<sup>th</sup>**

# Plagiarism

It may be very tempting to use illustrations, ideas, summaries that you find in your study bible, devotional notes or from a conversation or sermon you have heard. Any information that you use in your sermon that came from another source (that is not from your own brain) MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED. If you do not tell your audience where this information came from you are STEALING. In academic circles, stealing other people's ideas is called PLAGIARISM. Plagiarism is punishable by a '0' on the assignment or failure of the course.

So, how to avoid plagiarism.

- 1) Acknowledge where ideas come from.
  - a. "The NIV Teen Study Bible .....
  - b. "I was convicted last Sunday when my Youth Pastor reminded us that to love Christ meant that we should 'not be afraid to love each other with wild abandon'".
  - c. The Oxford English Dictionary defines integrity as ".....".
  - d. The definition of the word "love" Paul used in verse 4, according to the Tyndall Concordance, is 'agape'; unconditional love.
  - e. My mother often told us to befriend those who looked like they might not fit in well. It was not until much later that I realised she was teaching us the ways of Jesus.

Acknowledging your sources does not make your work any less your own, in fact it shows that you 1) you can do research 2) you can make connections and 3) it gives weight and credibility to what you say. It makes you look SMARTER!!

- 2) Have a Works Cited Page.
  - a. State your sources right in your sermon. We cannot see footnotes or in-text citations.
  - b. But, since you are handing in a written version of your sermon, you need to have a written record of all of your sources.
  - c. For this assignment DO NOT include in-text citations in your sermon.
  - d. Instead list all of your sources on a separate Works Cited page.

# Basic Components of a Three Point Sermon

## 1. Introduction: Attention Please!

There are three components of an effective speech introduction. These include giving your readers a reason to listen, ensuring they are convinced of your credibility or interested in what you have to say, and providing them with a thesis statement.

### A) Reason to Listen:

Begin with an opening statement of interest: *(use one or more of the following)*:

- ★ A rhetorical question
- ★ A startling statement
- ★ A quotation
- ★ An illustration or story
- ★ State why the topic is important or relevant for the listeners
- ★ Pique your audience's sense of curiosity
- ★ State why you are talking about this – personal experience

### B) Thesis statement

Let your audience know, in a short sentence, what you will be addressing in your sermon. State clearly that there are 3 points and the three points are ..... If they stopped listening now they would still know what you talked about.

## 2. Body: What's your Point?

The body of your speech will always be the largest part of your speech.

- ★ Organize body in to the number of points you have. Most sermons have **three points**
- ★ State your point at the beginning.
- ★ Then include reasons, explanations, and evidence supporting that point.
- ★ The points should be organised so that related points follow one another so that each point builds upon the previous one.

## 3. Conclusion

Like your Opening, the Closing of your speech should address the topic and capture the audience's attention.

In your conclusion, you should:

- ★ Summarise the main points of your speech
- ★ Provide some further food for thought for your listeners
- ★ Leave readers with a final thought/emotion

Conclusion should NOT

- ★ Introduce a new idea, point, reason, explanation, or evidence.

# Outline

Complete this outline for your sermon and show it to Miss Duerksen on Friday, January 21<sup>st</sup> . Sermonette will not be assessed without this.

## A) Reason to Listen:

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## C) Thesis statement

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

## Body: What's your Point?

Point One: \_\_\_\_\_

Scripture(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons/ Explanations/Evidence

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Point Two: \_\_\_\_\_

Scripture(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons/ Explanations/Evidence

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Point Three: \_\_\_\_\_

Scripture(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons/ Explanations/Evidence

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## Conclusion

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## Effective Oral Presentations

In an effective oral presentation...

- ★ The presenter speaks precisely and skilfully, and uses
  - Appropriate language (no slang, profanity)
  - Tone (are you serious, relaxed?)
  - Clear Enunciation (don't slurr or mumble)
  - Eye contact
  - Gestures
  
- ★ The presenter successfully involves the audience through an imaginative method of presenting ideas, details, and/or visuals
  
- ★ The presenter is fully prepared, so that the presentation is effective
  - can you pronounce the words you use?
  - Do you know what your next idea is?
  
- ★ The presenter concludes effectively, creating the desired effect.
  - Do you know what your last statement is?

### Don't:

- 👉 Tell a joke (it may not be funny!)
- 👉 Say, "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen"
- 👉 Offer "thank-yous" to anyone.

### Tips for Delivery:

- ★ Time yourself and practice transitions
- ★ Watch for any distracting vocal habits (um, uh) or physical habits (hands in pockets, twirling hair)
- ★ Use even pitch, pace, and tone.
- ★ Use effective volume and enunciation (clarity in speech)
- ★ Use eye contact
- ★ Look confident (don't sit, lean, or slouch)

## Bible 10 Semonette Rubric

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Length of speech: \_\_\_\_\_ /50

	1	2	3	4	5
Submitted Rough Outline 10% deducted					
Submitted Written Version 10% deducted (typed, 12 point font, includes works cited and references)					
Effective Introduction					
Clear thesis statement					
Three Clear and Specific Points					
Conclusion – purposeful					
Scripture and Source material references and relevant					
Presenter looks confident (not reading paper, eye contact)					
Speech is effective (proves a point and involves the audience)					
Uses language effectively (good tone and volume and pauses and clarity and enunciation)					

*Time: Minus two marks for each minute under 4 and for each minute over 8.*