

4-H

\$2.00

# GIFT WRAPPING PROJECT



## HENDRICKS COUNTY

## 4-H GIFT WRAPPING GUIDELINES AND EXHIBIT REQUIREMENTS

A Champion for each division will be selected. Packages for exhibits should not contain articles, and have an **Exhibit Card** attached to the package. On the exhibit card under "Other Information" (to be placed on each exhibit package) put on the occasion and grade. Each package should have a **Gift Tag** (that coordinates & without an envelope) filled out as to who it is to & from. Level 1 can use store bought bows or you can have help making them. Levels 2 & 3 are required to make your own bows. No bow makers are allowed.

**Level 1:** *Grades 3-5 as of January of current year* – You may select one of the following categories to exhibit. Level 1 can use a store bought bow or have help making one. Do not repeat categories.

Exhibit one (1) wrapped square or rectangular box, using a theme. Themes can consist of baby shower, graduation, anniversary, wedding, Christmas, or other holiday, etc.

Exhibit one (1) Gift Bag. Use a theme of your choice. Show creativity on your bag, such as matching tissue, or topper for your bag. Weigh down your bag before you begin with a bag of rice or beans so your bag won't tip over.

Exhibit one (1) wrapped cylinder shaped package. Show your creativity in the materials you choose.

**Level 2:** *Grades 6-8 as of January of current year* – You may select one of the following categories to exhibit. You must make your own bows. Do not repeat categories.

Exhibit one (1) wrapped package that has a separate top and bottom. Each section is to be wrapped separately so the judge can open it. The box must contain a liner like tissue paper. Both inside and outside wrapping will be judged.

Exhibit a 2-tiered package connected together.

Exhibit a package in any shape other than square, rectangle, or cylinder. Example: heart, octagon, star, oval, etc.

**Level 3:** *Grades 9-12 as of January of current year* – You may select one of the following categories to exhibit. You must make your own bows. Do not repeat categories.

Exhibit a Gift Bag, self made. Be creative. Weigh down your bag before you begin with a bag of rice or beans so your bag won't tip over.

Exhibit a package wrapped using any material other than paper. Example: dishtowel, baby blanket, material, foil, etc.

Exhibit a Gift Basket. Show creativity on the container you choose. Your basket must be wrapped using clear wrap so the judge can see what is in it.

Exhibit a 3-tiered package of boxes connected together.

Exhibit a 2-tiered package of cylinder boxes connected together.

## SUBJECTS YOU MAY WANT TO CHOOSE:

Wedding Shower  
Wedding  
Graduation

Child's Birthday  
Adult's Birthday  
Baby Shower

Christmas or other holiday  
Anniversary

## BOX SELECTION:

The wrapping of a gift begins with preparing the gift to be wrapped. Putting the gift in a box enables the giver to wrap the box with greater ease. Most articles need to be put in a box to maintain the gift's shape, or because the article has an unusual shape.

In selecting a box, you should follow these guidelines:

- Select a clean box in good condition
- The box should be sturdy with straight corners
- The gift should fit the box, leaving only a small amount of space between the box and gift
- The box should be well-shaped. Odd shaped boxes are difficult to wrap. Common box shapes are rectangular, square and cylindrical.

After the box has been selected, white or pastel tissue paper should be placed in the box before the gift. The paper should cover the bottom of the box and completely cover the top of the gift.

- Items such as clothing should have one or two pieces of tissue paper, folded in the center, and placed in the box before the article is put in. Often a combination of both procedures can be used to make your package neat on the inside.
- With toys or household articles, small pieces of tissue should be crumpled and placed at proper points so that the item won't break or rattle.

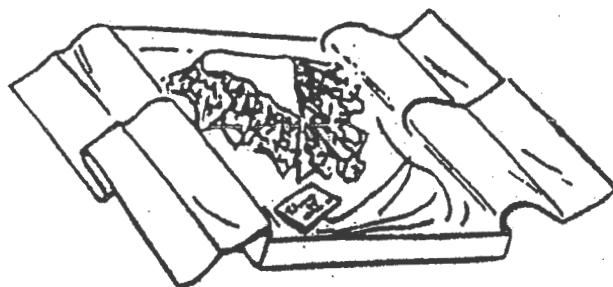
## PREPARING THE GIFT:

Remove the price tag. If the item is wrinkled, press it. If the gift needs dusting, polishing, decorating, or trimming, do whatever is required.

## BOXING THE GIFT:

If no box comes with the gift, be sure to select one that is the right size. If the box is too small, the contents will bulge and the wrapping may burst. If the box is too large, the contents may slide around inside and break or become wrinkled. If the gift is clothing or material items, line the box with tissue as shown:

NOTE: The tissue is folded in the center.



## SELECTING WRAPPING MATERIALS (OTHER THAN PAPER):

- Decide on gift and occasion before selecting your wrapping material
- Wrapping materials should suit the gift
- List of suggested wrapping materials include:

socks	scarves	bath towels	burlap bags
dishtowels	onion sacks	washcloths	yarn
- Do NOT use foils, plastics, or paper

## MAKING YOUR OWN GIFT WRAPPING PAPER:

Give that gift a special wrap with gift paper you create. With only a small expenditure of time, energy and money, you can print reams of your own unique gift wrap paper. Using shelf paper and paper toweling, in both white and pastel colors, print your own designs using one of several methods: roller painting, string pulling, vegetable, fruit and utensil printing, and dip dyeing, or any other idea you come up with.

Roller printing: Use different widths of rollers to decorate rolls of shelf paper. To achieve startling effects, follow these directions. Allow yourself adequate work area. A 3 to 6 foot table (painter's sawhorse with boards are ideal). Pour a variety of water based paints into bowls or saucers, and lay out newspaper to protect the floor. Then unroll the shelf paper into 3 to 6 foot lengths, cut it with scissors, and begin painting the design.

One roller is all you need to create bold stripes. Alternate the widths of the stripes by using the roller's edge to make a very narrow stripe, or create a checkerboard motif by rolling a roller for a few inches and then lifting it from the paper. The fact that the color blocks are uneven is far from a drawback—it contributes to the primitive look.

Use two rollers of different widths simultaneously to cover the entire area of the paper with contrasting colors. Try using two rollers of the same width, running them crisscross, vertically or horizontally along the shelf paper. Just experiment with the rollers and see what you come up with.

After you've finished the roller prints, lay the lengths of paper on the floor for a few minutes to let the colors set. While they are still damp, pick up each piece separately and hang it over a basement laundry line. Leave the piece overnight for drying. When dry, roll them together for future package wrapping.

String Pulling: String pulling is a very ancient method of decorating paper. Again, use shelf paper or ordinary brown wrapping paper. Cut off one or two yards of paper (here shorter lengths of paper are handier to work with). Assemble ordinary postal string or heavier twine if you wish to make thicker outlines. Cut the string not longer than an arm's length (you will be coiling some of the string on the paper with the rest hanging over). Dip the string in poster paint, squeeze out the excess and lay it in swirls and loops on the paper.

Fold a square of newspaper over the coiled strings, exerting a gently pressure with the left hand. Quickly pull the string, which extends from between the newspaper and the shelf paper, toward you with one continuous motion. Remove the newspaper and let the design dry thoroughly. Don't use more than two colors.

Fruit, Vegetable, and Utensil Print Paper: Fruit, vegetable and utensil print paper can feature a wild collection of fruits, vegetables and utensils that can be found in most supermarkets anytime of the year.

To make these papers, use some new variation of the well-known potato printing technique. For potato printing, cut the vegetable in half and make a few notches with a paring knife. If the potato is not particularly shapely, trim the edges into any desired outline. Dip the potato in paint and press it to the paper. For a striking effect, alternate rows of vegetable print with bands made from a roller.

After you've mastered the potato print, graduate to other fruits and vegetables. Try a cabbage cut in wedges, a Bermuda onion cut in half, or make wagon wheels from lemon slices. Also try designs made with kitchen hardware such as wire whisks, cookie cutters and gelatin molds.

Kitchen Paper Toweling and Liquid Dye: Kitchen paper toweling and liquid dye make simple but sensational shadow designs. The end result will resemble an expensive batik or tie-dyed paper. And best of all, you can turn out yards of superb-looking paper in a few hours. To make a large amount of this type of wrapping paper, take the cardboard core from the inside of a regular size roll of paper toweling. Re-roll about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the roll lightly. Fill a small basin with  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup dye and like amount of water. Repeat the process with another color. Immerse one end in one color, letting it remain in the solution for about one minute. For lighter shades, double the amount of water. Wearing gloves, remove the toweling from the dye and squeeze out excess liquid. Repeat the process with another color at the other end of the toweling. Unroll the paper carefully and loop it over a clothesline for drying.

For shorter lengths of dip-dyed wrapping paper, you'll find that folding six or eight of the squares into a very small compact square and immersing each corner in a different color of dye for  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute will produce a feathery effect. Or, fold paper toweling into triangles and dip the corners of the triangle.

If you're the kind of person who really likes to get your hands into a project, making gift wrapping provides you with an excellent opportunity. Here are a few fun ideas for your consideration.

Dip the palm of your hand in poster paint and make handprints all over shelf paper or brown wrapping paper. When you think you've mastered this, try making bear tracks across the paper. To do this, dip just the palm of your hand in the poster paint, make your palm print on the paper, and dip your fingers in the paint and print them just above your palm print. Try making footprints on snow-white shelf paper. This design is created by a clenched fist print, four fingers, and a thumbprint. Splash them at random all over the paper or arrange them so that they appear to march over or around the gift box.

These different ideas should give you a few ideas of your own. Put them into action by working on your own personalized gift wrapping paper. The work will seem like play.

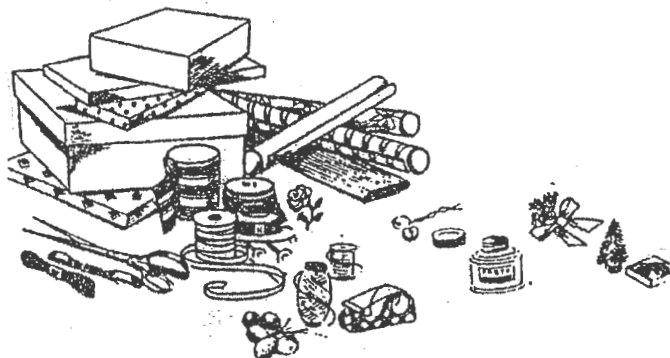
## SELECTION OF WRAPPING PAPER:

When you select the gift wrapping paper, you need to ask yourself these questions:

- What paper is available?
- Is there enough paper to wrap the gift?
- Does the paper suit the occasion?
- Does the paper take into account the age and sex of the receiver?
- Is the design in proportion with the size of the box?

Once the paper has been selected, you can continue with the wrapping of the gift.

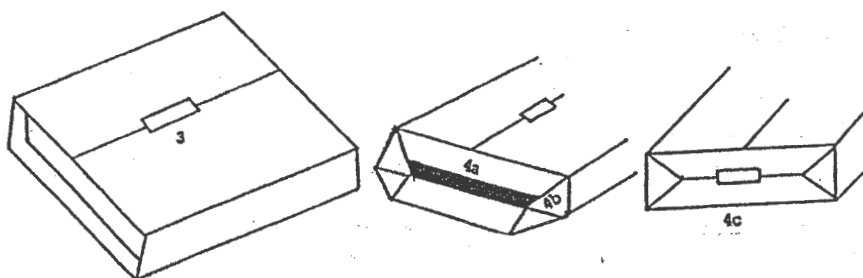
Store your box of supplies in the same location after each use and avoid borrowing tools and supplies from it.



## WRAPPING YOUR GIFT:

### Rectangular and Square

- 1) Estimate the amount of paper required to go completely around the box. Allow an overlap so that the paper can reach a little over half the width of the open ends.
- 2) Place the gift upside down on the open sheet of gift wrap.
- 3) Tape the paper in place on top (will be bottom of gift when finished).
- 4) Beginning on one end
  - a. the top flap is folded down toward the center
  - b. both side flaps are then folded toward the center
  - c. the bottom flap is brought up and taped in place.
- 5) The procedure is repeated on the other side. Always be sure that the paper is kept tight.
- 6) Turn the package over so that the smooth side is on top.

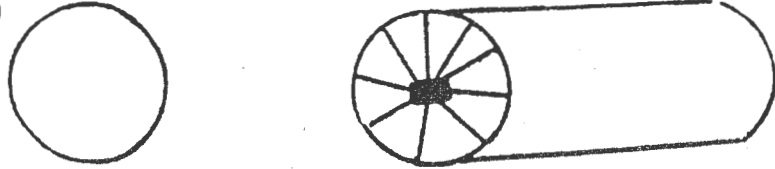


Bottom of box  
when completed

## Cylinder

### Smooth ends...

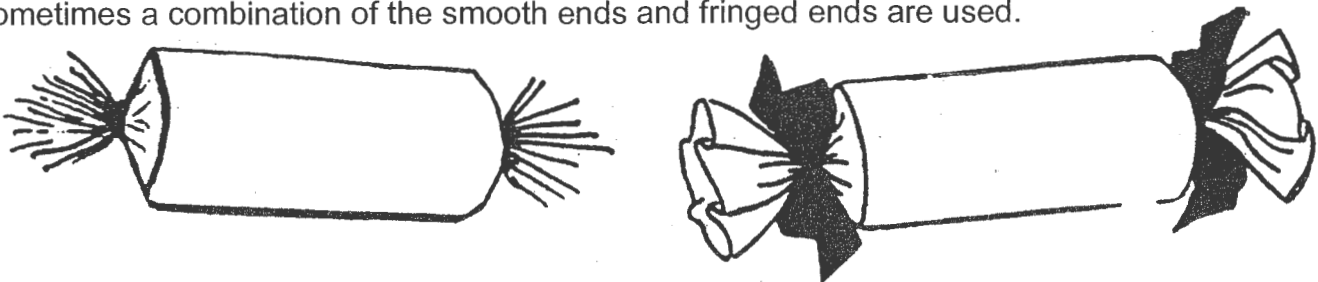
- 1) Trace the ends of the cylinder and cut out two circles of the wrapping paper.
- 2) Wrap the cylinder with wrapping paper allowing an overlap on both sides. Tape securely.
- 3) Fold the overlap at the ends (cutting sometimes is necessary) and paste down (be careful to not get paste on gift)
- 4) Paste circles over folds



### Fringed ends...

- 1) Wrap the gift in wrapping paper allowing enough for ends to be gathered and tied. Tape securely in middle of paper
- 2) Gather paper at ends and tie securely
- 3) Cut ends in strips to make fringe

Sometimes a combination of the smooth ends and fringed ends are used.

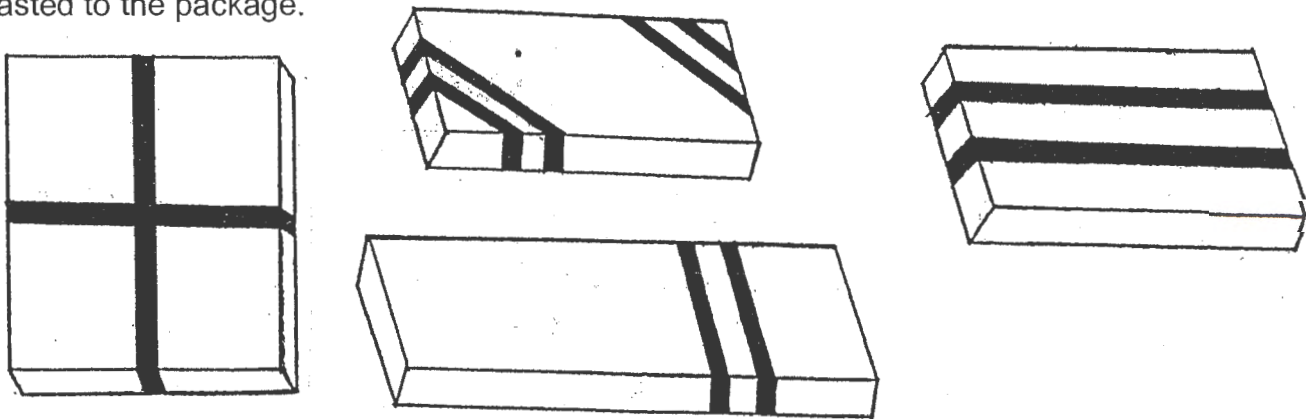


## DECORATING YOUR PACKAGE:

Now that the gift has been wrapped, it is time to think about the types of bows and decoration that can be used on your gift. You want each package to have its own personality.

The ribbon selected should complement the wrapping paper that you used. Color can either contrast or match. One thing you must remember is that often simplicity is the most attractive. Too much design or trim can be distracting. Many types of ribbons, yarns, and cords are available. Use your imagination to let your gift wrapping express the sentiments of the occasion as well as the personality of the giver.

The decoration of the gift is complete when wrapping paper bows and/or decoration is combined effectively to create a pleasing overall appearance. Ribbon is usually wrapped around the box to which the bow is attached. Ribbon can be placed at the corners, the length or width of the box. It can also be repeated several times. The ribbon must always be secure. A loose ribbon can ruin the appearance of a pretty package. The bow is then either tied or pasted to the package.



## BOWS:

Here are a few general rules to observe if you are going to be pleased with the results of your efforts:

- 1) Always make the bow separately and then tie it onto the package
- 2) Make loops in proper proportion to the width of the ribbon. The narrower the ribbon, the shorter each individual loop should be and the more loops, the puffier the bow
- 3) Be lavish with ribbon and make plenty of loops. In general, keep loops the same size. Special effects with long and short loops are also possible.
- 4) When pinching ribbon together to form loops, make tiny pleats or gathers.
- 5) If you are using ribbon with a right and wrong side, be sure to keep the right side out at all times by turning the ribbon as necessary before making a loop.
- 6) Do not handle the ribbon more than is absolutely necessary.
- 7) Wind bows tightly in the center with fine wire, thread or narrow ribbon. For fluffy upright loops and with laminated ribbons, wire gives best results.
- 8) Fluff out the loops with your fingers and arrange in a symmetrical and attractive manner.

As you can see, there is no "black magic" or specialized knowledge required. Bow making is a skill which lies within the reach of everyone. There are many different ways of making bows. The following are suggestions. Use your imagination and create different types.

Knotless Bow (self-sticking ribbon): Cut a strip of ribbon and stick together on the ends; double over; repeat again and place in opposite position; length of strips can be varied so that they get shortened when bow is ended.



Pom Pom Bow: Begin with a large circle of ribbon which you continue going around for at least ten times. Flatten the circle and cut wedges into each side in the middle. Tie securely with thread at the wedges. To open, slip the individual loops and twist down and forward. Repeat until all loops are free.



Beginners Bow: Take very thin ribbed ribbon and begin by making a figure eight with ribbon between the thumb and small finger.

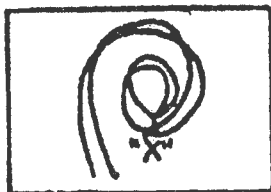


Continue until the thickness is that which is desired. Tie bow securely where ribbon meets. Puff up ribbon and curl by rubbing ribbon on one side of the scissors. The ribbon can be cut and split to make even fuller bows.





Circle Bow (self-sticking ribbon): Moisten the end of ribbon and form a small circle. Continue going around enlarging circles and attaching at the beginning point until you reach the desired size. Circle bows can be combined to make such things as butterflies. Use your imagination.



Flat Bow: Cut a piece of paper about the length you desire the bow to be. Begin by stapling ribbon to the paper; loop and staple again close to the first one. This can be repeated again and again, varying the size of the loop to create effect desired.

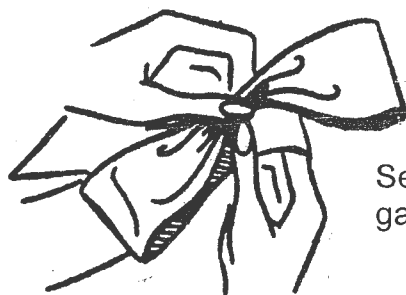
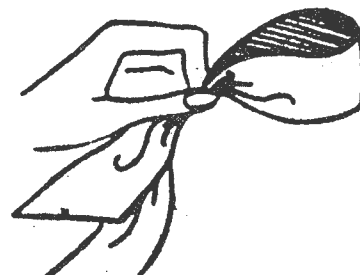
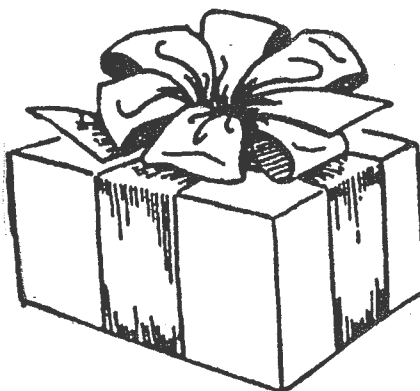


Another variation is to loop the ribbon back and forth, decreasing the size of the loop—using as many loops as desired. End by wrapping once around the center of the bow.



NOTE: Ribbons should be reversible and self-sticking.

Glamour Bow: The one on this package requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards of 2-inch wide ribbon. Three and one-half inches from one end, pinch gathers in the ribbon and hold it between the thumb and fingers of the left hand.



Seven inches from this point, pinch gathers again and bring up to the first gathers to form a loop  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long.

If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, keep the right side out by turning the ribbon under the thumb and fingers as loops are made. With the right hand, continue making loops in the same way until you have 12 loops (six up and six down) and an extra end about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. Wind wire or thread around the gathers to hold them in place. When making this bow, adjust the length of the loops according to the width of the ribbon. If the ribbon is 3 inches wide, you will need  $2\frac{1}{4}$  yards to make ten loops. If the ribbon is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, it will take  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards to make a bow of 28 loops. In other words, the narrower the ribbon, the more loops necessary to make an attractive bow. You may find it easier to make smaller bows and group two or three together to form one large bow. The following are five variations of the Glamour Bow.

## Variations to Glamour Bow

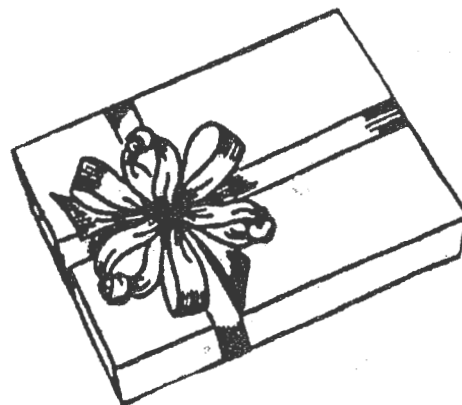
- Twin Bow – A glamour bow made from ½ inch ribbon can be nested on the center of a larger one made from 2 or 3 inch ribbon. Use contrasting colors or kinds of ribbon.



- Carriage Bow – Use 3-inch ribbon and make a glamour bow which has only six loops and two ends. Tie in center with narrow ribbon and arrange loops to form a circle. Make a second bow (using the same or contrasting color) having only four loops and lay it on the top of the first bow (center on center). Tie both bows together and attach to package.



- Double Bow – Make bow as in carriage bow, but use a different kind of ribbon for the smaller, center bow. For instance, you can use tinsel on satin, gold on green, silver center bow on big blue bow, etc. You may also use a striped bow on a plain-colored larger one.
- Knotted Bow – Use ribbon 1½ to 2 inches wide and about 2 yards long. Make a mark every 10 inches. Tie a soft, loose knot at every other mark. Pinch gathers on the mark between knots and make loops as for original glamour bow. (Knot should come at the center of the loop.) This is especially attractive in gauzy tinsel ribbon or soft satin. When made from baby ribbon with knots about 5 or 6 inches apart and with 20 to 30 loops in all, you have a beautiful rosette.



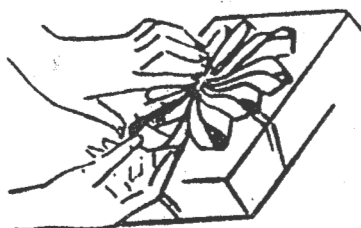
- Narrow Ribbon Glamour Bow – Is made in the same manner as the original glamour bow, but the ribbon selected should be less than 1 inch wide and loops should be short and numerous (20-30). In this particular instance, be sure to wind center tightly with wire so loops will stand upright.



Loop Bow: This resembles a wheel. It requires two yards of ½ inch ribbon—preferably firm or stiff, such as cellophane, laminated, metallic, grosgrain or ribbonette. Ribbon must be alike on both sides. Make a 3 or 4 inch loop about 5 or 6 inches from one end. Do not pinch together. Continue looping ribbon back and forth, making each loop directly under the one above, until you have made 14-16 loops. Wind fine wire around the center, taking care not to crush edges. Lay on the package and spread loops apart at the center to form a perfect circle. Fasten to the box by pinning through the center or use scotch tape hinges.



The circle effect may also be obtained by making two bows of fewer loops each and joining them back to back on the package to form the circle. To make a Flat Edge Bow, turn the loop inside out by pushing the bottom edge of the loop into the center, bringing up and back to original position.



Two Tone Bow: If the ribbon has a right and wrong side, place two different colors of the same width ribbon with wrong sides together and make a flat edge bow (see the above paragraph). A lovely color effect will result.

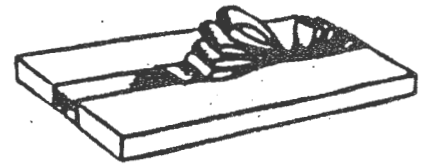
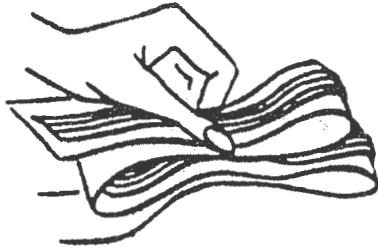


To make a Twisted Edge, push the loop toward the center. Push the top edge down and under so that it turns inside out, to give the twisted effect. Use ribbonette or crinkle-tie.

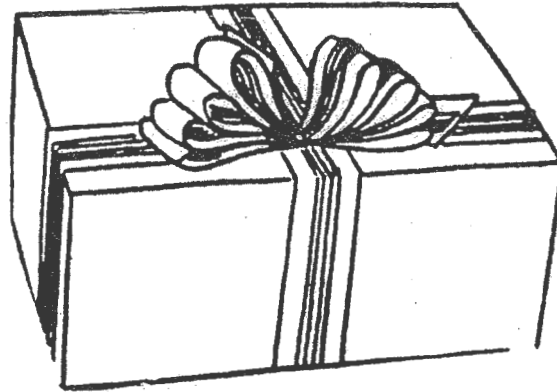
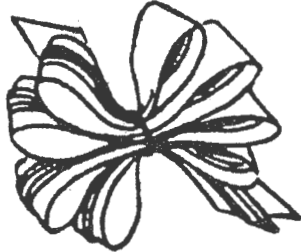


Long and Short: Follow directions given for making the loop bow, but instead of winding the wire around the center, wind it nearer the top, so that the upper set of loops will be shorter. This long and short version can be used as is, or the shorter loops may be bent down over the longer ones. It is especially pretty when made in two-tone colors.

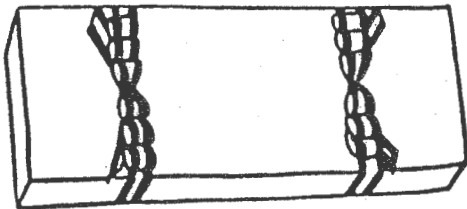
Graduated Loops: When making graduated loops, start with a short loop and make each succeeding loop a little longer. Tie in center.



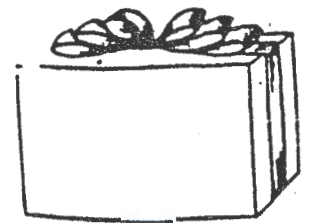
Two In One Bow: Lay narrow ribbon on top of a different color or kind of ribbon in a wider width and form a bow. This will result in an interesting difference between the top and bottom loops.



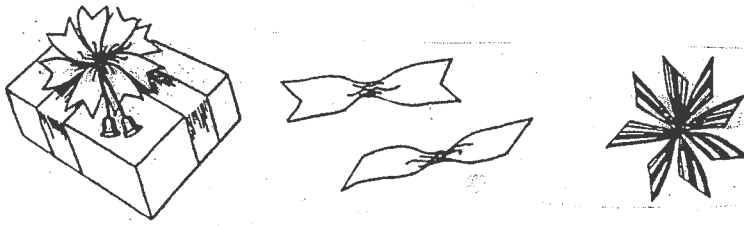
Layer Bow: For this bow, ribbon must be alike on both sides (moiré, grosgrain, metallic, tinsel, double-faced satin). Lay ribbon on a flat surface and fold loops back and forth on top of one another, making each one shorter than the one beneath. Tie firmly around the center and attach to the package. One and a quarter yards of ribbon will make a nice bow which has three loops on each side. If you wish to make this of ribbon having a right and wrong side, it may be done by cutting ribbon into graduated lengths and folding as shown on this wreath bow.



Fold the ends to the center and glue or stitch. Lay the longest piece on the bottom and arrange the other pieces in layers. Tie all together at center, then cover the center with a small piece of ribbon.

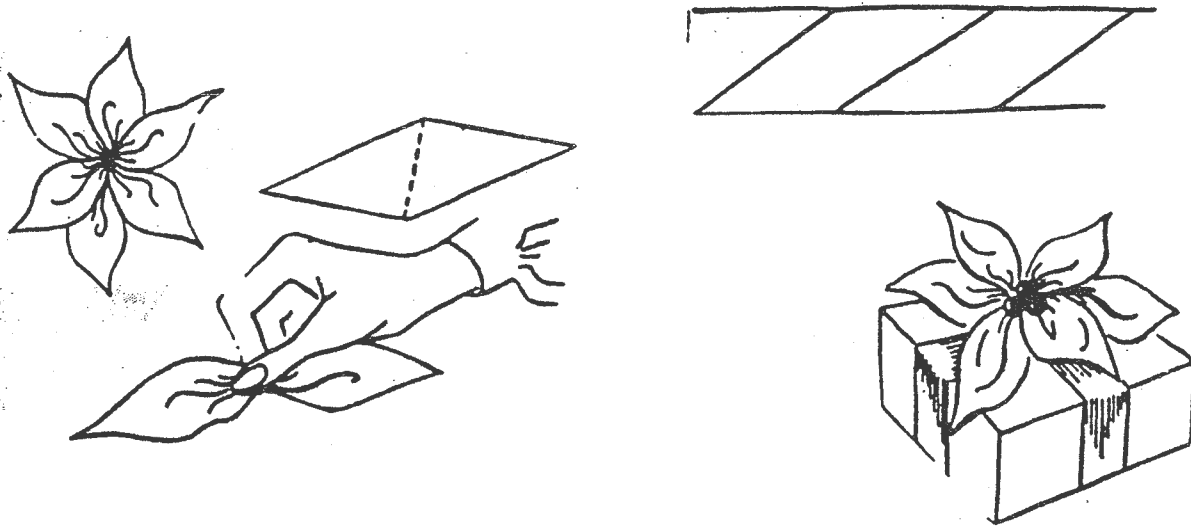


**Pinwheel Bow:** From 1 inch ribbon, cut four pieces, each 5½ inches long. Wind thread around the center of each piece and tie tightly. Arrange the four pieces in wheel form and tie together. Cut ends diagonally, in fishtail shape or with pinking shears.

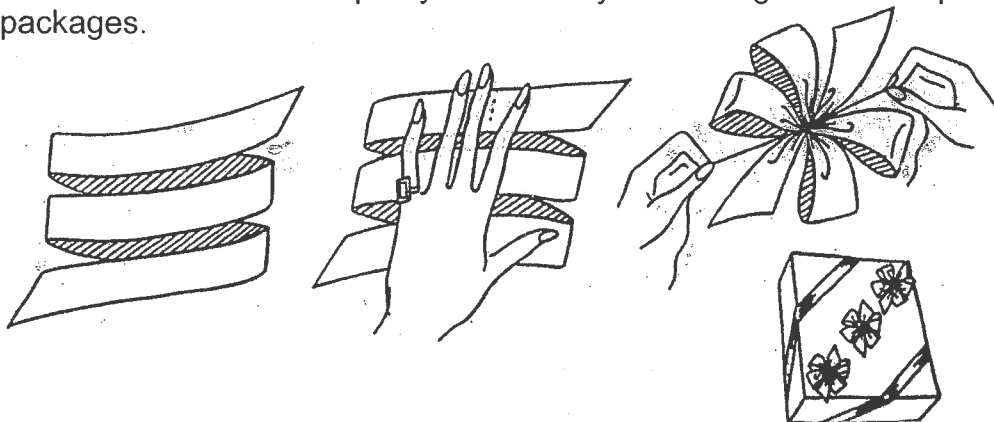


You might also cut the ribbon into short lengths. Group 5-6 pieces (or 10-12 double length) together, and wind wire around the center. Ends may be fringed or notched. If tinsel or crinkle-tie is used, the ends may be curled. You may use odds and ends of various colors and kinds of ribbon to make effective use of leftovers.

**Poinsettia Bow:** For a medium-sized poinsettia bow, use ribbon between 2 and 3 inches wide. Use a red satin ribbon with a very crisp finish. If the ribbon is 2 inches wide, measure off with pins along the selvage at 2 inch spaces the whole length of the ribbon—if 3 inches wide, the pins should be placed 3 inches apart. Next, cut across ribbon diagonal lines to form petals. Pinch gathers along the straight grain of the ribbon as indicated by dotted lines. Hold gathers in place by twisting tightly with thread. Arrange three petals to form a six-pointed flower. Fill the center with a knot of yellow baby ribbon or with a yellow flower center. This type of bow will find many uses when decorating at Christmas. Also, because it will lie flat, it is ideal for packages to be mailed.



**Hair Bow:** Place ribbon on S or double-S shape, keeping right side up. Cover with the open hand and gather ribbons together between the first and second fingers. Tie in the center and attach to package. Slip a bobby pin under the loop on the back of bow, then it is all ready to be worn in the hair also. This is a pretty bow for any feminine gift and is especially suitable for children's packages.



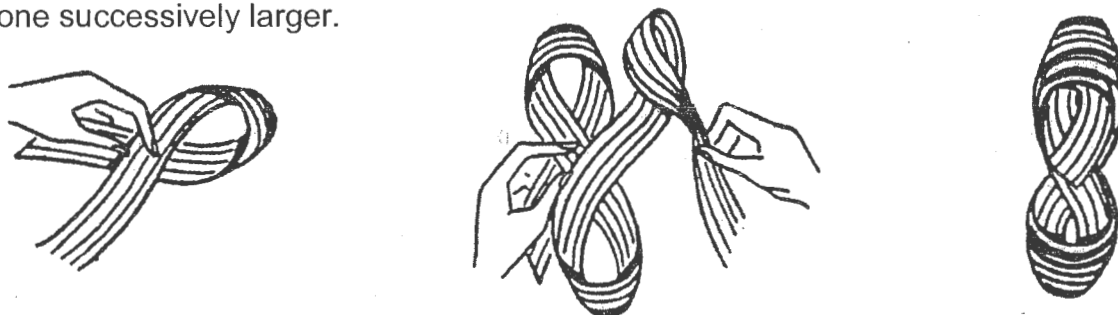
Wreath Bow: Requires 2½ yards of ribbon 4-5 inches wide. Cut the ribbon into the following lengths: 16 inches, 20 inches and 24 inches. The 30 inch piece remaining is used for ends.

Fold ends of each piece to the center, overlap, and hold in place with two or three stitches. Arrange loops in layers and pinch all centers together. Tie securely with narrow ribbon or wire. Tie the 30 inch piece around the center, knotting it in back and allow ends to fall as streamers. You can also only one or two loops if you prefer. The glamour bow made with only two or four loops may be used as a wreath bow by the addition of long streamer ends.

Pussy Cat Bow: To make this bow, cross ends over as shown. Wind the center with thread or wire. If desired, center may be covered with narrow baby ribbon of matching or contrasting color and ornament tied in.



Figure-8 Bow: Work ribbon back and forth in loops in the form of a figure-8. The bow shown is made with a silver tinsel ribbon which has a firm body. You may find it easier to make the bow in reverse position. Turn the bow upside down and make the figure-8 small to start with, making each one successively larger.



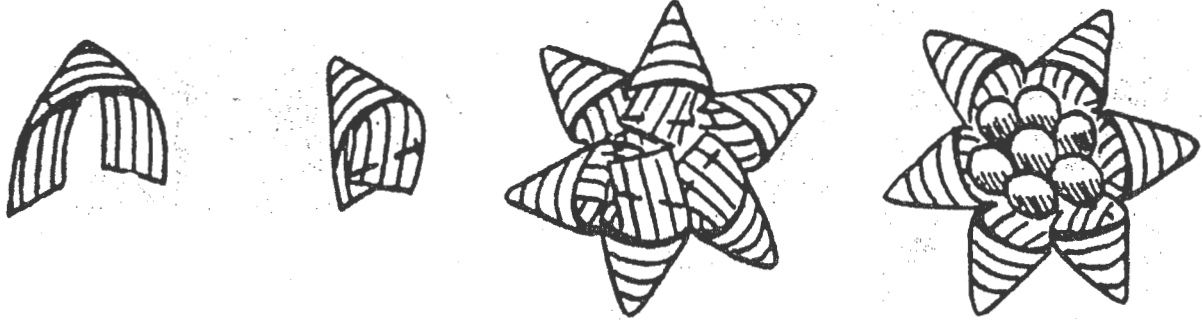
Pin On Bow: Another type of tied bow is quickly made as follows: Use 24 inches of ribbon and make a loop 3 inches long about 3 or 4 inches from one end. Pinch gathers and hold between thumb and finger of right hand. Pick up longer end near this point and bring it around under the finger of right hand and up over fingernail. Then down under the center and push with left thumb through a space between right hand fingernail and the ribbon that covers it. Catch the loop thus formed with the right thumb and finger as you let go of the first loop. Pull both loops to tighten knot.



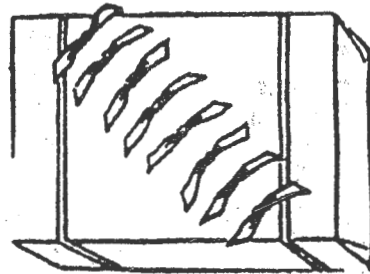
Ruffle Bow: Ruffle one edge of a 27 inch length of ribbon 2 or 3 inches wide and shape ruffle into a rose. This can be used instead of a bow.



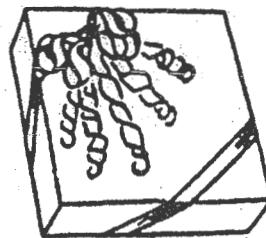
**Star Trim:** Use 1½ inch width ribbon. Cut 4 inch pieces and fold in funnel shape by lapping ends to form petals. Arrange petals to form a star and stitch ends together. This novel on packages and also makes a pretty place card at a party table. It may be filled with candy or ornaments.



**Knotted Trim:** Tie a knot in the center of short lengths of ribbon and pin or tape to package. This is a good way to use up odds and ends.

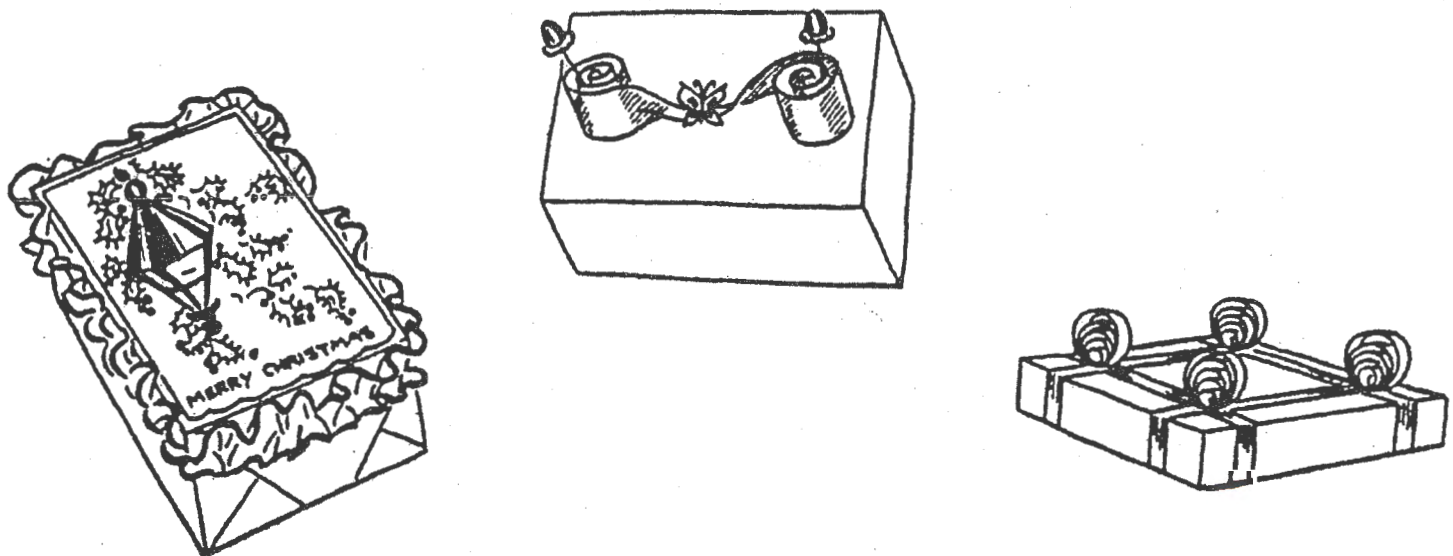


**Curl Trim:** Tinsel or paper-type ribbon may be curled by drawing it over the back of a knife blade. The more metallic thread there is in the ribbon, the greater the curl. Gold or silver metallic ribbons curls very tightly, while gauzy tinsel makes soft, fluffy curls. Crinkle-tie and ribbonette also curl easily.



**ADDING DECORATIVE TRIMMINGS:**

Many beautiful and unusual packages may be created by combining bows with other trimmings and by the use of novel arrangements.



## 4-H GIFT WRAPPING RECORD SHEET

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Grade (January current year) \_\_\_\_\_

4-H Club \_\_\_\_\_ Township \_\_\_\_\_

Year in 4-H \_\_\_\_\_ Gift Wrapping Level \_\_\_\_\_

I have reviewed this project and record and find it to be accurate and up to date:

Signature of 4-H Leader \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1) Title on subject of Demonstration – “Show & Tell” \_\_\_\_\_

Given to (check): Friends \_\_\_\_\_ School Class \_\_\_\_\_ Local 4-H Club \_\_\_\_\_

County Demonstration Contest \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

How many times given: \_\_\_\_\_

2) Complete the record below giving information on occasion, shape, size, materials, and approximate cost for each package you have wrapped for your 4-H Gift Wrapping Project.

OCCASION	SHAPE OF PACKAGE <small>(rectangular, square, cylinder, etc.)</small>	SIZE	MATERIALS USED	APPROXIMATE COST

(over)



OCCASION	SHAPE OF PACKAGE (rectangular, square, cylinder, etc.)	SIZE	MATERIALS USED	APPROXIMATE COST

3) Tell three (3) things you have learned in this project this year.

a) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_