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Two young men, dressed in white shirts and dark ties, are demonstrating with a chicken on a table. One man is holding the chicken while the other appears to be using a tool. A large bucket and a can are also on the table. The background shows a wire mesh enclosure.

Your 4-H Demonstration

Circular 201



Agricultural Extension Service
University of Arizona, Tucson

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Your 4-H Demonstration



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What Is A Demonstration?

Have you ever shown a friend how to tie a shoe string or hold a baseball bat? Did you tell your friend about it as you were showing him how to do it? If so, you gave a demonstration.

You found it easy, didn't you? No doubt you can remember many times when you have given a demonstration.

Demonstrating is using your hands to show something, and telling about it at the same time.

Who Can Give Demonstrations?

You and all your fellow 4-H club members can give demonstrations. You will want to give demonstrations to show others what you have learned. Being helpful to others by showing

them how to do something is fun. Your leader will be teaching you the 4-H way by using demonstrations. When you learn to demonstrate you can be of help at club meetings.

Where Do You Give Demonstrations?

You can give demonstrations at 4-H club meetings, of course, since 4-H members, and leaders too, are the demonstrators. However, you will find demonstrating so much fun you will want to show

other people how to do the things you learn in 4-H.

So you also will be giving demonstrations at 4-H fairs, and occasionally at adult and community meetings.

What Will You Gain By Demonstrating?

Before you show others how to do something you must know how yourself. So demonstrating will help you to learn how to do things. You have to tell what you are doing, so you will learn to

speak to people in your own words. If you and other club members learn how to do things at club meetings by seeing them done, learning will be fun and the meetings more interesting.

What Should You Demonstrate?

You will want to show others something you like to do and now how to do. Since you will be demonstrating at 4-H meet-

ings, you will want to choose something you learn in your 4-H project. Ask your leader to help you decide.

How Do You Get Ready To Demonstrate?

1. Choose Your Subject

Look through your 4-H project book with your 4-H leader. Select something you learned at a recent meeting. Or have the leader help you learn a new skill to show the other members.

Be sure you choose a simple subject so you can show and tell about it in a few minutes. For

example: "How to polish your calf's horns" rather than "How to groom a calf:" or "How to section grapefruit for breakfast," rather than "How to prepare breakfast."

The subject you choose should adapt itself to action. Be sure your subject can be demonstrated so that your audience will be able to see.

3. Study 4-H Manual

Even though you are familiar with your subject, you will want to check with your 4-H manual. Be sure you are showing the 4-H way and telling "why" for everything you do. Let those who listen know you know your subject thoroughly.

4. Practice

Practice is very important, especially if you are to demonstrate to other than your fellow club members. Practice will help you test your outline. Are you doing things in the logical order and explaining every action? Change your outline if necessary.

Practice also gives you a final check that you have all equipment needed. Organization of this equipment for ease in working, and so the audience can see will come with practice. After practicing two or three times you will find your own words come easy as you explain what you are doing.

5. Look Your Best

You certainly will want to look your best the day you demonstrate. "Be clean and neat" is a good rule to follow. A uniform is not necessary. However, it is nice to wear a 4-H emblem some place on your costume.

A favorite with 4-H boys is a white shirt and white trousers. Food demonstrators like washable cottons and usually wear a skirt apron as well. Wearing a hairnet for food demonstrations is a good idea, too.

It is not necessary for teammates to dress exactly alike. Consider color when you and your teammate choose your costumes. You want to look nice together.

Posture is important. Stand and sit tall. Stand on both feet. Keep your hands at side when not in use.

Your voice also influences the impression you will make on the audience. Speak clearly and distinctly and loud enough to be heard in the back of the room. You never talk to judges, but to the entire audience.

Team Demonstration

Up until now we have assumed you will give a demonstration alone. An individual demonstration is most always used at club meetings. It eliminates the problem of finding a time when the teammate can practice. If a simple subject is chosen (as earlier recommended) it often does not adapt itself to a team demonstration.

There may be times, however, when your subject will require you to demonstrate with another club member in order to show how it should be done effectively. Outline your demonstration using the suggested form. Then find a logical division somewhere near the middle of the demonstration for your teammate to take over.

You would give the introduction and give (show and tell) about one half the body of the demonstration. Your teammate will assist. That means he hands you any equipment you may need and watches as you show and tell. Where there is a logical break in the body of the demonstration you change jobs. The teammate shows and tells and gives the summary while you assist.

You will find this procedure for team-work makes a good demonstration. It is also easier to

work with a teammate in this way than to try to "tell" while a teammate is "showing." This latter method is used by some. Whichever method you choose, be sure the showing and telling are fairly evenly divided between teammates.

In selecting your teammate, pick someone whose demonstration and speaking ability is about equal to yours. Such a balanced team scores higher than does one strong and one weak demonstrator on a team.

Giving The Demonstration

At 4-H Club Meetings

At your 4-H club meeting you probably will wish to make your demonstration informal. Everyone knows you so it won't be necessary for you to introduce yourself and tell about the club and leader.

Your introduction would include the subject you had chosen and why it was chosen. You would not object to club members asking you questions during the demonstration. You would have them gather around you so they could see clearly what you were doing.

At Other Meetings

At other than 4-H club meetings, your demonstration should be formal and include all parts of the outline. Since your audience will be seated before you it may be necessary to make charts to make certain processes clear. Summary charts are often used to give more emphasis to the

main points you wish the audience to remember.

Plan your arrangement of equipment so the audience can see. Also plan for ease in bringing equipment to the demonstration table and for removing it from the table after the demonstration.

You should have a finished product when you finish a demonstration. If demonstration time (usually limited to 20 minutes) does not permit this, make your finished product ahead of time. Show your finished product to the audience and judges.

Charts and products made in advance for a demonstration are always made by the demonstrator.

Allow the judges to ask questions. You will find repeating the question a good practice. First, the judge can check that you understand the question. Second, you will make sure the audience

hears the question. Answer the question if you can. If not, just state that you do not know the answer.

If you know where to find the answer you may tell the judge this. If you have a teammate, you should answer the questions con-

cerning the part of the demonstration you gave. If you do not know the answer you can refer it to your teammate.

Try to remove your demonstration materials in just as orderly a fashion as you brought them on stage.

Sample Outline For 4-H Agriculture Demonstration

(Note: Italics show part to be written in)
Clipping Cows for Clean Milk Production

List of supplies to do the job.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Pair of electric clippers</i> 2. <i>Curry comb</i> 3. <i>Brush</i> 4. <i>Canvas square on which to show dirt that is brushed from cow.</i> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Unclipped dairy cow in production</i> 6. <i>Chart listing advantages of clipping for clean milk production</i> 7. <i>Chart showing parts of the cow to be clipped</i> |
|---|---|

I. Introduction

- a. Pledge or some other form of getting audience attention.
4-H Pledge.
- b. Introduce members of team or individual. Names— *Jim Clark and Bob Johnson.*
- c. History of your club—leader. *4th year livestock club—dairy, beef, sheep, swine—12 members—leaders' names—Mr. Jordan and Mr. Lewis.*
- d. State your problem—Why it is important for audience to listen.
Clipping cows for clean milk production.
In 4-H we learned the importance of clipping cows in production—produces higher quality—dairyman can sell milk at higher price—clipping saves time in washing.

II. Body of demonstration

DO	TELL
<p style="text-align: center;">(List in order)</p> <p><i>Brush dirt and hair from parts of the cow to be clipped onto the canvas. Show dirt to audience.</i></p> <p><i>Show on chart and on the animal where the cow should be clipped.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">(Always tell "why")</p> <p><i>The amount of dirt that can get into milk from an unclipped cow can lower the quality of the milk and bring a lower price to the dairyman.</i></p> <p><i>The cow should be clipped in those areas shown on the drawing because these are the areas from which most dirt will come during milking.</i></p>

Show how to use the clippers and clip the cow.

Clip in order: paunch in front of the udder.

(Divide here for team demonstration) udder and flanks

switch

tail and tail head

Start on the paunch in front of the udder. Then clip the udder and flanks, bob the switch about 6" from the ground, clip the tail and tail head. Caution should be used so that no injury will result from the clipper teeth when clipping the udder.

III. Summary

- a. Give main points that audience needs to remember.

Clipping produces higher quality milk.

Clip paunch, udder, flanks, switch, tail and tail head.

Wash udder after clipping before milking.

- b. Questions. "Are there any questions?"

- c. Formal conclusions. "This concludes our demonstration. We thank you."

Sample Outline For 4-H Home Economics Demonstration

(Note: Italics show part to be written in.)

How to Stitch a Pocket on an Apron

List of supplies to do the job.

Sewing machine

Iron

Ironing board

Draw string apron

2 apron pockets

Thimble

Thread

Needle

Pins

Guage

Stitching diagram chart

Summary chart

Pointer

Scissors

Easel for charts

I. Introduction

- a. Pledge or some other form of getting audience attention.

4-H Pledge.

- b. Introduce members of team or individual. *Name—Joan Evans.*

- c. History of your club—leader. *Name of club—Happy Stitchers.*

New club—8 girls—Clothing 1—leader's name—Mrs. Miller.

- d. State your problem—why it is important for audience to listen. *How to stitch a pocket on an apron. Handy—useful—sew on correctly—way learned in 4-H—less apt to tear apron when sewed in this way.*

II. Body of demonstration

DO

TELL

(List in order)

Stitch hem in top of pocket

(Always tell "why")

Hem should be $\frac{3}{4}$ —1" across top of pocket.

Machine stitching will hold firmly in place.

Turn $\frac{1}{4}$ " under on 3 sides	If cut straight $\frac{1}{4}$ " turned under will leave pocket even and give ample turnunder. Check with guage to keep even.
Pass out sample pocket with mitered corners. Baste—press	Miter corners so raw edge won't push out as stitching is done. Basting and pressing hold turned under edge and mitered corners in place and make for ease in stitching later.
Tie on apron and pin on pocket	Pocket should be located on apron so it will be useful—to right side—not too high or too low. Tying on aprons helps to find proper position. Pin to hold in place.
Take off apron and adjust pocket	Take off and adjust. If a check—it can be matched if desired.
Baste Stitch	Baste to hold securely. Keep needle down in turning corners to give square corner. Begin $\frac{1}{4}$ " in at bottom of hem and stitch to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from top of pocket. Stitch diagonally to corner then down and around pocket on edge of pocket. Stitch top of other side in same manner. Diagonal stitch puts the strain on 4 stitches not one. Pocket will stay on longer and is less apt to tear fabric.
Tie threads	Threads are tied so stitching won't ravel. Square knot is best for it does not easily come loose.
Remove bastings	Clipping in several places helps to remove bastings quickly.
Press	Final press so apron and pocket will look neat.
Pass finished apron around for audience to see.	

III. Summary

- Give main points that audience needs to remember — *Stitch pocket hem, turn under edges, pin on apron, stitch on apron (point to stitching diagram.)*
- Questions. *"Are there any questions?"*
- Formal conclusions. *"This concludes my demonstrations. Thank you."*

Judge Your Own Demonstration

By answering the questions below you will learn to improve your demonstration. Also ask your parents, leader, and club members to give you helpful suggestions.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Could Improve</u>
The Demonstration		
Did you actually show how to do something and tell about it?		
Your Own Rating		
Were you clean and dressed neatly?		
Did you stand tall on both feet?		
Did you speak clearly?		
Did everyone hear you?		
Introduction		
Did you introduce yourself and your subject?		
Did you tell something about your club?		
Did you tell why you chose the subject?		
Body of Demonstration		
Were your materials well organized at all times?		
Could the audience see what you were doing?		
Did you know your subject?		
Was each process clear? Did you tell "why?"		
Did you use your own words?		
Was there cooperation between you and your teammate?		
Were your posters and charts attractive, neat and easily read?		
Did you make them?		
Did you hold the audience's interest?		
Summary		
Did you review the main points?		
Did you show the audience your finished product?		
Did you ask for questions and were you able to answer them?		