

Parents, Volunteers and County Educators:

There are many reasons 4-H youth participate in and continue their project work. Everything done in the "name of project work" will not be done for a competitive grade. While working with members consider using the following to encourage project work.

- Fun Done just for the fun of learning and trying something new. Enjoyment received from using knowledge and skill. Sense of creativity being expressed. The member is enjoying the process of learning; the focus is not on perfecting technique, skill or knowledge.
- Personal Use Practical application of project work for day to day living or the act of doing for others. Members have practiced their skills and knowledge producing quality items that will withstand daily use, improve life or bring enjoyment.
- Competition The member has practiced "like an athlete" and has producing a quality product/project demonstrating their knowledge, skills and abilities, as compared to a quick, simple project. The member fully understands both they and the project are being evaluated and provided constructive comments for continued project growth.

How to use the Skill Master Sheet when working with Youth

 The mastery sheet is designed as a guide or outline. It contains techniques/skills/knowledge fundamental to project development. Some youth will go beyond the basics for their level and others will have to visit a prior level to gain skills

OK Project Guides and Resources for Design and Construction



necessary for doing project work at their grade level.

The terms in the guide will be found in 4-H curriculum/4-H sample cards/sewing books and online resources. Volunteers/project leaders/Extension staff planning and teaching workshops/day camps/project groups/etc. are encouraged to select projects that include skills and knowledge contained in the skill mastery sheet.



National 4-H Curriculum

 The skill mastery sheet is a tool for learning to set and record goals for project work. Setting Goals - "Things/skills I want to learn making my project." OR "Things/skills I will learn in the workshop/day camp."

Recording Goals – "Things/skills I set out to learn." "Other things/skills I learned in the process."

<u>Setting Goals</u> - Before starting the project, youth mark things they want to learn, or they will be learning. Depending on the age group, the project leader/volunteer may have the youth go through and mark the things they will be learning based on the project being constructed by the group.

<u>Recording Goals</u> - Once the project is completed, have the youth reflect on what they learned by revisiting what they marked at the beginning and thinking about other things they learned in the process. This is a time to CELEBRATE by checking off everything they learned!

We encourage youth to keep a copy of the sheet in their Portfolio and/or to assist with filling out a 4-H medal form/record book.

If this sheet is used for a competitive event, a new form should be completed for each event. This allows a judge to provide feedback.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SKILL MASTERY

Through this project 4-H members will demonstrate the mastery of the design and construction process by selecting and using materials which produce a *product*. The 4-H word for product is "project." There are three primary areas a member is encouraged to learn and grow:

- 1) Mastery of Subject Matter and Skill The act of "*learning to learn*" and applying the information and skill(s) to make something the member can enjoy and be proud of.
- 2) An understanding and application of the Elements and Principles of Design The elements and principles of design are the rules a designer must follow to create an effective and attractive composition - apparel/accessory/home decor/textile/craft/quilt/knitting/crochet/etc. The designer/ craftsman/interior designer/textile artist/stylist/retailer/sewer/marketing-communication-specialist/ architect/etc. Learn how to successfully use the concept in choosing materials (fabric, patterns, wallpaper notions, paint, fonts, props, etc.) to produce a creative and visually appealing finished product.

Elements of Design

The elements of design should be included in the finished product/project.

- Line
- Shape and Form(s)
- Texture
- Color
- Space

3) Personal Creativity

Principles of Design

The principles of design should be included in the finished product/project.

- Harmony
- Proportion/Scale
- Balance
- Rhythm
- Emphasis

The life skills of "*critical thinking and decision making*" are being applied in the creative process. Items should show creativity and originality, along with an application of design principles and elements. Ask yourself, "*How have I shown personal creativity and applied the design principles and elements to the finished product?*" "*What makes my finished product unique to that of my peers?*"

EXHIBITS – Items for competitive use.

- ADC exhibits should be unique to Apparel Design & Construction and should not be included in any project/product from the Interior Design and Construction (IDC) or Hobby & Textile Design and Construction (HTDC) categories.
- IDC exhibits should be unique to *Interior Design & Constructions* and should not be included in any project/product from the Apparel Design & Construction (IDC) or Hobby & Textile Design & Construction (HTDC) categories.
- HTDC exhibits should be unique to *Hobbies, Textiles Design & Construction* and should not be included in any project/product from the Apparel & Design (IDC) or Interior Design and Construction (IDC) categories.
- The finished project/product should illustrate the mastery of skills and knowledge unique to the division:

Apparel Design & Construction (ADC) Design and Construction (IDC) Hobby & Textile Design & Construction (HTDC) categories



This sheet is completed by the 4-H member to reflect on what was learned making the exhibit. Mark only those things you learned. Look up terms/words if you can't remember or don't know what they mean. 6-8

Name

Class Number

County/Club Class Name Year 20

Brief	Description	of	Project
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	Apparel Design and Construction Grades 6 8		
Tools and/or	Construction Knowledge and/or Skill Gained		
Techniques	4-H member is to place a check ☑ in the boxes for each skill learned or knowledge gained in the construction of this project.		
Applique	□ Applique is a decorative embellishment described as a contrasting fabric(s) design applied in a flat, decorative manner. An applique can be a single piece or a multi-layer design.		
Buttons and Buttonhole	 Continued to learn about buttons and buttonholes producing a product appropriate for end use, as well as a design feature. Flat/shank buttons sewn on with a thread shank. Machine buttonhole – correctly sized for the button and end use Flat with thread shank or Shank button Buttonhole placement – Horizontal or vertical placement based on direction of greatest pull, grain and/or location (i.e. center front band or placket). Seam Buttonhole Keyhole buttonhole – machine or hand 		
Basting	Use basting technique appropriate for fabric and construction need. Machine basting, hand basting, pin basting, etc.		
Care	Learning and understanding the relationship of fiber content and care instructions on the final product. Fiber content of my garment Care for my garment: machine wash and dry machine wash and line dry hand wash and line dry dry cleaning		
Collar/Cuff	Learning about collar/cuff design and construction - collar (and facing) interfaced, smooth, balanced, outer edge lies flat or almost flat against the garment; corners or edges do not roll upwards, edge stitched, understitched or top stitched when appropriate, points are sharp or curves are smooth, seams graded and facing secured and not visible. Flat collar Rolled Collar Cuff – elasticized edge or shirred cuff Bound cuff Standing collar – two pieces, collar and band Shawl Collar – collar cut as part of bodice front Cowl neckline Collar with front placket – knit collar or self-fabric Cuff without placket – with or without facing, elasticized, shirred, etc. Lapped cuff without placket, but with button(s) and buttonhole(s) Decorative Accent – collar/cuff focal point by style, color, trim, special feature, etc.		

Apparel Design and Construction (ADC) – Grades6-8 Skill Mastery Sheet

Crochet	Continue learning to read and understanding crochet instructions and symbols and try new stitches. Crochet 101 - casting on, chain stitch, double chain stitch, turning chains, attaching yarn of another color and finishing off Half double stitch and/or Double stitch Treble stitch and/or Double treble stitch Crocheting in rounds: increasing, decreasing as called for by pattern design. Open or filet mesh, block or solid mesh, long single stitch, shell stitch and variations Relief medallions and motifs used for applique or design feature Stitches: Waffle (or rib) stitch Picot (Irish crochet) Cluster stitch		
	 Popcorn stitch Afghan stitch Hairpin lace Broomstick crochet Freelance options: Combining crochet with another material (i.e. leather, fabric, metal, plastic, etc.) 		
Cutting Tools	Learned about the safe use of a rotary cutter and supplies Used a rotary cutter and self-healing mat Used rotary supplies: rulers, gloves, weights, templates, etc. 		
Darts	 Continue to learn about dart construction – fitting, marking, stitching, securing, and pressing. Applied a straight dart, curved dart (concave and/or convex) and/or double pointed dart Trimming and pressing wide darts Marking darts with tracing wheel/paper or with marking pencil/pen Stitching darts – smooth fit, sharp point without a dimple Pressing darts – pressing darts in the right direction while keeping its shape Made a straight dart, curved dart and/or two-pointed dart 		
Fabric	 Continue to learn about fiber content, care, grain line (warp vs weft), woven vs knit, etc. Natural fibers – source, characteristics and care of cotton, linen, wool/hair, silk and/or jute Synthetic fibers –source, characteristics and care of nylon, polyester, acrylic, rayon, metallic, etc. Woven fabric –batiste, broadcloth, chino, looped, jacquard, crape, tweed, gabardine, organdy, oxford, etc. Non-woven –felt, netted, lace, batting, insulation, disposable textiles, foam, etc. Knit – tricot, raschel, rib knit, jersey, interlock, etc. Pile fabric – polar fleece, velvet, velveteen, chenille, corduroy, flannel, terrycloth, fake fur, etc. 		
Facing	Learned to apply a facing along an edge and that is turned and lies flat finishing a neckline, waistline, armhole, etc. Facing is graded, clipped, understitched, interfaced, tacked (hand or machine) and not visible from the right side of the garment. Exception – facing used as a decorative feature.		
Fasteners	 Selected and applied appropriate fastener for end use and aesthetics when applicable. Hooks and eyes Snap Fashion Snap/Gripper Snap/ring prong snap Snap tape or Hook and Eye tape Magnetic Closure Frog Closure/metal frog-like closure 		
Gathering	 Learned to use gathering stitch to draw up fabric and adjust fullness to specified length and remove gathering threads after stitching seam. □ Hand gathering stitch – using needle and thread □ Machine gathering stitch appropriate stitch length for the fabric □ Pin baste to ease gathers to join together 		



Hem	Learned to select the best hem and hem depth for the project, easing fullness and using hemming tools for best results.		
	Hemming by machine – check the stitch you used Blind stitch Stretch stitch Serged Overlock and/or Hemstitch Serged Rolled Hem		
	Hemming by hand – check the stitch you used Slipstitch I Blind stitch I Catch stitch/Herringbone stitch Decorative Hem – faced, bound, embroidered, scalloped, etc.		
Interfacing/Under lining	 Continue to learn how to enhance garment structure and when to use appropriate interfacing product. Sew-in interfacing – woven and non-woven Fusible interfacing – knit and non-woven Underlining – Applied to garment pieces for additional shape, structure and body. Tailoring Interfacing - Hair Canvas (fusible or sew-in) and/or Weft fusible 		
Knitting – w/needles, loom,	Continue learning to read and interpret knitting instructions and symbols, understanding gauge and tension, joining pieces with appropriate seam, new stitches, and care.		
and board/machine	Knitting with hand-held needles: Knit stitches - Garter stitch and/or stockinette stitch Basic Purl stitch and/or Knit and purl stitches combined. Increase and decrease stitches Joining knitted pieces and/or blocking garment Mixed color(s) to create design other than stripes Creating eyelets, holes, loops Bobbin knitting Carry yarn Reading a graph Duplicate stitch Combining knitting with another material (i.e. leather, fabric, metal, plastic, etc.) Stitches or patterns: Rib stitch variation (specify) Seed stitch Double stitch Window pane check Basket rib Basketweave Cable Duplicate stitch Other stitch(s) (specify) Knitting with loom and board: Increase and decrease stitches Joining knitted pieces and/or blocking garment Multiple-color designs Creating eyelets or holes Joining thubes, sections, etc. Combining knitting with another material (i.e. leather, fabric, metal, plastic, etc.) Stitches or patterns: Geed Stitch Rice stitch Moss stitch Single stitch Box stitch Rice stitch Machine Knitting – Use of knitting machine. 		
Lining	Lining preserves shape, improves appearance, adds durability, preserves grain and bias lines, create a		
	free-flowing drape, etc. Learned how to select, cut, and attach lining. Underlining – Applied to garment pieces for additional shape, structure, and body.		
Marking	Continue to learn how to transfer pattern markings to fabric and use marking in construction Marking with tailor tack Transferring pattern symbols – darts, placement dots, tucks, center front and back, pockets, etc. to fabric using the right tool (washable marker, tailor's chalk and/or tracing wheel and paper) 		

Apparel Design and Construction (ADC) – Grades6-8 Skill Mastery Sheet

Needle and Pins	 Continue to learn about different hand and machine needles and sewing pins Select appropriate size and type of hand sewing needles based on task of hand stitching Select appropriate size and type of machine needles based on type and weight of fabric Ball-point machine needle – used needle and an appropriate stitch on knit fabric. Double machine needle – used for sewing two colors of thread in a decorative stitch/pattern Other specialty needle/pin (specify)
Pattern and Layout	 Commercial Pattern Combined two or more pattern looks (not pieces) to achieve finished look/ensemble/combination. Choose pattern and fabric that complement each other or that play to the primary design feature of the fabric design or pattern lines Pattern alteration Alter commercial pattern for fit - learned to use the pattern's basic measurements with personal measurements and make necessary adjustments on the pattern prior to cutting
	out the garments Minor design alteration to a commercial pattern - a neckline, waist, collar, hem, etc. Pattern placement on fabric Using notches/markings to match patterned/napped fabric – plaids, design, stripes, prints, corduroy, etc.
Pleat(s)	Learn to fold/construct pleats that lay smooth. Check the pleat used Box pleat Knife Pleat Inverted Pleat Tucks
Pocket	Learned to apply a pocket for practical or decorative purpose Patch pocket – with or without flap Seam pocket – placed in the side or front seam and is well hidden Welt pocket – single, double or double with flap
Pressing	Continue to learn new pressing techniques and try new pressing equipment Specify "new" equipment
Repair/Restore/ Remodel/Recycle d/Upcycled	Learned to repair, restore, or remodel apparel, housing equipment, etc. Specify technique(s)
Seam	Continue to learn and apply new seam techniques Welt seam – single or double Lapped seam Learned to sew an enclosed seam French or Mock French seam Flat-felled seam
Seam Finish	Continued to learn new seam finishes, applying the best finish for my project.
Serger	Continue to learn my serger Apply ribbing at neckline, sleeves and or waist Made trim using specialty yarns and/or thread on serger Apply special thread, yarn or decorative trim with serger Other specialized setting or attachment (specify)
Sewing Machine	Learning more about my sewing machine



Sleeves	Learned to set in sleeves. Type of Sleeve Set-in I Flat inset I Cap Raglan Kimono
Staystitching	Learned to stay stitch points of stress - with or without grain.
Trim(s)	Learned to apply trim. Applied decorative trim – piping, pique, rick rack, braid, lace, beads, ribbon, soutache, etc.
Top Stitching	\Box Learned to top stitch for practical or decorative use.
Yarn/thread and knitting needles/crochet hook	Continue to learn about yarn/thread and needles and hooks used to create fabric Created test swatch to check gauge Experimented with different yarn weights and textures
Waistband	Learned to construct a waistband with interfacing/non-roll stiffener and appropriate finishing techniques - grading seam allowance, clipping, under-stitching, stitch-in-the-ditch, etc. Faced waistband with interfacing Standard waistband with interfacing or non-roll stiffener
Zipper	Continue to select and apply a zipper appropriate to the design and/or end use. Center application Lapped Application Exposed Application Invisible Application Separating Application
BONUS - Skills learned from previous level(s)	We encourage members to continue to learn skills from the previous levels. Please list NEW skills learned or attach the skill level sheet(s) as a supplement. The list or attachment does not substitute for learning a minimum of two new skills for your Age Level.

Apparel Design and Construction (ADC) – Grades6-8 Skill Mastery Sheet

General Comments (youth/project leader/judge) – We encourage thoughts and comments, so an additional sheet can be added.

Design Knowledge and/or Skill Gained - The elements and principles of design are important in coordinating fabrics and patterns that are visually pleasing to eye, the body, and communicate a sense of style.

4-H member is to check the box ☑ for each principle and element learned, identified and/or applied to the construction of this project.

	Pattern Design	Fabric/Yarn Design	Notion Design
Elements of Design	🗆 Line	🗆 Line	🗆 Line
	\Box Shape and Form(s)	Shape and Form(s)	\Box Shape and Form(s)
	🗆 Texture	🗆 Texture	Texture
	🗆 Color	🗆 Color	Color
	🗆 Space	🗆 Space	🗆 Space
Principles of Design	🗆 Harmony	🗆 Harmony	🗆 Harmony
	Proportion/Scale	Proportion/Scale	Proportion/Scale
	🗆 Balance	🗆 Balance	🗆 Balance
	🗆 Rhythm	🗆 Rhythm	🗆 Rhythm
	Emphasis	🗆 Emphasis	🗆 Emphasis

Briefly share how the three design features (pattern, fabric, and notions) came together in the finished projects look.

Apparel Design and Construction Grades 6 8

Use this section to evaluate your creativity on the finished project. *What is creative expression?* Creativity starts with basic knowledge about the subject, personal motivation, flexible and original thinking, being able to take risks and ask questions and an ability to imagine different and workable solutions.

4-H member is to check the box ☑ for each type of creativity learned, identified and/or applied to the construction of this project.	Creativity Excelled	Creativity Recognized	Creativity doesn't quite Click
Creative Appeal – first look makes good	Unique and	Nice but not	\Box Unique but a few
impression and draws you in	flattering	unique	too many risks taken
Creative Functionality – safe, fun and usable	Exciting, fresh, and usable	☐ Similar to peers work	□ Too much without purpose or not functional
Creative Understanding – illustrates an understanding of blending facts and technique	 Obvious quality technique learned and understood 	☐ Applied a variety of techniques	 Technique needs more work to pull look together
Creative Organization – elements and principles of design and construction create a total look	 All details well performed creating a unique finished project 	☐ Thought present in an ordinary sense, little risk	 Details conflict, distract or overpower each other